

Ex Libris

C. K. OGDEN



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

THE
RAILROAD BOOK
OF
ENGLAND.



THE GREAT HALL, EUSTON STATION.

THE
RAILROAD BOOK

OF
ENGLAND:

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND PICTURESQUE;

DESCRIPTIVE

OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, COUNTRY SEATS, AND OTHER SUBJECTS
OF LOCAL INTEREST.

With a brief Sketch of the Lines in

SCOTLAND AND WALES.

BY
EDWARD CHURTON.

LONDON:
EDWARD CHURTON, PUBLISHER,
26, HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

LONDON:
Printed by Schulze and Co., 13, Poland Street.

DA
625
C4762

o
100

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE first prospectus of this work was issued five years ago: it was then proposed to include every Railroad for which a Bill had passed the Legislature; but whilst the manuscript was preparing, so many new "Lines" were projected, and so many doubts entertained of the ultimate fate of several, that it was thought inadvisable to produce a book that in a few months might become out of date. At the present time no such objections exist, nearly all the main "Lines" are completed, and the branches yet unfinished are so few as to render further delay unnecessary.

The work contains every Railroad now open, and in one instance, that of the Great Northern from Peterborough to Retford, a "Line" which will not be ready for traffic for some few months.

In a literary point of view I claim for my undertaking little more than the merit of compilation. For many of my statements I am indebted to the researches of previous topographical and historical writers, a list of whose works, to obviate the necessity of incumbering my pages with references, is appended on the other side. In addition to the details thus derived, I have been much aided by the valuable information supplied by the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of the various "Lines," in reply to upwards of four thousand applications I made at the commencement of my undertaking. For that kind and considerate assistance, I beg to return my respectful and grateful thanks; nor must I omit to acknowledge my obligations to more than one hundred and fifty of the principal country booksellers, who favoured me with local particulars of a very valuable character.

E. C.

AUGUST, 1851.

1057801

AUTHORITIES.

"Beauties of England and Wales," "Lewis's Topographical Dictionary," "Johnston's General Gazetteer," "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," "Macaulay's History of England," "Burke's Peerage," "Landed Gentry," and other genealogical works; "Manning's Lives of the Speakers," "Lyson's Magna Britannia," "Roscoe's London and North-Western Railway," "Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places," and "Homes and Haunts of British Poets," "White's History of Suffolk and Yorkshire," "Granville's Spas of England," "The Post-Office County Directories," "Patterson's Road Book," "Neale's Views of Gentlemen's Seats," "Ordnance Survey Maps," "Philosophical Transactions," "Aubrey's MSS.," "Grose's Antiquities," "Blore's Monumental Remains," "Camden's Britannia," "Dugdale's Monasticon," "Nash's Mansions," "Pennant's Works," "Pugin's Works," "Stothard's Monumental Effigies," "The Cyclopædias," "Manning and Bray's Surrey."

EXPLANATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

IN the arrangement of the "Lines," it has been endeavoured to denote as clearly as possible the situation of the cities, towns, &c. The reader is in all cases supposed to be sitting with his face towards the engine, the inside marginal columns representing the "Line," the left page showing the objects found to the left, the right page those to the right of the road. The bearings of the compass, N., S., E., W., &c., at the beginning of a paragraph indicate the position of the places from the station, but when different bearings are given in the same paragraph they are to be considered (unless the context reads otherwise) as from the last-mentioned in that paragraph.

TABLE OF ROUTES

FROM LONDON TO ALL THE STATIONS

IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E., Euston Square Station, page 20; F., Fenchurch Street Station, page 516; K. C., King's Cross Station, page 60; L., London Bridge Station, page 158; P., Paddington Station, page 193; S., Shoreditch Station, page 110; W., Waterloo Bridge Station, page 138.

The letters at the end of the lines refer to the station at the beginning of the line.

EXAMPLE.—Alloa. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to A. Should read thus: Alloa. *From E., Euston Station, page 20, to Carlisle page 56, from thence at page 521 to Glasgow, from thence at page 522 to Stirling, from thence at page 526 to Alloa.* The words in italics being left out to save space.

Abbey Wood. L. to, 252.
 Aber. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 548 to Chester, thence 529 to A.
 Aberdare. P. to Bristol 220, thence 531 to Cardiff, thence 532 to A.
 Aberdeen. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to A.
 Abergele. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 548 to Chester, thence 529 to A.
 Abernethy. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to A.
 Abingdon. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to A.
 Abington. E. to, 58.
 Accrington. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 417 to A.
 — E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to A.
 Acklington. K. C. to, 94.
 Acton. E. to, 44.
 Addlestone. W. to Weybridge 142, thence 272 to A.
 Adlington. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to A.
 —, Lancaster. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to Bolton, thence 410 to A.
 Admaston. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to A.
 Ainsdale. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to A.
 Aintree. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to A.
 Alderley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to A.
 Aldermaston. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to A.
 Alexandria. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to A.

Alford. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to A.
 Algerkirk. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to A.
 Allerton. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to A.
 Allesley Gate. E. to, 34.
 Alloa. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to A.
 Alne. K. C. to, 84.
 Alnwick. K. C. to, 96.
 Alrewas. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to A.
 Alsagar. E. to Rugby 32, thence 336 to Colwick, thence 374 to A.
 Alton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to A.
 Altringham. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to A.
 Ambergate. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to A.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to A.
 Amptill. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to A.
 Andover Road. W. to, 144.
 Anerley. L. to, 160.
 Angmering. L. to, 168.
 Annan. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to A.
 Apperley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to A.
 Arbroath. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Guthrie Junction and A.

- Arbroath. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to A.
 Ardleigh. S. to, 134.
 Ardley. E. to Carlisle, 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to A.
 Ardrossan. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to A.
 Ardwick. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 420 to A.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to A.
 Arkley. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to A.
 Arksey. K. C. to, 68.
 Arlsey. K. C. to, 69.
 Armitage. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to A.
 Armley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 482 to A.
 Arundel. L. to, 168.
 Ash. P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to A.
 — W. to Woking 164, thence 262 to Guildford, thence 264 to A.
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to A.
 Ashchurch. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to A.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to A.
 Ashford. W. to, 278.
 —, Kent. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to A.
 Ashton. E. to Crewe 62, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to A.
 Ashwell. K. C. to Hitchin 68, thence 492 to A.
 —, North. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to A.
 Askern. K. C. to, 80.
 Aslockton. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to A.
 Aspatria. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to A.
 Astley. E. to Newton June. 46, thence 396 to A.
 Atherstone. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to A.
 Atherton. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to A.
 Attleborough. S. to, 122.
 Auchengray. E. to, 60.
 Auchinleck. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to A.
 Auchterarder. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to A.
 Auchterhouse. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Meikle and A.
 Audley End. S. to, 116.
 Auldbar. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 524 to A.
 Auldgarth. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to A.
 Authorpe. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to A.
 Aycliffe. K. C. to, 88.
 Aylesbury. E. to Cheddington 26, thence 312 to A.
 Aynho. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to A.
 Ayr. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to A.
 Ayton. K. C. to, 100.
 Bagitts. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to B.
 Bagworth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 378 to Leicester, thence 332 to B.
 Balbeuchly. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to B.
 Balcombe. L. to, 164.
 Baldersby. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to B.
 Baldock. K. C. to Hitchin, 68, thence 492 to B.
 Baldovan. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 524 to Meikle, thence 524 to B.
 Baldragon. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Meikle and B.
 Ballock. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 522 to Glasgow, thence 519 to B.
 Balsham Road. S. to Chesterford 118, thence 496 to B. R.
 Bamber Bridge. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Hall Junction 400 to B. B.
 Banbury. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to B.
 — E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to B.
 Bangor. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to B.
 Bannockburn. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to B.
 Banwell. P. to, 224.
 Barlaston. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to B.
 Bardney. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to B.
 Bardon Mill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to B. M.
 — Hill. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 352 to B. H.
 Barford. E. to, 42.
 Barnes. W. to, 276.
 Barnet. K. C. to, 64.
 Barnetby. K. C. to Retford, thence 424 to B.
 Barnsley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to B.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to B.
 Barnt Green. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to B. G.
 Barnwell. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to B.
 Barrassie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to B.
 Barrow, Furness. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472, and on to B.
 — Ash. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to B.

- Barton Hall. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to B.
 — Moss. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to B. M.
 — under Needham. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to B.
 Baschurch. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to B.
 Basford. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to B.
 Basingstoke. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to B.
 — W. to, 144.
 Bath. P. to, 216.
 Bathgate. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to B.
 Batley. E. to Crewe, 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to B.
 Bawtry. K. C. to 78.
 Baxenden. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to B.
 Bay Horse. E. to, 48.
 Beal. K. C. to, 98.
 Beattock. E. to, 58.
 Beaulieu. W. to, 152.
 Bebbington. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to B.
 Bedale. K. C. to Northallerton, 86, thence 454 to B.
 Bedford. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to B.
 Bedworth. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to B.
 Beeston. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to B.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 378 to Kegworth, and 480 to B.
 Beith. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 510 to B.
 Belford. K. C. to, 98.
 Bell Bush. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock 400 to Skipton, and thence 434 to B.
 Belmont. K. C. to, 90.
 Belper. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to B.
 Bampton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to B.
 Bentley. S. to, 134.
 — E. to Lancaster, 48, thence 434 to B.
 Berkeley Road. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to B. R.
 Berkhamstead. E. to, 26.
 Berwick. K. C. to, 100.
 — Sussex. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to B.
 —, York. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 460 to Witton, thence 462 and 456 to B.
 Bescott. E. to, 38.
 Betchworth. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to B.
 Beverley. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 456 to Hull, thence 448 to B.
 Bexhill. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to B.
 Bicester. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to B.
 Biggleswade. K. C. to, 68.
 Billing Road. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to B. R.
 Billington. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to B.
 Bilney. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Deerham, thence 512 to B.
 Bingham. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to B.
 Bingley. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to B.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to B.
 Birkdale. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to B.
 Birkenhead. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to B.
 Birmingham. E. to, 36.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to B.
 Bishop Briggs. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 519 to B. B.
 Bishops Auckland. K. C. to Aycliffe, 88, thence 460 to B. A.
 — Stortford. S. to, 114.
 Bishopstoke. W. to, 148.
 Black Lane. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to B. L.
 Blackburn. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock 400 to B.
 Blackford. E. to Carlisle 56, thence to Glasgow 521, thence 522 to B.
 Blackheath. L. to, 252.
 Blackwall. F. to, 516.
 Blackwater. P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to B.
 Blackwell. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to B.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to B.
 Blaydon. K. C. to Newcastle, thence 466 to B.
 Blechyniden. W. to, 150.
 Bletchley. E. to, 28.
 Blisworth. E. to, 30.
 Blythe. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to B.
 Blue Pits. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to B. P.
 — E. to Wigan 46, thence 406 to B. P.
 Blyth. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 476 to B.

- Blyton. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to B.
 Bockholes. E. to Newport 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Penistone, thence 438 to B.
 Bodargan. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to B.
 Bognor. L. to, 170.
 Boldon. K. C. to, 90.
 Bolton Percy. K. C. to, 82
 —, Lancaster. E. to, 50.
 —, York. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to B.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to B.
 — E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to B.
 — le-Moors. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to B.
 Bootle. E. to Newton 46, thence to Liverpool 396, thence 398 to B. 404.
 — Lane. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to B. L.
 Boroughbridge. K. C. to Pill Moor 84, thence 458 to B.
 Borrowash. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to B.
 Bosham. L. to, 172.
 Bosley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to B.
 Boston. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to B.
 Botley. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 268 to B.
 Bottesford. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to B.
 Bourne Bridge. L. to Chesterford 118, thence 496 to B. B.
 Bow. Camden Town to, 516
 Bowdon. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to B.
 Bowland Bridge. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to B.
 Bowling. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 522 to Glasgow, thence 520 to B.
 Box. P. to, 216.
 Box Hill. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to B. H.
 — Moor. E. to, 24.
 Brackley. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to B.
 Bradbury. K. C. to, 88.
 Bradford. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 428 to B.
 Bradley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to B.
 Bradley Ford. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to B. F.
 Bradshaw Leach. E. to Newton Junc. 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to B. L.
 Braidwood. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to B.
 Braintree. S. to Witham 132, thence 502 to B.
 Bramford. S. to, 136.
 Bramhall. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to B.
 Bramshall. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to B.
 Bramston. E. to Rugby 32, thence 321 to Leicester, thence 332 to B.
 Brandon. E. to, 32.
 —, Norfolk. S. to, 110.
 Braystones. E. to Preston 48, thence 411 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to B.
 Brayton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to B.
 Brechin. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 524 to Bridge of Dunn and B.
 Bredon. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to B.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to B.
 Brent. P. to, 240.
 Bentford. W. to Barnes 276, thence 280 to B.
 Brentwood. S. to, 128.
 Bridge of Allan. E. to Carlisle 56, thence to Glasgow 521, thence 522 to B. A.
 — of Dunn. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to B. D.
 — of Earn. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to B. of E.
 Bridgend. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to B.
 Bridgewater. P. to, 224.
 Bridlington. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to B.
 Brigg. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to B.
 Brighouse. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to B.
 Brighton. L. to, 166.
 — Salop. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to B.
 Brinscomb. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to B.
 Brisco. E. to, 56.
 Bristol. P. to, 220.
 Britton Ferry. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to B.
 Broad Green. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to B. G.
 Brock. E. to, 48.

- Brocklesby. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to B.
 Brockley Whins. K. C. to, 92.
 Bromborough. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to B.
 Bromley Cross. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to B. C.
 Bromsgrove. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to B.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to B.
 Brooksby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 472 to B.
 Brotte. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to B.
 Brough. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to B.
 Broughton Astle. E. to Rugby 31, thence 328 to B. A.
 —, Furness. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to B.
 —, Chester. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 530 to B.
 —, Lancaster. E. to, 48.
 Broughty. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to B.
 Brownhills. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to B. H.
 Broxbourne. S. to, 112.
 Broxburn. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to B.
 Brundall. S. to, 126.
 Bubwith. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to B.
 Buckenham. S. to, 126.
 Buckingham. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to B.
 Bulkington. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to B.
 Bull Gill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to B. G.
 Bullwell. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 492 to B.
 Burgess Hill. L. to, 166.
 Burgh. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to B.
 Burnley. E. to Farrington 46, thence to Lostock Junction 400 to B.
 —, York. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market Weighton and to B.
 Burnmouth. K. C. to, 100.
 Burnt Mill. S. to, 114.
 Burntisland. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 527 to B.
 — To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to B.
 Burrough. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to B.
 Burslem. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to B.
 Burston. S. to, 138.
 Burton, Westmoreland. E. to, 50.
 —, Stafford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to B.
 — E. to Birmingham 56, thence 346 to B.
 — Agnes. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to B. A.
 — Salmon. K. C. to, 82.
 — Joyce. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 480 to B. J.
 Bury, Lancaster. E. to Wigan 46, thence 406 to B.
 — E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to B.
 — Lane. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to B. L.
 — St. Edmund's. S. to Haughley 136, thence 504 to B.
 Burybrough. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Penistone, thence 438 to B.
 Bushey. E. to, 22.
 Byers' Green. K. C. to Ferry Hill 88, thence 464 to B. G.
 Calveley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to C.
 Calverley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to C.
 Camberslang. E. to Carstairs 50, thence 519 to Motherwell, thence 519 to C.
 Camborne. P. to Plymouth 240, thence by coach to Redruth, thence 508 to C.
 Cambridge. S. to, 118.
 Camden Town, 516.
 Camp Hill. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to C. H.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 to C. H.
 Campsie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521, to Glasgow, thence 519 to C.
 — To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to C.
 Candlesford. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 270 to C.
 Canterbury. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to C.
 Capel. S. to Bentley 134, thence 504 to C.
 Cardiff. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to C.
 Cargill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to C.
 Carham. K. C. to Berwick 100, thence 476 to C.
 Carlisle. E. to, 56.
 Carlton, Lincoln. K. C. to, 78.
 —, York. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to C.

- Carlton. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 482 to C.
 Carluke. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to C.
 Carnaby. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to C.
 Carnforth. E. to, 50.
 Carnoustie. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to C.
 Carnworth. E. to, 60.
 Carshalton. L. to Croydon 160, thence 258 to C.
 Carstairs. E. to, 60.
 Castle Ashby. E. to Blisworth 50, thence 320 to C. A.
 — Bromwich. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to C. B.
 — Carey. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to C. C.
 — Eden. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to Hartlepool, thence 464 to C. E.
 — Howard. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to C.
 Castor. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to C.
 Caton. E. to Lancaster 48, thence 434 to C.
 Cattal. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to C.
 Catterick Bridge. K. C. to Dalton 86, thence 456 to C.
 Cayton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 441 to C.
 Cefn. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to C.
 Chapel. S. to Marks' Tey 132, thence 500 to C.
 — Town. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to C. T.
 Charfield. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to C.
 Charlton. L. to, 262.
 Chatham. L. to, 256.
 Chathill. K. C. to, 98.
 Chatteris. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to St. Ives, thence 498 to C.
 Cheadle. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to C.
 —, Stafford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to C.
 Cheam. L. to Croydon 160, thence 258 to C.
 Checquerbent. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to C.
 Cheddington. E. to, 26.
 Cheddleton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to C.
 Chelford. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to C.
 Chelmsford. S. to, 130.
 Cheltenham. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to Gloucester, and thence 296 to C.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to C.
 Chepstow. P. to Bristol 220 thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow 530.
 Cherry Tree. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to C. T.
 Chertsey. W. to Weybridge 142, thence 272 to C.
 Cheshunt. S. to, 112.
 Chester. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to C.
 — E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to C.
 Chesterfield. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to C.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to C.
 Chesterford. S. to, 118.
 Chester-le-Street. K. C. to Painshaw 90, thence 456 to C.
 Chettisham. S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to C.
 Chichester. L. to, 170.
 Chilham. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to C.
 Chilvers Coten. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to C. C.
 Chilworth. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to C.
 Chippenham. P. to, 214.
 Chirk. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 366 to C.
 Chiswick. W. to Barnes 276, thence 280 to C.
 Chorley. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to Bolton, thence 410 to C.
 Christchurch Road. W. to, 152.
 Christon Bank. K. C. to, 98.
 Church. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to C.
 — Fenton. K. C. to, 82.
 Churwell. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to C.
 Cirencester. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to Tetbury, thence 509 to C.
 Clackmannan. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to Stirling, thence 526 to C.
 Clapham Common. W. to, 140.
 —, York. E. to Farrington 46, thence to Lostock 400, thence 434 to C.
 Claremont. W. to, 160.
 Claycross. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to C.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 378 to Derby, thence 341 to C.
 Claydon. Bucks. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to C.
 —, Suffolk. S. to, 134.
 Claypole. K. C. to, 76.
 Claythorpe. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to C.
 Clayton Bridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to C. B.

Cleckheaton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to C.
 Cleeve. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to C.
 Clevedon. P. to, 223.
 Cleveland Port. K. C. to Darlington 36, thence 452 to C. P.
 Cliff. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to C.
 Clifton, Lancaster. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 408 to C.
 —, Cumberland. E. to, 52.
 Clitheroe. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence to Kenyon, thence 408 to C.
 Clocksbriggs. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to C.
 Closeburn. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to C.
 Coalbridge. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to C.
 Coalville. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to C.
 Cockburn's Path. K. C. to, 100.
 Codnor Park. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Kegworth and 420 Long Eaton, thence 488 to C. P.
 Codsall. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to C.
 Colchester. S. to, 132.
 Cold Roley. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 460 to Witton, thence 462 to C. R. 456
 Coldstream. K. C. to Berwick 100, thence 476 to C.
 Coleshill. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to C.
 Colewick. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to C.
 Collesie. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to C.
 Collingham. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to C.
 Collin's Green. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to C. G.
 Colliston. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Guthrie Junction and C.
 Collumpton. P. to, 230.
 Colne. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to C.
 — Onley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to C.
 Colney Hatch. K. C. to, 64.
 Colwick. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to C.
 Colwin. E. to Crewe 42, thence 385 to C.
 Colwyn. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to C.
 Coningsborough. K. C. to Doncaster 80, thence 458 to C.
 Congleton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to C.

Corbridge. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to C.
 Corrway. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 368 to Chester, thence 529 to C.
 Cooper Bridge. E. to Crewe 46, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to C. B.
 Cook's Bridge. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to C. B.
 Costerphine. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to C.
 Coppul. E. to, 46.
 Copmanthorpe. K. C. to, 82.
 Corbey. K. C. to, 74.
 Corsham. P. to, 216.
 Cosham. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 268 to Fareham, thence 270 to C.
 Cottingham. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to C.
 Counden Road. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to C.
 Countesthorpe. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to C.
 Cove. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to C.
 Coventry. E. to, 34.
 Cowbridge. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to C.
 Cowton. K. C. to, 86.
 Coxhoe. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 46 to C.
 Cramlington. K. C. to, 92.
 Cranwick. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to C.
 Craigo. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to C.
 Crawley. L. to Three Bridges 164, thence 266 to C.
 Cresswell. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to C.
 Crewe. E. to, 42.
 Crofthead. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to C.
 Criggleston. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Wakefield, thence 426 to C.
 Crick. E. to, 32.
 Crook. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 460 to Witton, thence 458 to C.
 Croft. K. C. to, 86.
 Cromford. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Ambergate, thence 488 to C.
 Crosby. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to C.
 Crossgates. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to Stirling, thence 526 to C.
 Cross Lane. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to C. L.
 — K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to C. L.

- Cross Roads. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 524 to Meikle, thence 524 to C. R.
 Crowland. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to C.
 Croydon. L. to, 160.
 Cummertrees. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to C.
 Cupar. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to C.
 — E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 527 to C.
 — Angus. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to C.
 Currie. E. to, 60.
 Curthwaite. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to C.
 Dairsie. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to D.
 Dalhousie. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to D.
 Dalkeith. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to D.
 Dalry. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to D.
 Dalston. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to D.
 Dalton. K. C. to, 86.
 — in-Furness. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472, and on to D.
 Darcey Lever. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to D. L.
 Darfield. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to D.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Rugby, thence 348 to D.
 Darlington. K. C. to, 86.
 Darnal. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to D.
 — K. C. to Retford 76, thence 424 back to D.
 Dartford. L. to, 254.
 Darley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Ambergate, thence 488 to D.
 Darton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Wakefield, thence 428 to D.
 Datchet. W. to, 280.
 Daubhill. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to D.
 Dawlish. P. to, 237.
 Deal. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to Minster, thence 190 to D.
 Dean. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 270 to D.
 Dearham. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to D.
 Deepcar. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to D.
 Deeping. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102.
 Defford. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to D.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to D.
 Denver. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to D.
 Deptford. L. to 248.
 Derby. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to D.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to D.
 Dereham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to D.
 Derford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 337 to D.
 Dewsbury. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to D.
 Dials Bridge. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to D. B.
 Didecot. P. to, 210.
 Diggle. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to D.
 Dinting. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to D.
 Diss. S. to, 138.
 Ditchford. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to D.
 Dixon Fold. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 408 to D. F.
 Dockers' Lane. E. to, 34.
 Dogdyke. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to D.
 Doncaster. K. C. to, 80.
 Donnington. E. to Stafford 41, thence 372 to D.
 Dorchester. W. to, 156.
 Dorking. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to D.
 Dornock. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to D.
 Dover. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to D.
 Downham. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to D.
 Drayton. L. to, 170.
 Drem. K. C. to, 100.
 Driffield. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to D.
 Drig. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to D.
 Droitwich. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to D.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to D.
 Drumlithie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to D.
 Dubton Junction. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to D.
 Durlsdon. E. to Crewe 46, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to D.

- Dudley. E. to Bescott Junction 38, and 370 to D.
- Duffield. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to D.
- Dullingham. S. to Chesterford 118, thence 496 to D.
- Dumblane. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to D.
- Dumbarton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to D.
- Dumfermline. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 321 to Glasgow, thence 222 to Stirling, thence 526 to D.
- Dumfries. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to D.
- Dunbar. K. C. to, 100.
- Dunbridge. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 270 to D.
- Dundee. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to D.
— To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to D.
- Dunham. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to Chester, thence 390 to D.
- Dunhampstead. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 306 back to D.
— P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to D.
- Dunning. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to D.
- Dunkeld Road. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, and 522 to D. R.
- Dunstable. E. to Leighton 28, thence 312 to D.
- Durham. K. C. to 88.
- Dysart. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to Stirling, thence 527 to D.
— To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to D.
- Ealing. P. to, 194.
- Earby. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to E.
- East Farleigh. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Paddock Wood, thence 246 to E. F.
— Fortune. K. C. to, 100.
— Haven. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to E. N.
— Ville. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to E. V.
— Winch. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to E. W.
- Eastbourne. L. to Haywards Heath 164, thence 242 to E.
- Eastringdon. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to E.
- Eastre. S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to E.
- Eastwood. E. to Crewe 46, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to E.
- Eassie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence to Glasgow 521, thence 522 to E.
- Ecclefechan. E. to, 58.
- Eccles. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to E.
— Road. S. to, 122.
- Eckington, Worcester. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to E.
— P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to E.
—, Derby. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to E.
— E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to E.
- Edenbridge. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to E.
- Edinburgh. E. to, 60.
— K. C. to, 102.
- Edmonton. S. to Water Lane 112, thence 496 to E.
- Elland. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to E.
- Elmswell. S. to Haighley 136, thence 504 to E.
- Elmsworth. L. to, 172.
- Elsenh. S. to, 116.
- Elslack. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to E.
- Elton. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to E.
— K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to E.
- Elvanfoot. E. to, 58.
- Ely. S. to, 118.
—, S. Wales. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to E.
- Enfield. S. to Water Lane 112, thence 496 to E.
- Entwistle. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to E.
- Epsom. L. to Croydon 160, thence 258 to E.
- Erith. L. to, 254.
- Errol. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to E.
- Esher. W. to, 140.
- Esk Bank. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to E. B.
- Eskmeals. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 471 to E.
- Essendine. K. C. to, 72.
- Etruria. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to E.
- Euxton. E. to, 46.
- Ewell. L. to Croydon 160, thence 258 to E.
- Exeter. P. to, 232.
- Exthorpe. K. C. to Doncaster 80, thence 438 to E.
- Fairfield. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to F.
- Fakenham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 508 to F.
- Falkland. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 527 to F.

- Falkirk. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to F.
 Falmer. L. to Brighton 166, thence 192 to F.
 Fangloss. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market Weighton and F.
 Fareham. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 266 to F.
 Faringdon. P. to, 210.
 Farnborough. W. to, 144.
 — P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to F.
 Farnell Road. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to F. R.
 Farnham. W. to Woking 144, thence 262 to Guildford, thence 264 to F.
 Farrington. P. to, 211.
 Farrington. E. to, 46.
 Fay Gate. L. to Three Bridges 164, thence 266 to F. G.
 Fazeley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to F.
 Featherstone. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Dewsbury, thence 430 to F.
 Feltham. W. to, 278.
 Fence Houses. K. C. to, 90.
 Fenny Stratford. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to F. S.
 Ferriby. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to F.
 Ferry Port on Craig. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to F.P. on C.
 Ferryhill. K. C. to 88.
 Filey. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to F.
 Finningham. S. to, 136.
 Firsby. K. C. to Peterbro 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to F.
 Fiskerton. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 480 to F.
 Five Mile House. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to F.
 Flaxden. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to F.
 Fleetpond. W. to, 145.
 Fleetwood. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to F.
 — Surrey. W. to, 144.
 Flint. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to F.
 Flordon. S. to, 138.
 Foleshill. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to F.
 Folkestone. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to F.
 Forcester. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to F.
 Fordoun. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to F.
 Forest Hill. L. to, 160.
 Forfar. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to F.
 Forgardeny. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to F.
 Forge Mills. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to F. M.
 Formby. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to F.
 Forncett. S. to, 138.
 Foulbridge. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to F.
 Fountain Hall. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to F.
 Four Ashes. E. to, 40.
 Four Stories. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to F. S.
 Fransham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to F.
 Frisby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to F.
 Frodsham. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to Chester, thence 390 to F.
 Froghall. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 382 to F.
 Froickheim. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to F.
 Frome. P. to Chippenham 214, thence 514 to F.
 Frosterley. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to F.
 Furness Abbey. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472, and on to F.
 Furtriebridge. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to F.
 Gaerwen. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 388 to Chester, thence 529 to G.
 Galashiels. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to G.
 Galgate. E. to, 48.
 Galston. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to G.
 Ganton. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to G.
 Gainsborough. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to G.
 Garforth. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to G.
 Gargrave. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock 400, to Skipton, thence 454 to G.
 Garnkirk. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to G.
 Garstang. E. to, 48.
 Gartcosh. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to G.
 Garton. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to G.
 Gartsherrie. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to G.

- Gateshead. K. C. to 92.
 Glammis. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to G.
 Glasgow. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to G.
 — E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to G.
 Glencarse. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to G.
 Gloucester. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to G.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 296 to G.
 Glynde. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to G.
 Gouthland. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to G.
 Gobowen. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to G.
 Godalming. W. to Woking 144, thence 262 to G.
 Godstone. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to G.
 Gogar. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to G.
 Golcar. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to G.
 Goldworthy. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to G.
 Gomshall. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to G.
 Goole. K. C. to Knottingley 82, thence 430 to G.
 Gorebride. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to G.
 Goring. P. to, 208.
 — Sussex. L. to, 168.
 Gosport. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 266 to G.
 Goulborne. E. to, 46.
 Grahamston. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to P.
 Grantham. K. C. to, 74.
 Granton. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to G.
 Grant's House. K. C. to, 100.
 Gravesend. L. to, 254.
 Great Bridge. E. to Bescott Junction 38, and 370.
 — Coates. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 426 to G. C.
 — Grimsby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to G. G.
 — Ponton. K. C. to, 74.
 Greatham. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to G.
 Greenfield. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to G.
 Greenhead. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to G.
 Greenhill Junction. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to G.
 Greenhithe. L. to, 254.
 Greenloaning. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to G.
 Greenock. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to G.
 Greenwich. L. to, 248.
 Gresford. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to G.
 Gresley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to G.
 Gretna. E. to, 58.
 Grissall. E. to Stafford 40, thence 372 to G.
 Gristhorpe. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to G.
 Grosmount. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to G.
 Grove Ferry. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to G. F.
 Guidebridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to G.
 Guildford. W. to Woking 144, thence 262 to G.
 — L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to G.
 — P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to G.
 Guthrie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 524 to G.
 Haborough. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to H.
 Hackney. Camden Town to, 516.
 Haddington. K. C. to, 100.
 Haddisvale. S. to Reedham 126, thence 506 to H.
 Hadfield. E. to Crewe 42, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 420 to H.
 Hadleigh. S. to Bentley 134, thence 504 to H.
 Hadley. E. to Stafford, 40, thence 372 to H.
 Hailsham. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to H.
 Halifax. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to H.
 Halshaw Moor. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 408 to H. M.
 Halton. E. to Lancaster 48, thence 434 to H.
 Haltwhistle. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to H.
 Hambleton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 486 to H.
 Hammerton. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to H.
 Hammerwick. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to H.
 Hampton. E. to, 34.
 — Court. W. to Kingston 140, thence 274 to H. C.
 Handforth. E. to Crewe 42, thence 382 to H.
 Hanwell. P. to, 196.

- Harburn. E. to, 60.
 Hardingham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to H.
 Harecastle. E. to Rugby 38, thence 334 to Colwich, thence 374 to H.
 Harling Road. S. to, 122.
 Harlow. S. to, 114.
 Harrow. E. to, 20.
 Harrowgate. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to H.
 — K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to H.
 Hartford. E. to, 44.
 Hartlepool. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 and 464 to H.
 Haseby. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to H.
 Haselor. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to H.
 Haslingden. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to H.
 Hassendean. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to H.
 Hassocks Gate. L. to, 166.
 Hastings. L. to Haywards Heath 164, thence 242 to H.
 Haswell. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to Hartlepool, thence 464 to H.
 Hatfield. K. C. to, 64.
 Hatton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Meigle and H.
 Haughley. S. to, 136.
 Houghton. E. to Stafford 40, thence 371 to H.
 Havant. L. to, 172.
 Hawkesbury Lane. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to H. L.
 Hawik. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to H.
 Hay. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Wakefield, thence 428 to H.
 Hayle. P. to Plymouth 240, thence per coach to Redruth, thence 508 to H.
 Haywards Heath. L. to, 164.
 Hazelhead. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to H.
 Headcorn. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to H.
 Headingley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to H.
 Headland Cross. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to H. C.
 Heaton Lodge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to H. L.
 — Norris. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwich, thence 374 to H. N.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to H. N.
 Hebden Bridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392, to Manchester, thence 414 to H. B.
 — E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to H. B.
 Heckmandike. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to H.
 Hele. P. to, 232.
 Helnshore. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to H.
 Helpstone. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to H.
 Hensall. K. C. to Knothingley 82, thence 430 to H.
 Herford. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to H.
 Heriot. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to H.
 Herne Bay. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to H. B.
 Hersham. W. to, 142.
 Hertford. S. to Broxbourne 112, thence 494 to H.
 Hesk Bank. E. to, 50.
 Heslerton. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to H.
 Hessay. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to H.
 Hesse. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to H.
 Hetton. K. C. to Shincliffe 88, thence 470 to H.
 Hexham. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to H.
 Heywood. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to H.
 Higham. L. to, 256.
 — Ferrers. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to H. F.
 Highbridge. P. to, 224.
 Highbury. Camden Town to, 516.
 Hightown. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to H.
 Hilgay Fen. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to H. F.
 Hindley. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to H.
 Hipperholme. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 424 to North Dean, thence 426 to H.
 Histon. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to H.
 Hitchin. K. C. to, 68.
 Hoghton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to H.
 Holborn. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel, thence 472 to H.
 Holme. K. C. to, 72.
 — S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to H.
 — Lancas. E. to, 50.
 Holmes. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to H.
 — Church. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to H. C.

Holton-le-Clay. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to H.-le-C.

— K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to H.-le-C.

Holyhead. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to H.

Holytown. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to H.

Holywell. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to H.

Holywood. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to H.

Honley. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Peniston, thence 438 to H.

Hooton. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to H.

Horberry. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Wakefield, thence 428 to H.

Horley. L. to, 164.

Hornby. E. to Lancaster 48, thence 434 to H.

Hornsey. K. C. to, 64.

Hope. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 530 to H.

Horsforth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 346 to Leeds, thence 356 to H.

Horsham. L. to Three Bridges 164, thence 266 to H.

Horwich. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to Bolton, thence 410 to H.

Hougham. K. C. to, 76.

Hounslow. W. to Barnes 276, thence 280 to H.

Houston. To Edinburgh, thence 519 to H.

Hove. London to, 168.

How Mill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to H. M.

Howden. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to H.

Howsham. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to H.

Hoydon Bridge. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to H. B.

Hucknall. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to H.

Huddersfield. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to H.

Hull. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to H.

Humberstone. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to H.

Huncoat. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to H.

Hungerford. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to H.

Hunmanby. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to H.

Huntingdon. K. C. to, 70.

— S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to H.

Hurlford. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to H.

Hutton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to H.

— K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to H.

Huyton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to H.

Hykeham. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to H.

Hythe. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to H.

Ilford. S. to, 128.

Ilkerston. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Kegsworth and 480 Long Eaton, thence 488 to I.

Inchture. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to I.

Incline Top. P. to Bristol 220, thence to Cardiff 531, thence 532 to I. T.

Ingatestone. S. to, 130.

Innerwick. K. C. to, 100.

Inveresk. K. C. to, 102.

Invergowrie. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to I.

Ipswich. S. to, 134.

Irvine. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to I.

Isleworth. W. to Barnes 276, thence 280 to I.

Islington. Camden Town to, 516.

Islip. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to I.

Ivy Bridge. P. to, 140.

Johnstone. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to J.

Kegworth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to K.

Keighley. E. to Farrington 46, thence 400 to Skipton, thence 432 to K.

Kelso. K. C. to Berwick 100, thence 476 to K.

Kelvedon. S. to, 132.

Kendal. E. to, 50.

Kenilworth. E. to Coventry 34, thence 342 to K.

Kenyon. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to K.

Ketton. K. C. to Peterborough 100, thence 478 to K.

Kew. W. to Barnes 276, thence 280 to K.

Keynham. P. to, 210.

Kilbirnie. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 520 to K.

Kildwick. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock 400 to Skipton, thence 434 to K.

Killingworth. K. C. to, 92.

Kilmarnock. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to K.

Kilwinning. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 519 to K.

Kinbuck. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to K.

- Kincardine. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to K.
- Kington Park. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to K. P.
- K. C. to Retford 74, thence 422 to K.
- Kinfannes. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to K.
- Kinghorn. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 521 to Stirling, thence 527 to K.
- King's Langley. E. to, 24.
- Norton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 to K. N.
- P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to K. N.
- Kingsbridge. P. to, 240.
- Kingsbury. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to K.
- Kingshead. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to K.
- Kingsland. Camden Town to, 516.
- Kingskittle. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to K.
- Kingston. W. to, 160.
- , Sussex. L. to, 168.
- Kintbury. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to K.
- Kirby. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to K.
- K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to K.
- Kirkaldy. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to K.
- To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to K.
- Kirkby. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472, and on to K.
- E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to K.
- Kirkconnel. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to K.
- Kirkham. E. to Preston 48, thence 410 to K.
- , York, K. C. to 82, thence 444 to K.
- Kirkintilloch. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 519 to K.
- Kirkpatrick. E. to, 58.
- Kirkstall. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 346 to Leeds, thence 356 to K.
- Kirkstead. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to K.
- Kirtlebridge. E. to, 58.
- Kirton. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to K.
- Lindsey. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to K. L.
- Knapton. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to K.
- Knaresborough. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to K.
- Knot Mill. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to K. M.
- Knottingley. K. C. to, 82.
- Lady Bank. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 527 to L. B.
- To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to L. B.
- Lakenheath. S. to, 120.
- Lamington. E. to, 58.
- Lanark. E. to Carstairs 63, thence 519 to L.
- Lancaster. E. to 48, and 434.
- Lancing. L. to, 168.
- Langley. P. to, 198.
- E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Kegsworth, and (480) Long Eaton, thence 488 to L.
- Langrick. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to L.
- Langworth. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to L.
- Larbert. E. to Carlisle 56, thence to Glasgow 521 and L.
- Launton. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to L.
- Laurencekirk. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to L.
- Lazenby. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to L.
- Lea. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to L.
- Bridge. S. to, 112.
- Road. E. to Preston 48, thence 410 to L.
- Leamington. E. to Coventry 34, thence 342 to L.
- Leamside. K. C. to, 90.
- Leaton. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to L.
- Lee Green. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to L. G.
- Gate. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to L.
- Leeds. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to L.
- E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to L.
- E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to L.
- Leek. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to L.
- Legbourne. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to L.

- Leicester. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to L.
- Leigh. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to L.
- Leighton. E. to 28.
- Leith. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to L.
- Leland. E. to, 46.
- Lenchars. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to L.
- Lenox Town. E. to Carlisle, 56, thence 522 to Glasgow, thence 519 to L.
- Lenthams. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to L.
- Levenshulme. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to L.
- Levisham. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to L.
- Lewes. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to L.
- L. to Brighton 166, thence 192 to L.
- Lewisham. L. to, 250.
- Leysmill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Guthrie Junction and L.
- Lichfield. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to L.
- E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to L.
- Lidlington. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to L.
- Lightcliffe. E. to Newton 46, thence to Manchester 396, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to L.
- Limehouse. L. to, 516.
- Limekiln Lane. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to L. L.
- Linby. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to L.
- Lincoln. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to L.
- K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to L.
- Linlithgow. Edinburgh xvii, thence 518.
- Linton. K. C. to 100.
- Little Bytham. K. C. to, 72.
- Dunham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Deerham, thence 512 to L. D.
- Hampton. L. to, 168.
- Steeping. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to L. S.
- Littleborough. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to L.
- Littleport. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to L.
- Littleworth. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to L.
- Liverpool. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396, to L. 394.
- Liversedge. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to L.
- Livington. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to L.
- Llandaff. P. to Bristol 220, thence to Cardiff 531, thence 532 to L.
- Llanfair. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to L.
- Llangollen. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to L.
- Llantripant. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to L.
- Llong. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 530 to L.
- Lochwinnoch. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to L.
- Lockerbie. E. to, 58.
- Lockington. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to L.
- Lockwood. E. to Newport 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Peniston, thence 438 to L.
- Long Eaton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Kegworth, and 480 to L. E.
- Forgan. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to L. F.
- Houghton. K. C. to, 98.
- Preston. E. to Farrington 46, thence to Lostock 400, thence 434 to L. P.
- Niddry. K. C. to, 100.
- Stanton. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to L. S.
- Longbridge. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to L.
- Longford. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to L.
- Longhurst, Northumberland. K. C. to, 94.
- Longsight. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to L.
- Longton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to L.
- Longwood. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to L.
- Lostock. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to L.
- Lane. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to Bolton, thence 410 to L. L.
- Loughborough. E. to Rugby 32, thence 320 to L.
- Louth. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to L.
- Low Gill. E. to, 50.
- Moor. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to L. M.
- Lowdham. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 480 to L.
- Lower Darwen. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to L. D.
- Lowestoft. S. to Reedham 126, thence 506 to L.
- Lowthorpe. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to L.

Ludborough. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to L.
 Luddenden Foot. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to L. F.
 Luffenham. K. C. to Peterborough 100, thence 476 to L.
 Luncarty. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to L.
 Lyndhurst Road. W. to, 150.
 Lynn. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to L.
 — S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to L.
 Macclesfield. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 376 to M.
 Madeley. E. to, 42.
 Maghull. E. to Newton 46, thence 376 to Liverpool, thence 400 to M.
 Maidenhead. P. to, 200.
 Maidstone. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Paddocks Wood, thence 246 to M.
 Maldon. W. to, 140.
 —, Essex. S. to Witham 132, thence 502 to M.
 Malton. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to M.
 — K. C. to Dalton 82, thence 456 to M.
 Manchester. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to M.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to M.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 376 to M.
 Manca. S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to M.
 Mangotsfield. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to M.
 Manningtree. S. to, 134.
 Mansfield. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to M.
 Manton. K. C. to Peterborough 100, thence 476 to M.
 March. S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to M.
 Marden. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to M.
 Margate. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to M.
 Market Harborough. E. to Rugby 32, thence 326 to M. H.
 — Rasen. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to M. R.
 — Weighton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to M. W.
 Markinch. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to M.
 Marks' Tey. S. to, 132.
 Marrishes. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to M.
 Marsden. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to M.
 — E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to M.

Marsh Lane. S. to, 112.
 — see Leeds.
 —, Lancaster. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to M.
 Marshfield. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to M.
 Marston. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to M.
 — Green. E. to, 34.
 Marton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to M.
 Marykirk. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to M.
 Maryport. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to M.
 Masborough. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to M.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to M.
 Maston. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to M.
 Matlock Bath. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Ambergate, thence 488 to M.
 — Bridge. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Ambergate, thence 488 to M.
 Mauchline. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to M.
 Medbourne. E. to Rugby 32, thence 326 to M.
 Meikle. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to M.
 Melksham. P. to Chippenham 214, thence 514 to M.
 Mellis. S. to, 136.
 Melrose. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to M.
 Melton Mowbray. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to M.
 Merstham. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to M.
 Merthyr Tydvil. P. to Bristol 220, thence 531 to Cardiff, thence 532 to M. T.
 Merton, Durham. K. C. to Shincliffe 88, thence 470 to M.
 —, Surrey. W. to, 140.
 Methley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to M.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to M.
 Mexborough. K. C. to Doncaster 80, thence 438 to M.
 Micklefield. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to M.
 Midecalder. E. to, 60.
 Middlesborough. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to M.
 Middleton. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to M.
 —, Durham. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to M.

Middleton, Lancaster. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to M.

— E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to M.

Mildenhall Road. S. to, 120.

Mile End. S. to, 110.

Miles Platting. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to M. P.

Milford. K. C. to, 82.

Millar Hill. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to M. H.

Milnthorpe. E. to, 50.

Milton. K. C. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to M.

Miltoun. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 519 to M.

Minety. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to M.

Miningside. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to M.

Minshull Vernon. E. to, 44.

Minster. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to M.

Mirfield. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to M.

Moir. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to M.

Mold. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 368 to M.

Mollington. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to M.

Monfieth. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 525 to M.

Monkton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to M.

Montrose. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to M.

Moore. E. to, 44.

Moortown. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to M.

Moreton. W. to, 156.

Morley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to M.

Morpeth. K. C. to, 94.

Mortimer. P. to Reading 104, thence 204 to M.

Mortlake. W. 274 to 276.

Moseley. E. to Birmingham 30, thence 308 back to M.

— P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to M.

Moses' Gate. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 410 to M. G.

Mostyn. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to M.

Motherell. E. to Carstairs 50, thence 519 to M.

Mottley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to M.

Mottram. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to M.

Mow Cop. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to M. C.

Muchalls. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to M.

Mutford. S. to Reedham 126, thence 506 to M.

Mytholm Royd. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to M. R.

— E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to M. R.

Nafferton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Hull, thence 448 to N.

Nailsea. P. to, 222.

Nantwich. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to N.

Narborough. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to N.

Neath. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to N.

Needham. S. to, 136.

Nelson. E. to Farrington 46, then from Lostock Junction 400 to N.

Netherchurch. E. to, 58.

Netherton. K. C. to, 94.

Nethertown. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to N.

New Cross. L. to, 160 and 250.

— Curmook. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to N.

— Leake. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to N. L.

Newark. K. C. to, 76.

— K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 450 to N.

Newbridge. P. to Bristol 220, thence to Cardiff 531, thence 532 to N.

Newburgh. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to N.

Newbury. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to N.

Newcastle. K. C. to, 92.

Newhaven. L. to Brighton 166, thence 190 to N.

Newlay. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 432 to N.

Newmarket. S. to Chesterford 118, thence 496 to N.

Newmilns. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to N.

Newport. S. to, 116.

—, Durham. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to N.

—, Salop. E. to Stafford 40, thence 372 to N.

—, S. Wales. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow and N. 530.

Newstead. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to N.

- Newton, Cheshire. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to N.
 —, Devon. P. to, 236.
 —, Lancashire. E. to, 46.
 —, Warwick. E. to, 38.
 —, York. K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to N.
 Newtown St. Boswells. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to N.
 Newtownhill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to N.
 Newtyle. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Meigle, thence 524 to N.
 Norham. K. C. to Berwick 100, thence 476 to N.
 North Dean. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to N. D.
 — Kelsey. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 488 to N. K.
 — Rode. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to N. R.
 — Shields. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 476 to N. S.
 — Thoresby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to N. T.
 Northallerton. K. C. to, 86.
 Northampton. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to N.
 Northfleet. L. to, 254.
 Northorpe. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to N.
 Normanton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to N.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to N.
 Norton. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to N.
 — Bridge. E. to, 40.
 Norwich. S. to, 112 and 138.
 Norwood. L. to, 162.
 Nottingham. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to N.
 Notton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to N.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to N.
 Nuneaton. E. to Coventry 34, thence 344 to N.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 334 to N.
 Oakenshaw. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to O.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 320 to Derby, thence 348 to O.
 Oakham. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to O.
 Oakington. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to O.
 Oakley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to O.
 Oakley, N. B. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, and 522 to Stirling, thence 527 to O.
 Oaks (The). E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to The O.
 Oatamoor. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to O.
 Oatengates. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to O.
 Oddington. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to O.
 Old Leake. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to Boston, thence 510 to O. L.
 — Cumnock. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 522 to O. C.
 — Trafford. E. to Crewe 42, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 420 to O. T.
 Ormskirk. E. to Newton 46, thence 376 to Liverpool, thence 400 to O.
 Orrel. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to O.
 Oswestry. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to O.
 Otterington. K. C. to, 86.
 Oughty Bridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to O. B.
 Oundle. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to O.
 Overdarwen. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to O.
 Overton. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to O.
 Overtoun. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to O.
 Oxford. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to O.
 — Road. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to O. R.
 Paddock Wood. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to P. W.
 Paeswood. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to Chester, thence 530 to P.
 Painshaw. K. C. to 90.
 Paisley. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to P.
 Pangbourne. P. to, 106.
 Pannel. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to P.
 Park. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to P.
 Parkside. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to P.
 Patricroft. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to P.
 Pavensey. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to P.
 Peakirk. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to P.
 Pelsall. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to P.
 Pemberton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to P.

- Peucoed. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, then 530 to P.
 Pendleton. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 408 to P.
 Penistone. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to P.
 Penkridge. E. to, 40.
 Penmaenmawr. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to P.
 Penrith. E. to, 54.
 Penshurst. L. to Reigate 114, thence 176 to P.
 Pentrych. P. to Bristol 220, thence 531 to Cardiff, thence 531 to P.
 Perry Bar. E. to, 38.
 Perth. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to P.
 — To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to P.
 Peterborough. K. C. to, 72.
 — E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to P.
 — S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to P.
 Pevensey. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to P.
 Pickering. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to P.
 Pickle Bridge. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to P. B.
 Piel. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat 472 to P.
 Pillmore. K. C. to, 84.
 Pimbo Land. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to P. L.
 Pinner. E. to, 22.
 Pittingdon. K. C. to Shincliffe 88, thence 470 to P.
 Pleasington. E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to P.
 Pluckley. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to P.
 Plumpton. E. to, 56.
 Plymouth. P. to, 240.
 Plympton. P. to, 240.
 Pocklington. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market Weighton and to P.
 Polegate. L. to Hayward's Heath 164, thence 242 to P.
 Poleworth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to P.
 Polmont. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to P.
 Ponder's End. S. to, 112.
 Pontefract. K. C. to Knottingley 82, thence 430 to P.
 Pontypool. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow 530 to P.
 Poole. W. to, 154.
 —, York. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 346 to Leeds, thence 356 to P.
 Poplar. Camden Town to, 516.
 — F. to, 516.
 Poppleton. K. C. to York 82, thence 442 to P.
 Porchester. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 286 to Fareham, thence 270 to P.
 Port Clarence. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to P. C.
 — Talbot. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to P. T.
 Portlethen. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to P.
 Portobello. K. C. to, 102.
 Portskewett. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow and on to P. 530.
 Portsmouth. L. to, 174.
 — W. to Bishopstoke 168, thence 268 to Fareham, thence 270 to P.
 Potter's Bar. K. C. to, 64.
 Poulton. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to P.
 Poynton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to P.
 Prestatyn. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to P.
 Prestbury. E. to Rugby 32, thence 374 to Colwick, thence 374 to P.
 Preston. E. to, 48.
 — Brook. E. to, 44.
 — Roads. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to P. R.
 Prestwick. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to P.
 Prudhoe. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to P.
 Pulford. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to P.
 Purtgwyn. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to P.
 Purton. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to P.
 Putney. W. to, 276.
 Pyle. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, thence 530 to P.
 Queen's Ferry. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to Q. F.
 Radeliffe. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to R.
 — Bridge. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to R. B.
 Radford. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to R.
 Radway Green. E. to Rugby 32, thence 336 to Colwick, thence 374 to R. G.

- Rainford. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to R.
 Rainhill. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to R.
 Ramsbottom. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to R.
 Ramsgate. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to R.
 Rampside. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 on to R.
 Raskelf. K. C. to, 84.
 Ranskill. K. C. to, 78,
 Ratho. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to R.
 Ravensglass. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to R.
 Rawcliffe. K. C. to Knottingley 82, thence 430 to R.
 Raydon. S. to Bentley 134, thence 504 to R.
 Reading. P. to, 204.
 Rearsby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to R.
 Redbridge. W. to, 150.
 Redcar. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to R.
 Rednal. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to R.
 Redruth. P. to Plymouth 240, thence by coach 508 to R.
 Reedham. S. to, 126.
 Reepham. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to R.
 Reigate. L. to, 164.
 Renfrew. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to R.
 Renton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to R.
 Reston. K. C. to, 100.
 Retford. K. C. to, 78.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 424 to R.
 Rhos. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to R.
 Rhyl. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to R.
 Richmond, Surrey. W. 274 to 276.
 —, York. K. C. to Dalton 86, thence 456 to R.
 Ridgemount. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to R.
 Riding Mill. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to R. M.
 Rillington. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to R.
 Ringwood. W. to, 150.
 Ringstead. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to R.
 Ripley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to R.
 Ripon. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to R.
 Roade. E. to, 30.
 Roby. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to R.
 Rochester. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to R.
 Rochdale. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to R.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 382 to Manchester, thence 414 to R.
 Rochester. L. to, 256.
 Rock Lane. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to R. L.
 Rockingham. E. to Rugby 32, thence 326 to R.
 Rockliffe. E. to, 58.
 Romford. S. to, 128.
 Romsey. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 270 to R.
 Rose Hill. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to R. H.
 Rosegrove. E. to Farrington 36, thence to Lostock Junction 400 to R.
 Rossett. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to E.
 Rossington. K. C. to, 80.
 Rotherham. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to R.
 Rousley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Ambergate, thence 488 to R.
 Royston. K. C. to Hitchin 68, thence 492 to R.
 —, York. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to R.
 —, — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to R.
 Ruabon. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to R.
 Rudyard. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to R.
 Rufford. E. to Newton 46, thence 376 to Liverpool, thence 400 to R.
 Rugby. E. to, 32.
 Rugeley. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334
 Rushton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence to R. 346 to Burton, thence 382 to Uttoxeter, thence 384 to R.
 Ruswark. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to R.
 Rutherglen. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 79 to Motherwell, thence 519 to R.
 Ruthwell. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to R.

Rye House. S. to Broxbourne 112, thence 494 to R. H.
 Ryton. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to R.
 Saddleworth. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to S.
 Sale Moor. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to S. M.
 Salford, Manchester. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to S.
 Salisbury. W. to Bishopstoke 148, thence 270 to S.
 Saltford. P. to, 220.
 Saltney. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to S.
 Salwick. E. to Preston 48, thence 410 to S.
 Sandacre. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Kegworth, and Long Eaton 480, thence 488 to S.
 Sandbach. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to S.
 Sandon. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to S.
 Sandwich. S. to Reigate 164, thence to Ashford 176, thence 184 to Minster, thence 190 to S.
 Sandy. K. C. to, 68.
 Sanquhar. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to S.
 Sawbridgeworth. S. to, 114.
 Sawby. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to S.
 Saxby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to S.
 Saxilby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to S.
 Scarborough. K. C. to York 82, thence 464 to S.
 Scorton. E. to, 48.
 —, York. K. C. to Dalton 86, thence 456 to S.
 Scotby. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to S.
 Scotch Central. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to S. C.
 Scotswood. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to S.
 Scowby. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to S.
 Scremerston. K. C. to, 98.
 Serooby. K. C. to, 78.
 Scropton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to S.
 Seaforth. E. to Newton 46, thence 389 to Liverpool, thence 398 to S.
 Seamer. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to S.
 Seascale. E. to Preston 48, thence 417 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel, 472 to S.

Seaton. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to S.
 Sedgebrook. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to S.
 Selby. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to S.
 Sellefield. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to S.
 Sessay. K. C. to, 84.
 Settle. E. to Farrington 46, thence 400 to Lostock, then 434 to S.
 Shadwell. F. to, 516.
 Shalford. L. to Reigate 164, thence 260 to S.
 Shap. E. to, 52.
 Sheffield. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 back to S.
 — E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 422 to S.
 Shefford Road. K. C. to, 68.
 Sheldon. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 460 to S.
 Shelford. S. to, 118.
 Sherburn, York. K. C. to, 82 and 446.
 —, Durham. K. C. to, 88.
 Shiffnal. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to S.
 Shilton. S. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to S.
 Shinccliffe. K. C. to, 88.
 Shipley. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Penistone, thence 438 to S.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to S.
 Shipton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 432 to S.
 — K. C. to, 84.
 — K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market Weighton and to S.
 Shireoaks. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 424 to S.
 — K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to S.
 Shoreham. L. to, 168.
 Shrewsbury. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to S.
 Shrivenham. P. to, 212.
 Sibsey. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to Boston, thence 510 to S.
 Sileby. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to S.
 Sillycroft. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to S.
 Sinclair Town. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to S. T.
 — To Edinburgh xvii, thence 527 to S.
 Six Mile Bottom. S. to Chesterford 118, thence 496 to S. M. B.

- Skipton. E. to Farrington 46, thence from
 Lostock Junction 400 to S.
 Slateford. E. to, 60.
 Sleights. K. C. to York 82, thence 404 to
 Pillington, thence 450 to S.
 Slough. P. to, 198.
 Snaith. K. C. to Knottingley 82, thence
 430 to S.
 Snelland. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484
 to S.
 Somerley. E. to Reedham 126, thence 506
 to S.
 Somersham. S. to Cambridge 118, thence
 498 to St. Ives, thence 498 to S.
 Sough. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence
 396 to Kenyon, thence 406 to S.
 South Shields. K. C. to Painshaw 90, thence
 456 to S. S.
 — K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to
 Hartlepool, thence 464 to S. S.
 Southall. P. to, 196.
 Southampton. W. to, 148.
 Southgate. K. C. to, 64.
 Southport. E. to Newton 46, thence 396
 to Liverpool, thence 398 to S.
 Southrow. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence
 102 to S.
 Southwaite. E. to, 56.
 Southwick. L. to, 168.
 Sowerby Bridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence
 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to S. B.
 Spalding. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence
 102 to S.
 Speeton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436
 to Hull, thence 448 to S.
 Spetchley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence
 308 back to S.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 302 to S.
 Spilsby. K. C. to Boston 104, thence 510
 to S.
 Spital. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to S.
 Spondon. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to S.
 Spotsborough. K. C. to Doncaster 80,
 thence 438 to S.
 Spread Eagle. E. to, 40.
 Springfield, N. B. To Edinburgh xvii,
 thence 527 to Perth, thence 526 to S.
 St. Bees. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to
 Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472
 to St. B.
 — Germans. S. to Cambridge 118, thence
 498 to St. Ives, thence to St. G.
 — Helens. E. to Newton Junction 46,
 thence 396 to St. H.
 — Ives. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498
 to St. I.
 — James Deeping. K. C. to Peterborough
 72, thence 102 to St. J. D.
 — Leonards. L. to Hayward's Heath 164,
 thence 262 to St. L.
- St. Margarets. S. to Broxbourne 112, thence
 494 to St. M.
 — Neots. K. C. to, 70.
 Staddlethorpe. K. C. to Milford 82, thence
 436 to S.
 Stafford. E. to, 40.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 534 to S.
 — Road. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence
 360 to S. R.
 Staines. W. to, 278.
 Staithwaite. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to
 Manchester, thence 418 to S.
 Staleybridge. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392
 to Manchester, thence 416 to S.
 Stallingborough. K. C. to Retford 76, thence
 424 to S.
 Stamford. K. C. to Peterborough 72,
 thence 478 to S.
 — Bridge. K. C. to Milford 82, thence
 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market
 Weighton and S. B.
 Standish. E. to, 46.
 Standon Bridge. E. to, 46.
 Stanford Hall. E. to Rugby 32, thence 326
 to S.
 Stanhope. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence
 460 to Witton, thence 462 to S.
 Stanley. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to
 Glasgow, thence 522 to S.
 Stanstead. S. to, 114.
 Stapleford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to
 Kegsworth, thence 480 to Long Eaton,
 thence 488 to S.
 Staplehurst. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176
 to S.
 Starcross. P. to, 234.
 Staveley. E. to Birmingham 36, thence
 346 to S.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby,
 thence 340 to S.
 Steeton. E. to Farrington 46, thence from
 Lostock 400 to Shipton, thence 434
 to S.
 Stepney. F. to, 516.
 Steps Road. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519
 to S. R.
 Stetchford. E. to, 34.
 Stevenage. K. C. to, 66.
 Steventon. P. to, 210.
 Stewarton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to S.
 Stillington. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence
 462 to S.
 Stirling. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to
 Glasgow, thence 522 to S.
 Stixwold. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence
 102 to S.
 Stot's Nest. L. to, 162.
 Stockbridge. K. C. to, 80.
 Stockfield. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence
 466 to S.

- Stockmoor. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to Penistone, thence 438 to S.
 Stockport. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to S.
 Stockton. K. C. to Milford 82, thence 436 to Selby, thence 440 to Market Weighton and S.
 — K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 452 to S.
 Stoddard. K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to S.
 Stoke. K. C. to Rugby 32, thence to Colwick 334, thence 374 to S.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to S.
 — Works. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to S. W.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to S. W.
 Stone. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to S.
 Stonecleft. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 408 to S.
 Stonehaven. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 525 to S.
 Stonehouse. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to S.
 — P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to S.
 Stow. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to S.
 — To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to S.
 Stowmarket. S. to, 136.
 Straithwait. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 to S.
 Stratford. S. to, 111.
 Strenshall. K. C. to York 82, thence 444 to S.
 Stretford. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to S.
 Stretton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to S.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to S.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to S.
 Stroud. L. to, 256.
 — P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to S.
 Sturton. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to S.
 Sturry. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to S.
 Suchar. K. C. to, 98.
 Sudbury. E. to, 20.
 —, Suffolk. S. to Mark's Tey 132, thence 500 to S.
 —, Notts. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 490 to S.
 —, Stafford. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to S.
 Summerseat. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 412 to S.
 Sunderland. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to Hartlepool, thence 464 to S.
 Sunfleet. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to S.
 Sutton, York. K. C. to, 78 and 442.
 —, Cheshire. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to S.
 —, Surrey. L. to Croydon 160, thence 258 to S.
 Swaffham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to S.
 Swansea. P. to Bristol 220, thence by coach and ferry to Chepstow, 530 to S.
 Swanington. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Leicester, thence 332 to S.
 Swansthorpe. S. to, 158.
 Swavesey. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to S.
 Swinderby. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to S.
 Swindon. P. to, 212.
 Swinton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to S.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to S.
 Sydenham. L. to, 160.
 Syston. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to S.
 — K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to S.
 Tadeaster. K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to T.
 Tallington. K. C. to, 72.
 Taffowell. P. to Bristol 220, thence 530 to Cardiff, thence 532 to T.
 Tamworth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to T.
 — E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to T.
 Tarporley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to T.
 Tattenhall. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to T.
 Tattershall. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to T.
 Taunton. P. to, 226.
 Tebay. E. to, 52.
 Teignmouth. P. to, 236.
 Tetbury. P. to Swindon 212, thence 308 to T.
 Tewkesbury. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to T.
 Thankerton. E. to, 58.
 Thatcham. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to T.
 Theale. P. to Reading 204, thence 284 to T.
 Thedingworth. E. to Rugby 32, thence 326 to T.
 Thetford. S. to, 110.
 Thirsk. K. C. to, 84.
 — E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to T.

- Thornhill. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, thence 426 to Dewsbury, thence 428 to T.
 —, N. B. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to T.
 Thornton (Scotland). E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 522 to Stirling, thence 526 to T.
 — E. to Farrington 46, thence from Lostock Junction 400 to T.
 Thorpe. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to T.
 — K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to T.
 — Arch. K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to T. A.
 Thrapston. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to T.
 Thredyrhlen. P. to Bristol 220, thence 531 to Cardiff, thence 532 to T.
 Three Bridges. L. to, 164.
 Thurgarton. K. C. to Grantham 74, thence 492 to Nottingham, thence 480 to T.
 Thurston. S. to Haughley 136, thence 504 to T.
 Timperley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 420 to T.
 Tiverton. P. to, 130.
 Tivetshall. S. to, 138.
 Todmorden. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to T.
 Tollerton. K. C. to, 84.
 Topcliffe. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to T.
 Torquay. P. to, 226.
 Totness. P. to, 238.
 Tottenham. S. to, 112.
 Tow Law. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 460 to Witton, thence 458 to T. L.
 Town Green. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 400 to T. G.
 Tranent. K. C. to, 100.
 Trefnest. P. to Bristol 220, thence 531 to Cardiff, thence 532 to T.
 Trentham. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 374 to T.
 Tring. E. to, 26.
 Troon. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to T.
 Trowbridge. P. to Chippenham 214, thence 514 to T.
 Tunbridge Wells. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to T. W.
 Tutbury. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to T.
 Tuxford. K. C. to, 78.
 Tweedmouth. K. C. to, 98.
 Twerton. P. to, 220.
 Twickenham. W. 276 to 278.
 Twyford. P. to, 204.
 Ty Croes. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 530 to T.
 Tynehead. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 528 to T.
 Tynemouth. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 470 to T.
 Uddrington. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519, to Motherwell, thence 519, to U.
 Uffington. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to U.
 Uleaby. K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 to U.
 Ulleshelfe. K. C. to, 82.
 Ullesthorpe. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to U.
 Underhill. E. to Burton 48, thence 402 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel 472 to U.
 Upholland. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 404 to U.
 Upton Magna. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to W.
 Usselby. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to U.
 Uttoxeter. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to Burton, thence 382 to U.
 Valley. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 348 to Chester, thence 529 to V.
 Vauxhall. W. to, 140.
 Victoria Park. S. to, 110.
 Wadborough. E. to Birmingham 36, then 308 back to W.
 — P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to W.
 Wainfleet. K. C. to Boston 104, thence 510 to W.
 Wakefield. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 414 to North Dean, then 426 to W.
 Walcot. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to W.
 Wallingford. P. to, 208.
 Walsall. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to W.
 Walsden. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 414 to W.
 Waltham. S. to, 112.
 —, Lincoln. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 512 to W.
 Walthamstow. S. to, 112.
 Walton. W. to, 142.
 — K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to W.
 —, Stafford. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.
 Wamphray. E. to, 58.
 Wandsworth. W. to, 274.
 Wansford. E. to Blisworth 36, thence 320 to W.
 Wantage. P. to, 210.

Ware. S. to Broxbourne 112, thence 494 to W.	West India Docks. F. to, 516.
Wareham. W. to, 154.	Westbury. P. to Chippenham 214, thence 514 to W.
Warkworth. K. C. to, 96.	Westhoughton. E. to Wigan 46, thence 404 to W.
Warrington. E. to, 44.	Weston. E. to Rugby 32, thence 334 to Colwick, thence 574 to W.
Warwick. See Leamington.	Westonlanger. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to W.
Washerley. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 460 to Witton, thence 458 to W.	Weston-super-Mare. P. to, 224.
Washingborough. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 102 to W.	Wetherley. K. C. to Church Fenton 82, thence 442 to W.
Washington. K. C. to, 90.	Wetheral. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 470 to W.
Water Lane. S. to, 112.	Weybridge. W. to, 142.
— Orton. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W. O.	Whalley. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to Kenyon, thence 408 to W.
Waterbeach. S. to, 118.	Whifflet. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to P.
Wateringbury. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Paddock Wood, thence 246 to W.	Whitacre. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.
Waterloo. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Liverpool, thence 398 to W.	Whitehaven. E. to Preston 48, thence 412 to Fleetwood, thence by boat to Piel, and 477 to W.
Watford. E. to, 22.	Whilburn. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 519 to W.
Wath, North Riding. E. to Rugby 32, thence 321 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to W.	Whitby. E. to York 82, thence 444 to Rillington, thence 450 to W.
—, West Riding. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.	Whitley Bridge. K. C. to Knottingley 82, thence 430 to W. B.
— E. to Rugby 32, thence 320 to Derby, thence 348 to W.	Whitmore. E. to, 42.
Watlington. S. to Ely 118, thence 500 to W.	Whitstable. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to W.
— S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to St. Ives, thence 498 to W.	Whittington. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to W.
Waverton. E. to Crewe 42, thence 388 to W.	Whittlesea. S. to Ely 118, thence 502 to W.
Weaste Lane. E. to Newton Junction 46, thence 396 to W. L.	Whittlesford. S. to, 119.
Wednesbury. E. to Bescott 38, thence 370 to W.	Wickenby. K. C. to Newark 76, thence 484 to W.
—, Salop. E. to Stafford 41, thence 372 to W.	Wickwar. P. to Bristol 220, thence 294 to W.
—, — E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to W.	Widdrington. K. C. to, 94.
Weedon. E. to, 30.	Wigan. E. to, 46.
Weeton. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to Leeds, thence 356 to W.	Wigstowe. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to W.
Welford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 376 to W.	Wigton. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to W.
Wellingborough. E. to Blisworth 30, thence 320 to W.	Willenhall. E. to, 38.
Wellington, Somerset. P. to, 228.	Willesden. E. to, 20.
—, Salop. E. to Stafford 40, thence 372 to W.	Willington. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.
Welwyn. K. C. to, 66.	Wilmslow. E. Crewe 42, thence 392 to W.
Wemington. E. to Lancaster 48, thence 434 to W.	Willoughby. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 104 to Boston, thence 510 to W.
Wendling. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to Dereham, thence 512 to W.	Wilnecote. E. to Birmingham 86, thence 346 to W.
West Auckland. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 460 to W. A.	Wimbledon. W. to, 140.
— Drayton. P. to, 166.	Wimblington. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to St. Ives, thence 498 to W.
	Wimborne. W. to, 152.
	Winchburgh. To Edinburgh xvii, thence 518 to W.

Winchester. W. to, 146.	Woodside. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 521 to Glasgow, thence 520 to W.
Winchfield. W. to, 144.	Woodstock. P. to Didcot 210, thence 288 to W.
Windermere. E. to Kendal 50, thence 514 to W.	Wool. W. to, 156.
Windsor. P. to, 200.	Woolhampton. P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to W.
—— W. to, 280.	Woolwich. L. to, 252.
Wingfield. W. to, 144.	Wootton Bassett. P. to, 212.
——, Derby. E. to Rugby 32, thence 320 to Derby, thence 348 to W.	Worcester. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 308 back to W.
——, —— E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.	—— P. to Bristol 320, thence 294 to W.
Winsford. E. to, 44.	Worksop. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 424 to W.
Winslow. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 314 to W.	—— K. C. to Retford 78, thence 424 back to W.
Wisbeach. S. to Cambridge 118, thence 498 to St. Ives, thence 498 to W.	Wormwood Green. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 340 to Leeds, thence 356 to W.
Wisecendine. K. C. to Peterborough 72, thence 478 to W.	Worthing. L. to, 168.
Wistow. E. to Carstairs 60, thence 519 to W.	Worthington. E. to Carlisle 56, thence 476 to W.
Witham. S. to, 132.	Wortley. E. to Crewe 42, thence 392 to Manchester, thence 416 and 420 to W.
Wittenford. S. to, 118.	Wrangle. K. C. to Boston 104, thence 510 to W.
Witton. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 460 to W.	Wrexham. E. to Wolverhampton 40, thence 360 to W.
Woburn Sands. E. to Bletchley 28, thence 316 to W.	Wye. L. to Reading 164, thence 176 to Ashford, thence 184 to W.
Woking. W. to, 144.	Wylam. K. C. to Newcastle 92, thence 466 to W.
Wokingham. P. to Reading 204, thence 282 to W.	Wymondham. S. to, 122.
Wolsingham. K. C. to Aycliffe 88, thence 462 to W.	Wyrardsbury. W. 274 to 280.
Wolverhampton. E. to, 40.	Yalding. L. to Reigate 164, thence 176 to Paddocks Wood, thence 246 to Y.
Wolverton. E. to, 28.	Yapton. L. to, 170.
Womersley. K. C. to, 80.	Yarm. K. C. to Darlington 86, thence 432 to Y.
Woodhead. E. to Newton 46, thence 396 to Manchester, thence 422 to W.	Yarmouth. S. to, 126.
Woodhouse Mill. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W. M.	Yate. P. to Bristol 220, thence 296 to Y.
—— E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to W. M.	Yatton. P. to, 222.
Woodlesford. E. to Rugby 32, thence 328 to Derby, thence 348 to W.	Yaxham. S. to Wymondham 122, thence 506 to W.
Woodlesford. E. to Birmingham 36, thence 346 to W.	York. K. C. to, 82.

MAP OF THE
RAILROADS OF ENGLAND.

AND OF THE
THE RAIL-ROAD BOOK.

EDWARD CHURTON.

SCALE OF MILES.



THE RAIL ROAD BOOK.

LONDON.

IN a work especially intended as a guide to the Railroads of Great Britain, with the cities, towns, country-seats, and picturesque scenery through, or in the vicinity of which they pass, it will naturally be expected that we should say something of the capital from whence issue the main lines: we therefore offer the following brief account of the wonders of the metropolis to the general reader, referring those who are desirous to obtain more ample details upon points connected with its history, to Mr. Cunningham's admirable and deservedly popular "Hand Book for London."

"Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London? opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London!"—THE TASK.

The author of these lines died in the eighteenth century, but who can say they are not now a perfect portraiture? or at what distant period they will be inapplicable to the state of this vast, colossal metropolis? More opulent than ever, enlarged threefold since Cowper's truthful lyre was mute; still, still it is increasing London; and the busy note, as well of preparation as of actual operation at all the cardinal points, defies the calculation of man as to the ultimate boundaries of this lateral Babylon.

London, the great capital of the freest and (despite occasional clouds and crises of misfortune, which, under the ordination of Providence, afflict the people of every land) the happiest nation of the earth, is situated on the banks of the Thames, the most wealthy and important, though not the largest, river in the universe; and extends its gigantic limbs over wide tracts of the four counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent. The extent of this leviathan city, as defined by Act of Parliament for postal purposes, would give but a very inadequate idea of the enormous space occupied by this one town, comprised within London proper, the city and liberty of Westminster, with the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Southwark and Lambeth, the whole of which are, however, at present bounded by Fulham, Hammersmith, Acton and Willesden, on the West; by Limehouse, Greenwich and Blackwall on the East; by Kilburn, Hampstead and Highgate on the North; and Norwood, Dulwich and Camberwell on the South. The best idea of the extent of this city, although comprehending but a very small portion of its immediate suburbs, may be conceived from the following table of the number of acres occupied by each of its parliamentary subdivisions, to which is added the population of each borough, with the number of registered electors at the period therein indicated returning the sixteen metropolitan members of the House of Commons.

	Acres.	Population.	Parliamentary Electors, 1842—1843.
Finsbury Borough	4,670	265,043	14,038
Lambeth ditto	8,840	197,412	9,083
London City	600	120,702	20,030
Southwark Borough	590	142,620	5,353
Marylebone ditto	5,310	287,465	13,361
Tower Hamlets	8,988	419,730	16,246
Westminster City and Liberty	2,500	219,930	14,801
Total average	31,498	1,652,902	92,912

The numbers of houses, 265,558, those inhabited producing an annual rent of about from 8 to £10,000,000.

The very large parishes of Chelsea, Camberwell, Wandsworth, Clapham, Greenwich and Lewisham, which have been added to the bills of mortality, but are not included in the foregoing table, augment the population by nearly half a million; which, with the proportional increase since 1841 (the period of the last census), brings the population at this time (1851) to 2,240,000.

Of the antiquity of London as a city, there is no question, but the accounts are very conflicting. It is said that Trinobantum, or New Troy, which stood on the site of the present city was built by Brute, a descendant of Æneas, some centuries before the Christian Era, and that a lineal succession of upwards of fifty Kings, ruled Britain, down to King Lud, who first surrounded the city with walls. Cornelius, Tacitus, and Amminianus Marcellinus mention this place as well as the Venerable Bede; and many of the coins of King Alfred, have inscribed upon them the monogram *London*. But that London was a Roman station, the excavations made from time to time, for the foundations of new buildings most satisfactorily attest, of which we may mention one of a very interesting character, discovered in 1848, when preparing the ground for the formation of the New Coal Exchange, in Thames Street, consisting of a hypocaust with all the flues, &c., in as perfect a state as at the period of their erection. Those who are curious in such matters will be amply rewarded by inspecting the tessellated pavements, urns, household utensils, coins, &c., which have been dug up within the boundaries of the ancient walls of the City of London during the last century, the finest specimens of which are in the British Museum, the Museums at the Guildhall Library, and the India House, and in the collections of Mr. Gwitt, F.S.A., Union Street, Borough; and of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Liverpool Street, City. London Stone which still remains in Cannon Street, is said to be the identical stone, or central milliarium (milestone), whence radiated the Roman high roads, of which Watling Street was the chief, and upon which the distances were inscribed.

In former times, when it was the policy of the rulers of this land to impress foreign ambassadors with the highest possible idea of England's wealth, strength, and power, a certain route was prescribed upon their landing at Dover, which, after exhibiting the cathedral and other ecclesiastical monuments of the rich city of Canterbury, and the imposing Castle of Rochester on the broad and noble waters of the Medway, brought them to Gravesend, where they took water, were rowed in the royal barge to London, and landed in great state at the Tower. All the commerce of London was thus brought under their view; for the Pool even then presented a forest of masts, each ship being an evidence of England's power, her commercial prosperity. How strange it is, that, amidst the changes effected by time, all observant writers admit, (and it is well that our country friends should receive the information,) that the only spot still capable of impressing the stranger with any just conception of the grandeur and magnificence of the metropolis, is that most splendid of all river roads, in the vicinity of the very Tower to which we have alluded, New London Bridge! It is from thence he will perceive those forests of masts, which have excited the astonishment of all foreigners, issuing from the decks of thousands of ships, from all parts of the world; so thickly covering the surface of the water, that two alleys, or lines of passage, of sufficient width to allow a passage for the outward and inward-bound vessels, can alone be spared to navigation. Here, too, the waters are in a constant state of boiling ferment, from the incessant motion of the sea-going and river steamers: the quays, too, are lined with busy workmen, loading and unloading, by countless cranes, the vessels alongside; while immediately below, on either side of the bridge, may be seen, at all hours of the day, thousands of passengers hurrying on board some steamer, in search of pleasure or for dispatch of business.

Turning from the contemplation of these proceedings in the inferior regions, the eye is astonished at the multitude and the rush of coaches, carts, omnibuses, and carriages of every description, from the humble donkey-cart of the costermonger to the gilded chariots of the Sheriffs; from the neat tax-cart of the retailer, with his broken bit of blood, to a succession of five, six, or seven of Barclay and Perkins's drays, each drawn by three or four of the proudest, the fattest, and the noblest-looking animals in Christendom; while, cutting in here and there, tearing away at a frightful pace, which vies almost with the railway trains to which they are hastening, are innumerable cabs and hackney vehicles of every denomination. If the stranger but turn his gaze from the moving scenes below and around him, what hundreds of steeples, churches, monuments and public buildings, are spread before the eye. Here then is the spot to which the traveller should first

devote his attention upon arriving in London, and as the task is easy of accomplishment, he should follow up his scenery of the interior of the metropolis by passing over, in succession, each of the seven bridges which cross this noble river, which have claims to his consideration.

A periodical of 1843, gives the following account of this great metropolis, which we insert, because, although it may not be perfectly accurate in all its details, it seems to our own long experience by no means overcharged, and is calculated to impress the traveller with a just idea of what he may expect:—"London occupies a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high. It contains 300 churches and chapels of the establishment; 364 Dissenters' chapels, 22 foreign chapels, 250 public schools, 1,500 private schools, 150 hospitals, 156 almshouses, besides 205 other institutions, 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 22 theatres, 24 markets; consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 250,000 calves, and 270,000 pigs; 11,000 tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 10,000,000 gallons of milk, 1,000,000 quarters of wheat, or 64,000,000 of quartern loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale; employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,552 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths, 5,030 house-painters, 1,076 fish-dealers, 2,062 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, &c., 5,416 cabinet-makers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,507 jewellers, 1,172 old-clothes men (chiefly Jews), 4,328 printers (viz. 3,628 compositors and 700 pressmen), 1,393 stationers, 2,633 watch and clock makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,655 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,040 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,586 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linen drapers, 2,167 coachmakers, 1,367 coal merchants, 2,133 coopers, 1,381 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 907 pastrycooks, 868 saddlers, 1,246 timmen, 803 tobacconists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers, (the above are all males above 20 years of age). 10,000 private families of fashion, &c. About 77,000 establishments of trade and industry, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer shops, 960 spirit and wine shops."

We will make but one addition to these curious statistics as illustrative of the ignorance of the Frenchman who asked an English traveller, "*Connaissez-vous Monsieur Smith, de Londres?*" Of this patronymic, independently of gentlemen unconnected with commerce, the "*Commercial Directory*" gives eleven columns and a half, of eighty-three in each column, making the total number of Smiths carrying on business in London amount to nine hundred and fifty-seven.

With the foregoing general outline, we shall proceed to describe, as briefly as possible, such of the principal public buildings, ecclesiastical and other monuments, great public institutions, &c., as are most worthy of notice, beginning with the bridges.

BRIDGES.

London boasts seven bridges, all of which have claims upon the attention of the stranger; we shall take them in their regular succession.

1. LONDON BRIDGE.

This splendid specimen of architectural genius, was built from the design of Mr. John Rennie and his sons, Sir John and Mr. George Rennie; the first stone of which was laid in 1825, and the bridge opened to the public on the 1st of August, 1831, William IV. and Queen Adelaide being present on the occasion. It has five semi-elliptical arches over the river, the centre of which has one hundred and fifty-two feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of twenty-nine feet six inches; the arches next the centre are one hundred and forty feet in span, with a proportionate rise, and the abutment arches are of one hundred and thirty feet span, with a rise of twenty-four feet six inches. Architects in general assign the palm of beauty, strength and durability to this bridge above all others. The approaches to this noble structure are magnificent, both on the London and Surrey sides of the river.

2. SOUTHWARK BRIDGE,

erected from the design of Mr. John Rennie, was commenced in 1815, and opened to the public in 1819. It consists of three cast-iron arches, the centre one having a span of two hundred and forty feet, resting on stone piers. The iron work weighed five thousand seven hundred and eighty tons. The approach to this fine bridge on the City side is very bad; Queen Street being narrow and on a steep declivity; but it is now undergoing great alterations.

3. BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE

was considered a handsome structure until its repairs, in 1840, when the original character of its architecture was lost sight of entirely by the City architect, and the open balustraded parapets, essential to the harmony of the whole, were replaced by a plain stone wall, altogether out of character and keeping with the rest of the structure. It was built after the design and under the direction of Robert Mylne, a Scotchman, who died in 1811. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the bridge was opened generally to the public in 1769. It has nine elliptical arches, and is nine hundred and ninety-five feet in length. The approaches from the City by Bridge Street on the one side, and the Blackfriars Road on the other, are very noble.

4. WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The first stone of this truly magnificent structure, which has involved thousands in ruin, was laid in 1811, and it was opened to the public in 1817. During the progress of construction, that glorious event transpired which determined its proprietors to bestow upon it the name of Wellington's last and crowning victory. One of the most distinguished foreign senators (M. Dupin), pays the following brilliant compliment to the genius of its engineer, Mr. John Rennie. Speaking of this bridge he says: "It is a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Caesars." It consists of nine elliptical arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span, supported on piers of twenty feet wide at the springing of the arches. The entire length of the bridge is two thousand four hundred and fifty-six feet, the river arches being one thousand three hundred and eighty feet in length, the remaining distance being borne by the land arches, three hundred and ten feet of noble approach from the Strand, and seven hundred and sixty-six feet on the Surrey side, or Bridge Road. The road in its whole distance is perfectly level.

5. HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE

For foot passengers only, is one of the lightest and most elegant of its kind in the empire. It crosses the Thames from Hungerford Market, near *Charing Cross* (under which denomination the bridge is also known), to Belvidere Road, Lambeth. It was erected under the superintendence and direction of Sir Isambert Brunel; the first stone was laid in 1841, and it was opened to the public in 1845. It consists of three arches, or more properly speaking of three divisions, the central being six hundred and seventy-six feet six inches in length, or one hundred and sixteen feet six inches longer than that of the Menai Bridge, and the other two three hundred and thirty-three feet each. The towers which carry the chains are in the Italian style, similar to the market buildings. It is, in fact, surpassed only in length by the bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, the span of which, from pier to pier, is about nine hundred feet.

6. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

was built by Charles Labelye, a Swiss; the first stone was laid in 1738-9, and opened to the public in 1750. It is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet long by forty-five feet wide, and consists of fourteen arches of different dimensions, the centre being of seventy-six feet span. A few years ago this bridge was considered to be in a dangerous state, and its high parapets and heavy balustrades, which the French wits declared had been erected as a precaution against the English propensity to suicide, were taken down to relieve the foundations; but this has not cured the defect, and it is now allowed to remain only until another can be substituted.

7. VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

This light and pleasing bridge is from the designs of Mr. James Walker, and consists of nine arches of equal dimensions, of iron, reposing on stone piers, connecting Pinlicko and Millbank with Vauxhall. It was begun in 1811, and opened in 1816. The exterior parapets of this bridge are leased to the London Gas Light Company, whose mains thus carried across the Thames, are of sufficient diameter to enable them to supply the distant parishes of St. Pancras and Marylebone, while they add considerably to the embellishment of the bridge. The approaches to Vauxhall Bridge from Westminster, as well as from Pinlicko, are broad and handsome; and although it is only lately that speculators upon a grand scale have turned their attention to this latter spot, bordering upon the river, as an eligible site for building, almost a new town has already sprung up, whose streets, squares, and crescents, with their spacious houses, will soon vie with any other portion of the metropolis in elegance and architectural taste.

RIVER SCENERY.

The stranger having now visited each of London's splendid bridges, would probably desire to become better acquainted with the banks of the noble river over which they are thrown; let him, therefore, descend the steps near the centre of Vauxhall Bridge by the Steam Pier, and he will be re-conveyed to the point from whence he started, London Bridge, in an elegant steam-boat, for the small sum of two-pence. The satisfaction he will derive from his trip, will depend greatly upon his own temperament and habits of thought; but, under any circumstances, the feeling excited would probably be more that of wonderment than unqualified delight. Leaving Vauxhall Bridge, behind a splendid quay, a huge brick fortress, with pointed towers like the old Temple at Paris, is the only solitary building which presents itself for a long distance on the Middlesex side, called the Millbank Penitentiary; while on the Surrey, or opposite side of the river, with the exception of the fine and extensive works of the London Gas Company, near the bridge, an unbroken series of warehouses, wharfs, dilapidated sheds and boat-houses meet his view until he arrives at the venerable church of Lambeth, and the Archbishop's Palace of Canterbury, opposite to which, above the houses in Millbank, are seen the curious towers of St. John's, and Westminster's far-famed Abbey; while washed by the waters of the Thames, now appears the noble quay, on which stands the new Houses of Parliament, extending their highly elaborated *façade* for a length of nine hundred feet to the very abutment of Westminster Bridge. Passing under which, on the right, a constant succession of coal and timber wharfs, relieved by no important building, marks the Surrey banks as exclusively commercial, while on the left, though almost still in the midst of coal lighters, may be seen the Transport Office just beyond the bridge. Whitehall Gardens, where the late venerated statesman, Sir Robert Peel, resided, Privy Gardens, the abode of wealth and aristocracy, and Whitehall. Hungerford Bridge and Market now arrest the stranger's attention; immediately to the left of which, on the route eastward, is a narrow-walled quay, planted with trees, called Villiers' Walk, fronting the residence of the great Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth, in the centre of which is still the handsome stone water-gate, adorned with the armorial ensigns of the potent Duke, built by Inigo Jones, to surprise him on his return to England.

A little further on is the Adelphi, built by the brothers Adams. It has been greatly admired by the scientific world; and although the wonders of engineering and architectural daring lately achieved, throw a shade over the pigmy efforts of the last century, great praise is due to the brothers for their bold design, and its admirable execution. This range of building, with its noble terrace overlooking the river, reaches to the backs of the houses in the Strand, and is raised from the level of high-water mark upon a series of dark arches, used as stables for the horses employed in the extensive coal trade here carried on. The entrances to these singular subterranean vaults are like those of a mine; but latterly they have been lighted by gas, and are well worthy of inspection. Beyond the Adelphi, just before arriving at Waterloo Bridge, although not now very conspicuous, lies the Savoy Church, or St. Mary-le-Savoy, for the particulars of which, and the ancient

palace which stood here, and wherein John, King of France, was so long imprisoned, and afterwards died, while on a visit to this country, the reader must refer to Cunningham's "Hand Book of London." On the opposite side of the river, the succession of wharfs before described is only broken by the huge shafts of the shot manufacturers, and the splendid establishment of Messrs. Goding, the Lion Brewery. Passing under Waterloo Bridge, the stranger's attention cannot fail to be arrested by the magnificent building which now opens to his view—Somerset House. This noble pile, the only one worthy the name of a palace in London, is perfect in all its architectural proportions, and whether regarded from the river, or from its grand interior court, at its principal entrance from the Strand, it must strike every beholder with astonishment that it is not the residence of royalty. Were the windows of this truly splendid edifice in a proportionate scale of grandeur with the rest of the elevation, few capitals of Europe could boast a nobler or more kingly residence. It is exclusively devoted to offices of government, and for the convenience of the Queen's stationery, &c. The traveller will see, that beneath the arches of its foundation on the river, barges can enter at high-water or half-tide, into the interior of the building, and unload the government stores. The east wing of this building on the river, with an entrance in the Strand forms the King's College and School. Going a-head, as brother Jonathan says, and passing the extremities of several respectable and tolerably neat streets, issuing at right angles from the Strand, the next objects which attract attention are the pretty gardens and buildings of the Temples, the two ancient Inns of Court, formerly the abode of the Knights' Templars, many of whom lie buried in the magnificent church of the Inner Temple. Beyond this spot little arrests the stranger's attention, or interrupts the general line of warehouses on either side of the river; but these have now become more important and more spacious as approaching nearer to the centre of commerce. We must, however, except from this remark the purest and best, we might almost say the only view of London's splendid Cathedral, St. Paul's, which will be described more fully hereafter, and the hundreds of steeples which meet the eye on every side. Just before reaching London Bridge, on the Surrey side, the extensive river-side premises of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the eminent brewers, a perfect town of itself, must excite both wonder and surprise; to which, however, on Bankside, just beyond Southwark Bridge, will be seen (for some time to come, perhaps for centuries, in order to commemorate a popular but most lawless proceeding, which may be regarded in its only palliative light, as a proof of British hatred to woman's oppressors), the sign of the George, which is now inscribed in large letters, legible from the opposite side of the Thames, "Haynau's Refuge," to indicate where this unfortunate Austrian General found shelter from the brewers of Barclay and Perkins' establishment. With the exception of a slight view of the top of the venerable, but lately-restored church of St. Mary Olave's, in the Borough of Southwark, and the magnificent modern hall of the Fishmongers' Company on the opposite side at the foot of London Bridge, no other remarkable buildings present themselves to our recollection until after passing the bridge. For this purpose, in order to inspect the wonders of *below bridge*, as it is termed, it will be necessary to land and re-embark from the same place for a twopenny, fourpenny, or sixpenny ride, according to the distances of the objects required to be visited, in the Greenwich or Blackwall steamers. From this spot the stranger to London will pass through those forests of masts he witnessed from the bridge above, before which, as he glides by Billingsgate Market, we may invite his attention to a very elegant and conspicuous building, lately erected in Thames Street, for the Coal Exchange, beyond which, on a noble quay, with a magnificent broad terrace-walk fronting the Thames, and visible from the bridge, stands the Custom House. It is a building of immense dimensions, and well adapted to the object for which it was intended, although it cannot be said that its elevation betrays any great architectural beauty or embellishment. While upon this subject we may observe, that although the exports from London are not now to be compared with those of Liverpool, its import trade exceeds not only all the other parts of the empire, but that of any in the world, Mr. McCulloch having estimated it at the enormous annual amount of £80,000,000 sterling.

Beyond the Custom House we approach, but without trembling, that once dread fortress, the celebrated Tower of London, so full of great historical associations, so intimately connected with all those tales of blood and sorrow which have affected the youthful student even to tears while perusing the dark pages of history. It now inspires no horror on our minds, no thrill passes through our souls when inspecting its deepest dungeons, we shudder only for the crimes of our forefathers; for the emancipation of the mind from the thralldom of ignorance, has thus changed our sentiments from the fear of power to

humiliating pity for the misguided oppressors. Stow's description of this famous fortress was until within the two last centuries perfectly applicable, he says:

"This Tower is a citadel to defend or command the city; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armoury for warlike provisions; the treasury of the ornaments and goods of the Crown; and general conservator of the most valuable records of the King's Courts of Justice at Westminster."—p. 23.

Shakspeare and earlier writers assign the erection of this stronghold to Julius Cæsar; but the account is unconfirmed, although for many centuries one part of the building was called "The Tower of Julius." It is generally supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, and Stow confirms the fact of the great White Tower, the oldest portion of the whole structure, having been erected in 1078, under the superintendence of Gundolph, Bishop of Rochester, who was also the architect of Rochester Castle. A history of the Tower would be no small history of England, a close inspection of its many curiosities will amply repay the visitor. But as the steamer glides onwards towards the Pool, the stranger may detect the terrible "Traitor's Gate," a small postern, with a drawbridge, which Stow says, is "seldom let down but for the receipt of some great persons prisoners."

"On through that gate misnamed, through which before
Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, Moore."—ROGERS' HUMAN LIFE.

Now steaming through the narrow channels of the river literally choked with shipping, and in which a free passage is only preserved by the strict regulations of the Thames' Police, the stranger will be astonished at the enormous warehouses, granaries, ship-building yards, manufactories, wet and dry docks, &c., which line both banks of the Thames. The great docks we shall presently describe as structures of too much importance in a national point of view to be passed over without special notice; but we must first conduct our visitors to the principal object for which he has probably made this little excursion.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This wonderful undertaking of the genius, skill, and enterprise of Sir Isambert Brunel, was commenced in March, 1825, and opened to the public in March, 1843: seven years' cessation of labour having occurred in consequence of an inundation, which filled the tunnel with water, in 1828; the works were not recommenced until 1835, so that the period of actual operations, until entire completion, was eleven years. This tunnel, which connects Wapping with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, is twelve hundred feet in length beneath the bed of the river. It is a wonderful undertaking, but no good has yet been derived from it by those who invested their capital in the scheme, as the toll, one penny for each passenger, barely covers the expenditure. The descent and ascent are by cylindrical shafts, of one hundred steps each, but the trouble is amply repaid.

Our feeble description of the riches of the Thames—the greatest commercial river in the world—must here end, as the various interesting places below this point, will form subjects for the general body of the work; but not so those celebrated havens for shipping, and the rich produce of foreign trade, which are the glory of this essentially commercial country, they all lie in this immediate vicinity.

THE DOCKS.

1. THE EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL,

which locality is reached, in ten minutes by the Blackwall Railway, from the principal station in Fenchurch Street, City, or by the innumerable omnibuses from the West End, and steam-boats from Hungerford Bridge, stopping to take in passengers at all the intervening piers, and plying from morning till night. These splendid basins were originally erected for the East India Company's shipping; but since the opening of the trade to India, they have become the property of the West India Dock Company. They were opened for the reception of shipping in 1806. The Import Dock has an area of nineteen acres, the Export Docks, ten acres, and the basin, three. It is here that the stranger,

after feasting his eyes with a view of the stout bulwarks of England's commercial marine, may satisfy his appetite upon the delicacies of a white-bait repast, for which Blackwall, and particularly the Brunswick Hotel, are so justly celebrated.

2. THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

These immense shelters, erected originally for the ships employed in the once luxuriant West India trade, were opened in 1802, the first stone having been laid by the illustrious William Pitt in 1800. They are situate between Limehouse and Blackwall, and have an area of two hundred and ninety-five acres; Import Dock, one hundred and seventy yards long by one hundred and sixty-six broad; Export Dock, one hundred and seventy yards by one hundred and thirty-five. A canal, three-quarters of a mile long, cuts off a bend of the river, connecting Limehouse Reach with Blackwall Reach, and forming the northern boundary of the Isle of Dogs. The Import and Export Docks, with their spacious warehouses, are enclosed within lofty walls five feet thick. These docks, which now belong to the East and West India Dock Company (whose office is in Billiter Square), are open to every kind of shipping. The Blackwall Railway also affords the readiest access to them.

3. THE COMMERCIAL DOCKS,

belonging to the company of that name, consist of five spacious and commodious basins, entered from the Thames between Randall's Rents and Dog and Duck Stairs, nearly opposite King's Arms' Stairs, in the Isle of Dogs. They were opened in 1807, and were originally called the Greenland Docks.

4. THE LONDON DOCKS,

comprise an area of ninety acres; thirty-six acres of water, and twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty feet of quay and jetty frontage, with three entrances from the Thames—the Hermitage, Wapping, and Shadwell. The Western Dock has an area of twenty acres; the Eastern, seven; and the Wapping Basin, three acres. That portion of the dock which is completely walled in, possesses accommodation for three hundred and two vessels, exclusive of small craft, with warehouse room for two hundred and twenty thousand tons of goods, and cellarage for eight thousand pipes of wine or spirits. The tobacco warehouses, which cover five acres of ground, are rented by Government at £14,000 per annum. The basins and shipping are open to the public; but to inspect the vaults, &c., an order must be obtained from the Secretary at the London Dock House, in New Bank Buildings. Ladies are not admitted after 1 P.M.

5. ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS,

situated near the Tower of London, derive their name from, and are built on the site of St. Katharine's Hospital, founded by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, about 1148, which hospital was removed to the Regent's Park. No less than twelve hundred and fifty other houses were purchased and pulled down to make room for this great undertaking, which was commenced in 1827, under Mr. Telford as engineer, and Mr. Hardwick as architect, and opened for the reception of shipping 25th October, 1828. Area of docks twenty-four acres, of which eleven and a half acres are the wet docks. Ships of seven hundred tons can enter at any time of the tide. The warehouses, vaults, &c., can hold one hundred and ten thousand tons of goods. The average profits exceed £100,000 per annum.

Independently of those we have enumerated, there are many private docks for ship-building purposes.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

At the head of this subject must be ranked the Cathedral of St. Paul's, built on the site of the old metropolitan church of London, began 1675, and finished 1710. It is one of the grandest pieces of architecture in the world. It matters not that St. Peter's, at

Rome, is infinitely larger, or that it contains priceless riches in statuary, in gold, in silver, and in precious stones, St. Paul's stands alone and unmasked, as a whole and uniform structure, although both the composite and Corinthian styles were adopted in the design of the single architect, Sir Christopher Wren, who began and completed it in thirty-five years; and it is related as somewhat singular, that during that period there was but one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong, and that one Bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, presided all the time over the diocese. St. Paul's is built in the form of a Latin cross, with projections at the west-end of the nave, to give an imposing width to the great west entrance. Length from east to west, five hundred feet; breadth of the body of the church, one hundred feet; the towers at the west end are two hundred and twenty-two feet high; and the height of the whole building from the street to the top of the cross, is four hundred and four feet. No description can do justice to this splendid temple of religion, its monuments, its whispering gallery, its dome, its colossal grandeur, can only be properly appreciated by those who have ocular demonstration of the sublime and beautiful proportions of this noble metropolitan church.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

of a perfectly different style of architecture to its eastern rival, venerable and venerated for its historical associations, teeming with the ashes of kings, princes, warriors, statesmen, and poets, is one of the noblest specimens of the early English style of architecture extant (Wren's unsightly towers excepted), while some portions of this sacred edifice, particularly the Chapel of Henry VII., are of a highly-elaborated and florid Gothic. It was originally a Benedictine monastery, the "Minster west of St. Paul's," from which its vicinity derived the name of Westminster, founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, A.D. 616. It was afterwards considerably enlarged by Edward the Confessor and other kings, and rebuilt during the reigns of Henry II. and Edward I. It is the place of coronation for the kings and queens of England. Access to the Abbey can be had at all reasonable times, by the small entrance in Poet's Corner, and during the daily service a general view of this truly magnificent ecclesiastical structure may be obtained gratuitously; but the rich and resplendent chapels of Henry VII. and Edward the Confessor, with the royal tombs, the monuments of England's greatest nobles and most remarkable persons, with relics and curiosities of the most profound interest, can be viewed for a trifling fee to the vergers; and it would be accounted almost heresy for a stranger to quit the metropolis without visiting this beautiful monument of antiquity.

CITY CHURCHES.

Of the City parochial churches most worthy of attention, we may cite St. Bride's, Fleet Street, styled one of Wren's "architectural glories;" St. Stephen's, Walbrook, the interior of which is grand and imposing; St. Mary-at-Hill, near Billingsgate; ditto Abchurch, in Abchurch Lane; ditto Aldermanbury, in Cripplegate Ward; ditto Le Bow, in Cheapside, all persons born within the sound of whose bells are accounted cockneys. This church was built upon the arches of the old one, which was destroyed in the fire of London, the most ancient church in the City of human construction, the crypt of which is now perfect. All the foregoing are by Wren, as well as St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street; Christ Church, Newgate Street; and St. Mary, Somerset, in the Ward of Queenhithe; and St. Sepulchre, whose fatal bell has rung the knell of many a doomed malefactor in the adjacent cells of Newgate; St. Giles', Cripplegate, an ancient and interesting church, in which repose the ashes of John Milton and his father (to the former of whom there is a monument); Sir Martin Frobisher, the intrepid mariner; and John Speed, the topographer, to whom there is a monument similar to the frontispiece in his Survey of London. Many others have claim to notice, but it would be impossible to particularize them unless in a work devoted to this subject alone. At the West End we may cite St. Margaret's, adjacent to Westminster Abbey; St. John's; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, with its noble *façade*; St. Giles-in-the-Fields, with the well-executed tablet of the Last Judgment, in relief, over the gateway-entrance to the church-yard; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. Marylebone; St. Pancras New Church; and St. Luke's, Chelsea, besides many other ancient, and an infinity of modern, structures of different styles of architecture, but chiefly Gothic, which have sprung up almost like magic since the acts passed for the extension of church accommodation.

PALACES.

Of palatial residences, few cities can boast more than London; but of royal palaces, strictly so speaking, there are but two, neither of which, exteriorly, are worthy the dignity of the Crown, or the much-boasted majesty of the people. St. James's, the most ancient, a miserable brick building, formerly a hospital for lepers, was rebuilt, and enclosed within the Park by Henry VIII., of which the gateway at the bottom of St. James's Street, and the Presence Chamber, the chimney-piece of which bears his initials, with those of Queen Anne Boleyn, are the only remaining portions. The present unsightly mass of bricks, however, contains some fine reception rooms; and upon relieving guard at eleven o'clock each morning, the bands of the Foot Guards play pieces from the best operas in the best style, in the old quadrangle within the gateway.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

the enormous amount of expenditure upon which, might under judicious management have produced a palace worthy the vast empire of England and her dominions, and consequently one of the noblest proportions, is nevertheless, though a most extensive building, which has lately been greatly augmented, far, very far, from commanding respect as a proper residence of the Sovereign of these realms; and if Englishmen are generally of this opinion, what must be the feelings of foreigners as to our want of taste when comparing this palace with the really splendid architectural triumphs of almost all the Courts of Europe? It was built on the site of Queen Charlotte's residence, at the Pimlico end of St. James's Park, by his late Majesty George IV., forming, upon its completion, three sides of a square; but not affording sufficient accommodation, a front has been added to it, which now encloses a perfect quadrangle, shut out from public gaze, which, until a recent but unpopular plan for enclosing a very slight portion of the Park, so as to form a sort of fore-court, would have been approached by all the idle boys who frequent that portion of St. James's Park. That Buckingham Palace has now assumed a grander appearance it cannot be doubted, but it still exhibits a want of that noble and refined taste we could have desired for the permanent town residence of Her Majesty and her successors, and which no patching can ever bestow upon it.

KENSINGTON.

Another palace in name, but so little does this cumbrous red brick pile offer in the nature of attraction to the public taste, that visitors to the capital, and the residents in the Metropolis, are rarely tempted to lead their steps towards it. Its gardens however, planted with rose-shrubs and the choicest flowers; its pleasure-grounds (considered by Frenchmen superior to the gardens of the Tuilleries), ornamented with noble elms, oaks, venerable chestnuts and stately beeches; and its broad terraces and beautifully-kept gravel-walks, are the most attractive resort of the fashionable world during the summer months of the London season preceding the rising of Parliament. On Tuesdays and Fridays, in July and August, between the hours of three and six, the promenade is enlivened by music, the bands of the Life or Horse Guards being in attendance, and playing selections from all the favourite operas. Without incurring the imputation of national vanity, it may be said that no capital in Europe can produce such an assemblage of rank, fashion, and loveliness as are here congregated on these occasions. These gardens are situated at the west end of Hyde Park, from which they are entered, as well as from the palace precincts in Kensington.

PALACES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

While upon the subject of palaces, we may observe, that although the houses of the nobility and gentry in the principal squares and streets at the West End, are sumptuous within, they present but little evidence of grandeur externally; we may, however, except from this rule the following handsome, and in some instances noble, elevations:

Apsley House, Duke of Wellington; Gloucester House, Park Lane, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; Mr. Hope's splendid mansion, corner of Down Street; the Marquis of Hertford's new mansion; Cambridge House, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Bath House, Lord Ashburton; Devonshire House, Duke of Devonshire; Burlington House, Earl of Burlington: the above are all in Piccadilly. Stafford House, Stable Yard, Duke of Sutherland; the Earl of Ellesmere's splendid mansion in Cleveland Square; Earl Spencer's noble residence in St. James's Place; and the Duke of Northumberland's, at Charing Cross, are the most conspicuous and the finest in London. To these may be added, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; Marquis of Lansdowne; Chesterfield House, Great Stanhope Street; Uxbridge House, Burlington Street, the Marquis of Anglesey; Lord Rokeby's mansion, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square; Montague House, Whitehall Gardens, the Duke of Buccleugh; Harcourt House, the Duke of Portland; Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, the Marquis of Westminster; Lambeth Palace, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Marlborough House, Pall Mall, the residence of the late Queen Adelaide, now devoted to the Vernon Gallery of pictures. Almost all these noble residences have considerable gardens; few of them however are superior in their internal accommodation to the general run of houses of the nobility and gentry in Belgrave, Grosvenor, and Portman Squares, Park Lane, Carlton Gardens, &c.

THE PARKS.

London has five parks, three ancient and two modern. Hyde Park is on the site of the ancient Manor of Hyde, belonging formerly to the Abbey of Westminster. It was once celebrated as a hunting-ground of royalty, subsequently for horse races and duels, and is now exclusively used as a promenade for the nobility and gentry, and a place of recreation for the people in general. It contains an area enclosed within iron rails, of about two hundred and fifty acres, and is bounded and surrounded by Knightsbridge and Kensington Gore on the south, Kensington Gardens on the west, Connaught Place, the Bayswater Road, with the splendid residences of Hyde Park Gardens (behind which a new city of palaces has sprung up within the last few years) on the north, and Park Lane on the east. It is beautifully laid out in walks and drives, and is ornamented with a noble sheet of water, called the Serpentine River, which is crossed at the upper, or Kensington Garden end, by an elegant stone bridge of five arches. Rotten Row, on the south side of this beautiful park, is devoted exclusively to equestrians, a healthful exercise that has lately taken such extension amongst the fair sex, that many hundreds of beautiful amazons may be seen here at all hours of the day during the season. The Life Guards cavalry barracks are situated on this side of the park, in front of which the colossal building for the Exhibition of 1851, is erected. No carriages can pass up Rotten Row, except those of Her Majesty and the Duke of St. Alban's, as Hereditary Grand Falconer of England. Near the Piccadilly entrance to this park (a handsome screen from the designs of Decimus Burton), is a colossal statue of Achilles, by Westmacott, raised to commemorate the martial exploits of the Duke of Wellington, by the ladies of England. Opposite to the gate in question, is the splendid arch (also by Decimus Burton) which forms the entrance to

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

This triumphal arch, at the top of Constitution Hill, is surmounted by an equestrian statue of the hero of Waterloo, of colossal size, by Matthew Coles Wyatt, erected in 1846. Constitution Hill leads directly into St. James's Park and to Buckingham Palace; being bounded on the west by Grosvenor Place and the high wall of Her Majesty's private gardens, and on the east by the Green Park, from which it is separated only by an open iron railing. This park is in the form of a kite; the narrow, or Pimlico end, being terminated by Buckingham Palace, while the opposite, or Westminster end, is occupied by a noble parade at the back of the Horse Guards; to the right and left of which building, stand the Admiralty and the Treasury. The centre of St. James's Park

is enclosed by iron railings, and the grounds, which are beautifully laid out, are open to the public. The ornamental water, extending from the Palace to the parade, and running through these delightful pleasure-grounds, contains a wonderful collection of water-fowl from all parts of the world. The Bird Cage Walk, leading in a direct line to Westminster Bridge, and in which are the Wellington Infantry Barracks, forms the southern boundary of this park, while the Green Park, St. James's Palace, the Stable Yard, the gardens of Marlborough House, and the houses in Pall Mall and Carlton Gardens, form its northern boundary; at the east end of which is a noble flight of steps, immediately under the Duke of York's column, leading into Waterloo Place and Regent Street.

THE GREEN PARK.

This park which, as we before observed, is only divided from St. James's by an iron railing, extends from the Mall in St. James's Park, near the Palace of that name, at right angles, to about the centre of Piccadilly, of which it forms one side, from opposite Devonshire House to the triumphal arch at the top of Constitution Hill, already described. Here are some very pretty undulations and inequalities of surface; and when the newly-planted trees and shrubs come to maturity, it will be a very pleasing promenade. On the Piccadilly side there are many noble and venerable elms, and it is surrounded and intersected by gravel walks. On the highest ground by Piccadilly, there is a reservoir belonging to one of the great water companies.

REGENT'S PARK.

So called, in compliment to his late Majesty George IV., when Regent, was formerly known as Marylebone Fields. It contains an area of about three hundred and fifty acres, and is situated beyond the New Road, on the north side of London, under Primrose Hill. A great portion of this park is open to the public, and is intersected by broad gravel-walks, on which benches and seats are placed for their accommodation at convenient distances. Certain parts, however, are enclosed, and contain many beautiful villas of the nobility, &c., one of which, St. Dunstan's, was built by the late Marquis of Hertford, and contains the giants of St. Dunstan's old church, which were purchased by his Lordship when that venerable edifice was pulled down for the improvement of Fleet Street. The park is surrounded by handsome terraces of a superior order of architecture, and the interior contains a fine piece of water and several beautiful plantations. Here are also the Zoological Gardens and other institutions, which will be named under the head of Public Sights and Amusements. On the east side of the park is the Hospital of St. Katherine, which was removed to this spot when its original site was sold for the formation of the St. Katherine's Dock. Taken as a whole, it may be truly said that no capital in Europe, or the world, possesses so splendid an assemblage of houses and villas as the Regent's Park.

VICTORIA PARK.

Lying entirely out of our beat, we shall give Mr. Cunningham's brief account of this open space which was granted by the Crown for the recreation of the people of a densely-crowded neighbourhood: "It is a plot of pleasure-ground, a little larger than St. James's Park, planted and laid out in the reign of the Sovereign whose name it bears. It is bounded on the south by Sir George Duckett's Canal (sometimes called the Lea Union Canal); on the west, by the Regent's Canal; on the east, by Old Ford Lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the north, by an irregular line of fields. It serves as a lung for the north-east part of London, and has already added to the health of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS.

Of the public buildings of London, the City, unquestionably, bears the palm, for it can boast at least half a dozen which surpass the general run of national edifices in the West End. Of these, we may cite the

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE,

which, with all its faults, is a noble structure, which cannot fail to impress the stranger with the highest idea of the commerce of a country requiring such a space for the business of its merchants. The burning of the old, and the erection of this grand building, are too well known to require any detail. In front of the Exchange is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, and opposite is

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

a vast and very fine building; the interior arrangements of which are truly wonderful, and are well worthy of inspection. Near this lies

THE MANSION HOUSE,

the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. It is one of the handsomest buildings, as a residence, in the metropolis; built of stone, in 1739, at a cost of £71,000. The principal room is called the "Egyptian Hall," and it is here that the great dinners and balls are given.

THE POST OFFICE,

in St. Martin's-le-Grand, built from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. (who is said to have adopted one by Inigo Jones) between the years 1825 and 1829. It is a noble pile—the *façade* elegant and stately, and the whole admirably adapted to the enormous amount of business there transacted. At the back of this building stands

GOLDSMITHS HALL,

a magnificent stone structure, highly elaborated, worthy the riches of this great and ancient Company. On Fish Street Hill is the celebrated

MONUMENT OF LONDON,

erected to commemorate the Great Fire in 1666. From the top of this column a splendid view is obtained of London and the adjacent country, for many miles round, with the sinuosities of the Thames. An iron cage erected over the flaming corn, its crowning ornament, effectually prevents the recurrence of those suicides which so shocked the feelings of the inhabitants a few years ago. The Monument is two hundred and two feet high, and is ascended by three hundred and forty-five steps. Admittance from nine till dark, sixpence each.

THE HALL OF COMMERCE,

in Threadneedle Street, built on the site of the French Church, 1830, by the private speculation of Mr. Edward Moxhay, is a splendid structure. Its principal room is a truly noble saloon. A fine Roman pavement (now in the British Museum) was discovered in for digging the foundations.

GUILDHALL,

originally built in 1411 (12th Henry IV.), was greatly injured by the Fire of London; the reparations are in barbarous taste; the new front was erected by Daun, the City architect, in 1789. The monuments of Chatham, Pitt, Nelson, Beckford, &c., are worthy inspection. In the various Courts of Law and Common Council, &c., are seen interesting

busts and pictures. It is in this Hall that the Lord Mayor gives his inauguration dinner on the 9th of November, after his grand procession by land and water to and from Westminster. Before quitting the City, we may mention Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate Street, and many of the Halls of the City Companies, the South Sea House, and particularly the East India House, in Leadenhall Street, as worthy of inspection. Many other places demand attention, but their detail would fill a volume. On leaving the City, we may first call attention to the New Hall of Lincoln's Inn; and a little to the north,

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

the riches, the wonder of which surpass imagination—and wherein may be found the rarest antiquities from all parts of the world; the most splendid library in the universe; the most wonderful collection of fossils and of natural history. A whole life passed within its walls would not suffice to learn even the catalogue of its contents. The building itself is the handsomest and most classical in the metropolis. Passing onwards to the West, the neighbourhood of Charing Cross possesses the greatest attractions. Here, in Trafalgar Square, stands

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

It is not such a gallery of paintings as England should possess, but it contains many noble works of the greatest masters, deserving a better shelter than the singularly ungainly building which protects them from the weather. Nevertheless, Correggio, Guido, Titian, Raphael, Sebastian del Rainto, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Caracci, Velasquez, Murillo, Claude, Rubens, Vandyke, &c. The building occupies the whole north side of Trafalgar Square, and is built on the site of the Old King's Mews. The columns of the portico, the best part of the whole elevation, were taken from Carlton House. The noble column to Nelson is the grand ornament of this Square, which contains also an equestrian statue to George IV., and two machines, like dumb waiters, yeapt fountains.

THE ADMIRALTY,

a little further on, is a large square building, extending to St. James's Park. The screen in front is from the design of the brothers Adams, the architects of the Adelphi. Beyond this is

THE HORSE GUARDS,

a plain stone building, with an excellent clock (now it goes again), and a couple of stone watch-boxes, which are tenanted during the day by two troopers of the Life or Horse Guards, on horseback. Opposite to this building is

THE BANQUETING HOUSE,

at Whitehall. This is a noble piece of architecture, by Inigo Jones, and had it been continued, would have proved a really splendid palace, of which England ought to have been justly proud. It was from a first-floor window of this building that Charles I. stepped on to the scaffold, erected before it, and met his fate in that Christian and right royal spirit which indicated, in spite of some kingly errors, the native dignity of his soul, and the purity and sincerity of his faith in the King of kings. The ceiling of the Banqueting House was painted on canvas, by Rubens, abroad, in 1635, for which he was paid £3000, and represents the apotheosis of James I. Divine service is performed in the Banqueting Hall every Sunday. Nearly opposite to this magnificent building stands

THE TREASURY,

between Downing Street and the Horse Guards. It is an old building with a new face, from the designs of Barry, R.A. The *façade* is handsome, and, coupled with the magnitude of the building, has an imposing appearance. Every inch of the ground, as we approach the precincts of the venerable Abbey of Westminster, becomes more interesting. Here,

WESTMINSTER HALL,

the finest chamber in the world, must strike the beholder with astonishment and respect for the works of our ancestors, while the historical associations connected with this vast Hall must increase his feelings of veneration. Much of the pristine dignity of the grand saloon is however lost, from the flooring having been raised from time to time, which, in a great measure, destroys its symmetrical proportions. We need scarcely observe, that the roof of Irish chestnut is esteemed a wonderful piece of architecture. Here are the Law Courts, which, by the way, are neither grand nor over convenient. A statue of Canning stands on the opposite side, in the gardens adjoining St. Margaret's Church.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

This splendid pile, though perhaps inappropriate for the situation in which it is placed, and the purpose for which it is intended, is, without doubt, the most splendid building in England. The style is highly-ornamented Gothic, and in this lies its great fault; for even now, ere the whole is completed, parts are so begrimed with London soot and smoke as to render some of the beautiful and elaborate ornaments almost indistinct. Whilst referring to these ornaments, we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the utter want of heraldic knowledge displayed in the coats-of-arms, supporters being given to the arms of all the kings, although they were never used before the time of Richard III. We have referred to the front in the part of this article on River Scenery. The north side, abutting on Westminster Bridge, contains the Speaker's residence, and has, at its north-western corner, the Clock Tower. It is forty feet square, and when finished, will be three hundred and twenty feet high. At the south end are the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' Libraries. At the south-west corner is the Victoria Tower, a most stupendous work, containing the royal entrance. It is seventy-five feet square, and will rise to the height of three hundred and forty feet, only sixty-four feet less than the height of the cross of St. Paul's. The entrance is by an archway sixty-five feet high, and is most beautifully and elaborately worked. Inside are statues of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and Her Majesty, supported by figures emblematical of Justice and Mercy. It will be some years ere this tower is finished, as, on account of its great height, the architect does not consider it safe to proceed with more than thirty feet each year. A great part of the west side is hid by Westminster Hall and the Law Courts; that open to inspection is well worthy of a minute examination, and when the new *façade*, which is to be substituted for that of the Law Courts, is erected the *tout ensemble*, will be most perfect. In the centre of the building is the Grand Central Octagonal Hall, sixty feet square, with a tower rising three hundred feet.

STATUES.

We have, no doubt, omitted to mention many public buildings of importance, but the foregoing are the most prominent. Independently of the public monuments and columns to which we have referred, we may cite the equestrian statue of Charles I., by Herbert Le Saur, pupil of John of Bologna, at Charing Cross; and that of George III., at Pall Mall East; the Duke of York's Column, in Waterloo Place; the statue of James II., at the back of the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall; of William Pitt, by Chantrey, in Hanover Square; Charles James Fox, in Bloomsbury Square; Francis, Duke of Bedford, by Westmacott, in Russell Square; William IV., in King William Street, London Bridge, and many others in the various squares and public places of London, too numerous for insertion.

SQUARES.

The principal squares, for which elegant description of building London is remarkable, while Paris contains but one, *La Place Royale*, seldom visited, and indeed scarcely known to English visitors, are Bedford, Belgrave, Berkeley, Bloomsbury, Bryanston, Brunswick, Cavendish, Chester, Dorset, Eaton, Grosvenor, Hanover, Manchester, Montague, Portman, Tavistock, Russell, St. James's, Fitzroy, and Finsbury; but there are many others of less importance.

STREETS.

Of the streets, we shall merely observe that the principal for traffic and commerce are from Whitechapel, through Aldgate and Leadenhall Streets to Gracechurch Street, where it forms a junction with the end of Bishopsgate Street (which is a continuation of Shoreditch), and under the names of the Poultry and Cheapside, is continued in a straight line as far as St. Paul's, where there are two branches; one through Newgate Street, Holborn, New Oxford Street and Oxford Street, to the north or Edgware Road side of Hyde Park; and the other, rounding St. Paul's, by Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, the Strand, and by a slight turning to the right into Piccadilly, to Park Corner, and Knightsbridge, on the south side of the Park. These two principal thoroughfares being parallel to each other from their junction at St. Paul's, and as near as possible equi-distant from Whitechapel Gate, are about six miles in length, presenting an almost uninterrupted display of elegant shops, tastefully decorated, and teeming with the productions of industry and art. We have named these great thoroughfares, because of their extent; but during all this immense distance, branching off or intersecting them are innumerable streets of nearly equal importance on both sides of the river, which it would require a thick volume to enumerate. We shall therefore conclude by drawing the stranger's attention to Regent Street, in the new part of the metropolis, which commences from the noble flight of steps to which we have before adverted, under the Duke of York's Column, in St. James's Park, by Waterloo Place, and passing through Piccadilly, the Quadrant, and Oxford Street, terminates by Portland Place, in the Regent's Park, which is its northern limit. Almost all the houses in that portion of this magnificent line, called Regent Street, are devoted to business; the shops surpassing in richness all that the mind could imagine.

Waterloo Place contains Club Houses and Insurance Offices. One word of the Club Houses: It may with truth be affirmed, that these are mostly of palatial grandeur and magnificence. The Conservative, in St. James's Street; Reform, Carlton, University, Athenæum, United Service, and the Army and Navy in Pall Mall and St. James's Square, are splendid mansions, while many others have a strong claim upon the stranger's attention.

To the lovers of antiquity, we may point out St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, in an out-of-the-way part of the metropolis, but curious, as the only one existing of all the gates of London. It formed the great south entrance to the Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was restored by public subscription in 1846. A part of the ancient priory still exists in the crypt of St. John's, Clerkenwell.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

London and its environs possess twenty-two theatres; the principal of which are, Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, and Covent Garden, both for Italian opera; Drury Lane; the 'Princess', in Oxford Street; and Sadler's Wells, for the legitimate drama of tragedy and comedy; the Haymarket, Lyceum, Strand, and Olympic, for comedy, farce, and melodrama; the Adelphi, for nondescript pieces peculiar to itself, but of singular attraction and popularity; Astley's, over Westminster Bridge, for equestrian spectacles and scenes in the ring; and the remainder consisting of the Victoria, Tottenham, or Queen's, Marylebone, Miss Kelly's, the City, the Grecian Saloon, &c., are for melodrama, farce, and miscellaneous pieces.

In the summer season the following gardens, in some of which, among other amusements, theatrical representations are given, are open to the public every evening, at the moderate admission price of one shilling: Vauxhall, Cremorne, Royal Surrey Zoological. The Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park are open to the public from nine in the morning till sunset. Admission one shilling, except on Monday, when it is only sixpence. In this Park are also the Royal Botanical Gardens; the Colosseum, admittance two shillings; the Diorama, one shilling; and the Cyclorama (the entrance of which is in Albany Street), one shilling.

Independently of the above-named, we may cite as one of the most interesting, useful, and instructive exhibitions of London, the Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent Street, where there is much to delight the eye of childhood, and improve the mind of the adult. Admirable lectures are here delivered by eminent chemists and men of scientific acquirements every day, after which dissolving views of the most interesting scenery of the whole continent of Europe are graphically described, by one who seems well acquainted with the localities, during the progress of Exhibition. The Adelaide Gallery, at Charing Cross, has lately been re-opened as a place of amusement; and Madame Tussaud's wonderful Wax Work Exhibition, in Baker Street, must not be forgotten. To the lovers of the arts, the British Artists' Institution, the Exhibition of Water-Colours, and the School of Design at Somerset House, will afford much pleasure.

To the foregoing we may add, that in, and within an easy ride of London, are the following—

EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, May 8 to August 31, from 10 till 7. September 8 to April 30 (the 1st to 7th January excepted) 10 till 4.

NATIONAL GALLERY—Four first days of the week throughout the year, from 10 till 5. Closed from Saturday before middle of September for six weeks.

ST. PAUL'S—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times twopence.

EAST INDIA HOUSE MUSEUM—Saturday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in September.

SOANE MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

LONDON MISSIONARY MUSEUM, Bloomfield Street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with orders from a director.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, 17, Old Bond Street—Every Tuesday from 3 to 8.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS' MUSEUM—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY (Removed to Piccadilly)—Daily from 10 to 4.

WINDSOR CASTLE—By command of Her Majesty the Queen, the State Apartments at Windsor Castle will in future be open for inspection of visitors without any fee. Tickets of admission to be obtained *gratis* of Messrs. Ackerman, 96, Strand. The days of admission are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE—Every day except Friday, from 10 till 4.

KEW BOTANICAL GARDENS—Every day except Sunday, from 1 to 6.

WOOLWICH MODEL AND ROCKET ROOMS—Daily.

DULWICH GALLERY—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had *gratis* of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

London and Birmingham Railway.

This important line of communication was commenced and completed under the immediate superintendence and direction of Robert Stephenson, one of the most distinguished engineers of the age, whose eminent skill and talent displayed in this gigantic undertaking alone, without reference to the numerous other public works executed by him, are sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and transmit his name with the greatest honour to posterity.

At the period when the London and Birmingham Railway was contemplated, the only experience the public had gleaned of the system of locomotion, was that which they derived from the experiment of the Manchester and Liverpool line, a distance of thirty miles; but its unquestionable success left no doubt on the public mind as to the desirableness of extending the system; and, after some opposition in Parliament, arising from prejudice, the fear of innovations, as well as the natural aversion of landed proprietors to any encroachment upon their estates, Acts were obtained, under which the Company was incorporated, and enabled in the course of a few years to put London and the north-western coasts of England within a few hours communication of each other.

Although the first Act of Parliament for the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway received the royal assent on the 6th of May, 1833, the works were not commenced until the 21st of April, 1834. Various portions of the line were opened at different periods, commencing in 1837, and the whole was completed and opened for the public service on the 17th of September, 1838—the distance of one hundred and twelve miles having been achieved in little more than four years. In estimating the wonderful celerity with which this first grand railway was executed, it must be borne in mind that there is scarcely any portion of the line that is not either carried by embankments above the general surface of the country, or much below it by means of excavations, that there are about two hundred and fifty bridges, independently of the viaducts, the principal of which are those over the Sowe, Cohn, Brent, the Regent's Canal, at Camden Town, and Lawley Street, Birmingham; that there are also nine tunnels, and that each side of the line, throughout its whole extent, is fenced with posts and rails, and planted with quick, except where it was deemed expedient (as at the Camden dépôt, as far as the crossing of the Edgware Road), to resort to a fencing of substantial brick-wall with stone copings; such protection being necessary in a crowded locality near the metropolis. Of the tunnels, some of which are of great length, we cannot omit a slight description:

1. **PRIMROSE HILL TUNNEL**, which is entered at a depth of forty-five feet below the surface. It has an extremely handsome stone front, from the design of Mr. Budden, then secretary of Mr. Stephenson; it is upwards of eleven hundred yards in length, and about twenty-two feet in height and width; ventilated by a shaft fifty feet high before it reaches the summit; the whole of this extraordinary work is three bricks in thickness.

2. **KENSAL GREEN TUNNEL**. Three hundred and twenty yards in length, is similar in its construction.

3. **WATFORD TUNNEL**, the entrance to which is a nearly semicircular arch, twenty-five feet high, and twenty-four feet wide, with retaining walls on either side, extending to the slopes of the cutting; a blocking and cornice runs through the whole length of the front, and the arch is surmounted by a pediment. This tunnel is one thousand eight hundred yards, or about one mile and a tenth, in length. In consequence of the nature of the chalk and loose gravel, this work was one of considerable difficulty, and was attended with a considerable loss of life during the sinking of one of the shafts—ten men being buried under the falling earth; and it was to this accident that the enormous ventilating shaft, which the traveller cannot fail to notice, owes its origin, as the work of filling up the opening would have been more expensive, and less advantageous for the purpose for which it was required.

4. **NORTH CHURCH TUNNEL** is situated at about the centre of the Dudwell excavation, beyond Berkhamstead; its length is a fifth of a mile. It has two handsome stone fronts, and is of the same proportions as the Watford Tunnel.

5. **LINSLADE TUNNEL**, near Leighton Buzzard, is stated to be the only curved tunnel on this line; it is two hundred and eighty-five yards in length. The south entrance displays a rusticated stone front; the face of the arch is battered, and is surmounted by battlements forty feet high; the side walls, terminating with similar piers, being also in

London and Birmingham Railway.

the castellated style, and, coupled with the bold manner in which the cutting beyond it is executed, produces a very picturesque effect.

7. **STOWE HILL (OR WEEDON) TUNNEL** is four hundred and eighty-four yards in length; it is similar in its construction to the others; but the entrances are again of different styles of architecture; the south entrance, consisting of two piers, projecting boldly from the side walls with a cornice through the whole length, while the north is somewhat similar to that of the Linslade Tunnel, castellated, with a machiolated parapet, and the copings continued through its whole length, without being broken into embrasures. The whole is most pleasing to the eye of the traveller, but he loses the beautiful views of the country, which are so extensive and diversified on the summit.

7. **KILSBY TUNNEL** (near the Crick station), universally declared to be a mighty effort of the engineer's skill and ingenuity, is about two thousand four hundred and twenty-three yards long; the brickwork, generally, twenty-seven inches thick, and the whole built in Roman, or metallic cement. The entrances to this truly gigantic work are castellated, and similar in design, consisting of an immense tower, with battering sides, and a bold plinth; the side, or wing walls, are thrown back, making the tower a very prominent and conspicuous object, the effect of which is highly pleasing. The large ventilating shafts, one hundred and thirty-two feet deep, and sixty feet in diameter, are esteemed master-pieces of brickwork. When the water broke into this shaft, the men worked on rafts, which were floated into the excavation, a difficult and dangerous, but perfectly successful operation. This tunnel cost £300,000, although the contractor's original estimate was £99,000; but he gave up the contract, and the work was executed by the Company.

8. **THE BEECHWOOD TUNNEL**, near Berkswell, is two hundred and ninety-two yards in length, and has also a large ventilating shaft near the centre. The entrances are of stone, with chamfered joints, radiating from the arch, the face of which stands forth prominently from the wing walls.

Many of the cuttings on this line are scarcely inferior in point of the labour and engineering skill they display to the tunnels, and as they are visible to the traveller, we call his attention specially to those of Blisworth, Coventry (two miles and three-quarters long, and in some parts fifty feet high), and Dudwell.

Of the viaducts, the one which carries the railway across the Coln Valley, and that of Wolverton, are especially worthy of notice. The former is eight hundred and twelve feet long, and fifty feet high, and when viewed from the meadows below, has a remarkably lofty, yet light and elegant appearance. Wolverton viaduct stands near the centre of the great embankment, one mile and a half long, and forty-eight feet high, which crosses the valley of the Ouse. Beneath the viaduct, which is built of a peculiar brick, flow the rivers Ouse and Tow. It consists of six elliptical arches, each of sixty feet span, rising twenty feet; the height to the soffit being forty-six feet. At each end are two massive pilasters, with stone cornice and blockings, and beyond are three smaller arches, which pierce the retaining walls, built on the slope of the embankment, the cornice is continued throughout the whole length of the viaduct, and is surmounted by a parapet wall, the top of which is fifty-seven feet from the surface of the ground; the length of the viaduct six hundred and sixty feet, one-eighth of a mile, and the cost of its erection was £28,000. It is a magnificent structure, and the elegance of its proportions, together with the masterly manner in which the work is executed, reflect the highest credit upon both architect and builders.

Of the vast amount of capital invested in the grand project of the London and Birmingham Railway, and the expenses incurred in the various works to which we have adverted, it is not my province to speak, suffice it to say, that several millions have been sunk in bringing this magnificent achievement to its present state of perfection, and that the praises of the public are largely due to the distinguished engineer from whose designs, and under whose superintendence, this colossal work was executed. To the directors thanks are also due for their unwearied exertions, as well as to the original shareholders, who, whether from motives of pecuniary interest alone, or from nobler and more patriotic views, entered with so much public spirit into a scheme which has been attended with the most prosperous results to the country at large.

EUSTON STATION.

The grand entrance to the London and Birmingham Railway, in Drummond Street, Euston Square, consists of a Doric portico, similar to the propylea of the Greek cities, and was erected by Messrs. Cubitt, after the design of Mr. Hardwick, the celebrated architect. It is said to be the largest portico in the world, but majestic and truly elegant as are its proportions, it cannot be compared in point of grandeur with the "Arc de Triomphe," at the Barrière de l'Etoile, at Paris. The diameter of each column is eight feet six inches; their height, forty-two feet; the intercolumniation, twenty-eight feet, forming the carriage entrance; and the total height, to the apex of the pediment, seventy-two feet. It is built of Bramley Fall stone, of which, in this erection alone, above seventy-five thousand cubic feet were consumed; some of the blocks weighed thirteen tons; and, according to the authority from which we derive this account of its proportions, the building cost £35,000.

The grand entrance hall of the Euston Station is, perhaps, the most magnificent saloon in Europe. It is about one hundred and forty feet in length by sixty broad, and between seventy and eighty feet in height. The east and west walls are plain, of a greyish stone, and on three sides are surrounded by a light and elegant gallery, guarded by bronze railings, about fifteen feet above the floor, on a level with the Board Room, which is ascended by a noble flight of thirty steps, surmounted by a range of double columns of

Left of Railway from London.

The lines from the Euston station, through Camden Town to Park Street, are carried about nineteen feet beneath the street level, for upwards of two thousand two hundred yards, which distance is intersected by seven bridges and archways over the railway; and from Park Street to the Regent's Canal, at Camden Town, the rails are near the general surface of the ground. The Camden dépôt, which is raised on an embankment of clay, the produce of the Primrose Hill tunnels and contiguous cuttings, occupies an area of twenty-seven acres, and is situated between Chalk Farm and the Hampstead Road.

1 m. s. Twyford Abbey, — Willan, Esq. Close to the Abbey stands the pretty little church of Twyford, which displays many tasteful ornaments in the Gothic style. 1½ m. further, PERRIVALE, which has a small ancient church.

3 m. s. w. GREENFORD; area, 2,070 A.; population, 588; there is a free school, with an annual revenue of £200. In the church are many monuments and brasses. At Greenford are, Greenford Hall, R. Rigg, Esq., F.R.S.; Greenford Cottage, W. Clarkson, Esq.; Greenford Lodge, F. T. Gibbs, Esq.

1 m. s. HARROW-ON-THE-HILL. A very pretty village and parish in the county of Middlesex, situated on a lofty eminence, containing an area of 9,870 A., with a population of 4,627, which includes the hamlet of Harrow Weald. It is famous for its public school, founded by a private gentleman, John Lyon, of Preston, in 1571, the structure of which, and the chapel in the Elizabethan style of architecture, are very handsome. Amongst the many learned and distinguished men who received the rudiments of education at this celebrated school, it will suffice to name the learned Dr. Parr, Sir William Jones, Richard B. Sheridan, the Marquis of Hastings, Byron, and the late truly-lamented statesman, Sir Robert Peel. The village is ornamented with many handsome houses, and the views on all sides are beautiful and

EUSTON STATION.

Camden Dépôt.

Primrose Hill Tunnel.

3 m. Bridge under Edgeware Road.

4 m. Kensal Green Tunnel.

6 m. WILLESDEN STATION.

7 m. Bridge across river Brent.

Cross Harrow Road.

8 m. SUDBURY STATION.

11 m. HARROW STATION.

beautifully polished red granite, ornamented with Doric capitals, the angles being finished with three pilasters of the same material on either side. In the centre over the door leading into the Board Room, is a fine group of figures representing Britannia cultivating commerce and the arts. On the opposite, or south side of the hall, rising from the gallery, is another range of columns precisely similar to the before-mentioned, except that instead of being double, they are backed by pilasters, in the centre of which is a clock. At the height of about fifty feet from the floor, are ranges of windows, and on a line with them in the angles of the building are allegorical figures in bold relief, representing the counties traversed by the several railways, of which this splendid station is the terminus. The highly-ornamented roof, cornices, &c., are in strict keeping with the other parts of this majestic hall. On the east and west side are sixteen double doors, leading to the various offices and waiting-rooms of the establishment. The saloon, which is used also as a refreshment room, having an elegant counter, supplied with every delicacy, in the centre, is lighted at night by about fifty gas globes, tastefully arranged on light bronze standards, fixed in the railings of the gallery, two above, and two below the gallery, at given distances. In our account of this saloon, we have no intention of comparing it with Westminster Hall, which stands alone in all Europe, but we know no other chamber which presents so truly magnificent and imposing an appearance. On the right and left are the great booking-offices, the former for the Liverpool line, the latter for the Midland Railway. These rooms alone are of sufficient grandeur and magnificence to excite the admiration of the traveller; but they almost sink into insignificance when compared with the gigantic proportions of the grand saloon.

EUSTON STATION.

Right of Railway from London.

Camden Depôt.

There is a branch line from Camden Town to Blackwall, for the conveyance of heavy goods to the docks.

Primrose Hill Tunnel.

3 m. Bridge under Edgeware Road.

4 m. Kensal Green Tunnel.

6 m. WILLESDEN STATION.

7 m. Bridge across river Brent.

Cross Harrow Road.

8 m. SUDBURY STATION.

11 m. HARROW STATION.

At a village named Kingsbury, 6 miles down the Edgeware Road, resided Oliver Goldsmith during the time he was writing "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "History of Animated Nature."

WILLESDEN, the first station on this great and important railway is a parish, in the county of Middlesex, four miles north-west of Paddington, containing an area of 4,190 acres, with a population of 2,930. The village is picturesque, and has a very primitive appearance. The church is an interesting structure of great antiquity, in the churchyard of which repose the ashes of the notorious Jack Sheppard, who was a native of the place. Brandsferry House, C. Hambro, Esq.; Harlesden Green, Lord Decies.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. At WEMBLEY GREEN, Wembley Park, Rev. J. Gray. This property in the year 1543 belonged to the family of Page, and was purchased by John Gray, Esq., in 1802, who erected the present very elegant mansion, which is surrounded by a well wooded park, containing 250 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E. is Kingsbury; area, 1,700 A.; population, 536. The parish church is situated on the site of an ancient encampment. Hill House, Rev. H. Atchison; Grove House, W. A. Greatorex, Esq.

1 m. N. HARROW WEALD.

3 m. E. WHITCHURCH, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further EDGEWARE, a town; area, 1,990 A.; population, 659. At Edgeware are, South Lodge, T. Hall Plumer, Esq.; North Lodge, Joseph Sladen, Esq.; St. Alban's Lodge, J. Bailey Haynes, Esq.; Red Hill, E. Hull, Esq.; Cannons Park, Lady Plumer. The Cannons was formerly the seat of the great Duke of Chandos, who built a magnificent palace there at a cost of £250,000. Nothing however now remains of it except the chapel, of which Handel was the chapel-master. On the north side of Cavendish Square, London, now stand two noble stone houses, which were erected as lodge gates to a road which was intended by the Duke to lead from that spot to The Cannons. The

extensive. The original church was built by Archbishop Lanfranc, temp. Conqueror, some part of which still exists. Its lofty spire is a conspicuous object throughout this and the adjoining counties. During the reign of Henry VIII. Harrow was inundated with superstitious cockneys, who flocked to the high ground to avoid the consequences of a stupid prediction that London was to be destroyed by a deluge. Near Harrow are Sudbury Grove, J. Hinkman, Esq.; Sudbury Hill House, John Browne, Esq.; The Mount, T. Sanctuary, Esq.; Butt House, Mrs. Spencer Webb; Sudbury Priory, G. Webster, Esq.; Lowlands, Benjamin Rotch, Esq., a structure in the modern Italian villa style.

1 m. w. PINNER, containing an area of 3,720 A., with a population of 1,331. Pinner Grove, Sir William George Milman, Bart.; The Hall, Major William Abbs. The mansion, which is of great antiquity, was formerly in possession of the noble family of St. Alban's. It stands on elevated ground, commanding pretty views of Harrow and the surrounding neighbourhood, and at the foot of the ascent runs a branch of the river Coln. The park, which is embellished by very fine old oak and other forest trees, considered to be coeval with the celebrated Middlesex Chase, was the spot chosen by Oliver Cromwell for the encampment of his troops during the civil wars. Eastcott High Grove, Lady Fuller; Eastcott Minor, Mrs. S. R. Maitland; South Hill Cot, Mrs. Thompson. 5 m. w. RUISLIP. Area, 6,260 A.; population, 1,413. The village has a very picturesque and antique church; Ruislip Lodge, Mrs. Parker.

2 m. s. w. EASTBOROUGH; C. A. March, Esq. 3 m. w. Moor Park, Lord Robert Grosvenor. This splendid mansion was originally built by James, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and was allowed to be the best piece of brickwork in England. The present mansion is built of stone (the carriage of which, from London alone, is said to have cost £15,800) from the designs of the celebrated architect, Giacomo Leoni and Sir J. Thornhill. The principal or southern front has a very elegant and grand portico, the pediment being supported on four noble columns, each 37 feet high, independent of the base and the capital, the former of which is six feet in height, and the latter form a very rich cornice; a balustrade above goes round the house. The internal parts of this structure are uncommonly rich, and have an air of grandeur at once interesting and dignified. The hall is a spacious square apartment, splendidly ornamented with paintings, marble door-ways, military trophies, &c., the latter formed of a composition resembling stone. The park is about five miles round, having its surface finely diversified. It is well wooded, and includes almost every description of forest timber.

4 m. WATFORD. This town derives its name from the Watling Street of the Romans, having been built on that highway near the ford, which crosses the river Coln. It was a long irregular place, and very dirty in winter, but it is much improved since the establishment of the railway station. The air is salubrious. The population 5,980, within an area of 10,980 A. The church stands a short distance from the town. It is a very ancient edifice, has side aisles, two chapels, and a square tower. Watford has a charity school, several alms-houses and free schools, with other charities; a weekly market on Tuesday, and a fair on Trinity Monday. By the old road it is 14 miles from London. The railway here passes through a tunnel upwards of one mile in length. On the west side of the town is the Grand Junction Canal. The matting trade is brisk, and many

13 m. PINNER
STATION.

Enter Herts.

16 m. BUSHEY
STATION.

Watford Viaduct.

Coln Viaduct.

17½ m. WATFORD
STATION.

18½ m. Watford
Tunnel.

remains of the celebrated horse Eclipse are interred in a paddock in front of the present mansion.



THE MANOR HOUSE, BUSHEY.

13 m. PINNER
STATION.

Enter Herts.

16 m. BUSHEY
STATION.

Watford Viaduct.

Coln Viaduct.

BUSHEY, a parish, county of Hertfordshire, contains 3,130 a., with a population of 2,675. Adjoining is a spacious heath, which rises to a considerable eminence, and affords a delightful prospect.

The Manor House, Bushey, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Walker, K.C.B., is situated adjacent to the Bushey Hall property, formerly the residence of the ancient family of Walker, knights and baronets. Lieut.-General Walker is lord of the manor of Bushey.

Bentley Priory, The Marquis of Abercorn. The mansion stands on the site of an old priory, the history of which is little known. It existed at the suppression of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. The property came into the possession of the Earls of Aberdeen in the year 1788, since which the mansion has been much enlarged and improved. It was built of brick, and has a very irregular outline, owing to the elevated situation of the ground. A most extensive and beautiful view is obtained of the surrounding country. The grounds contain more than 200 acres, and are laid out in a very ornamental manner.

3 m. N.E. STANMORE, GREAT. Population, 1,777. The Hill, H. Ashley, Esq.; The Cottage, H. G. Hooper, Esq.; The Grove, Sir R. Howard, Bart.; The Manor House, C. Otway Monro, Esq.; The Hall, J. M. Rhodes, Esq.; Bynnocks, Colonel Tovey Tamont; The Lymes, T. Whieldon, Esq.; Stanmore Park, Earl of Wicklow.

17½ m. WATFORD
STATION.

N.E. Bushey Hall, D. L. Burton, Esq.; Bushey Grove, Stewart Majoribanks, Esq.; Otters' Pool, Mrs. Thellusson; Dellrow, Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bt.

18½ m. Watford
Tunnel.

3 m. E. ALDENHAM, a parish, county of Herts, containing, with Theobald's Street, a population of 1,662. In the 31st of Elizabeth, Richard Platt founded and endowed fourteen alms-houses, also a free grammar school for sixty children, to be chosen from the poor of Aldenham, and the families of the freemen of the Brewers' Company of London; and in default of the full number of scholars from the children of Aldenham, the choice to be extended to the adjoining parishes; the children of the founder's name and kin to have the preference. The yearly income is now £1,032. Aldenham Abbey, W. Stuart, Esq.; a little further, Munden House, Nathaniel Hibbert, Esq.; and The Wilds, R. Smith, Esq.

of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of straw plait. Kyte's Farm, W. Capel, Esq.; Nascall House, R. Clutterbuck, Esq.; Gorton House, J. Falcon, Esq.; Nascot Cottage, Mrs. Goodison; The Elms, T. Holt, Esq.; Watford Place, J. King, Esq.

N.W. Cassiobury, Earl of Essex. The house, built in the form of a Roman H, has a castellated appearance; there is also an ancient church, with a fine tower; the grounds abound with picturesque scenery, and were planted by the celebrated Le Notto, in the reign of Charles II. Grove Park, Earl of Clarendon. The mansion is a handsome brick building, standing on the west side of the river Gade, which flows through the grounds. Little Cassiobury, Sir T. B. Capel.

2 m. W. RICKMANSWORTH; market town and parish; area, 9,740 A.; population, 5,026. The town is neat and clean; the population chiefly employed in manufacture of straw and plait. Rickmansworth Park, J. Arden, Esq.; Scots' Hill, T. Ayers, Esq.; Horley Wood, J. Barnes, Esq.; Croxby Grove, Miss Kently; Scots' Bridge, Colonel C. Lester.

8 m. W. AMERSHAM consists of a long street, crossed by a shorter one, and has a very neat Gothic church, and contains a window of elegant glass, and several monuments of great beauty. The Challoner's school, founded in 1620, has three exhibitions to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The poet, Waller, who sat twice for this borough in Parliament, was born at Cole's Hill, in this parish, in 1605. Shardeloes, formerly the property of William Tothill, Esq., and one of the places where Queen Elizabeth stopped during a royal progress. The mansion is a very elegant structure; its front is supported by a portico and four fluted Corinthian columns; it is beautifully situated on a hill, overlooking the noble lake, 35 acres in extent; the gardens are most beautiful, and were originally formed out of a morass, by Sir William Drake, Kt. Shardeloes is now the residence of Sir William's representative, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

KING'S LANGLEY is a large village in Hertfordshire, once celebrated for being the seat of Edward III., who here built a fine palace, some remains of which are said to be traceable at this time. Edmund, his son, commonly called Edmund of Langley, was born at this place; and with his wife, Isabel, daughter of Don Pedro of Castile, is interred in the parish church, which is a venerable Gothic structure. King James I. gave the manor to his son, Prince Henry, but afterwards it fell into different hands. It is 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London by the old coach road. Its population by the last census was 1,629; and the area of the parish, 3,400 A. King's Langley once possessed a priory, within whose walls Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward III., was buried. Chipperfield House, J. Parsley, Esq.; Barns' Lodge, Mrs. J. Lafont.

Close to the station is Box Moor Hall, J. Mead, Esq. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Westbrook Hay, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder. The house was built of brick at the close of the seventeenth century, by Thomas Lomax, Esq., whose only child married Richard Ryder, Esq., eldest brother of Sir Dudley Ryder, ancestor of the Earl of Harrowby. It was enlarged by the late Right Hon. R. Ryder, in 1813. It was further added to, and an Italian front put to it in 1841, by the Hon. Granville D. Ryder, the present possessor. The parterres near the house are laid out in the Italian style. It commands extensive and beautiful views. The richly wooded grounds are seen to great advantage from the railway between Boxmoor and Berkhamstead to the south-west. Bevington, Charles Henry Moore, Esq.; Ash Park, Sir R. A. F. G. Colleton, Bart.; Latimers, Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P.

21 m. KING'S
LANGLEY STA.

Cross Grand
Junction Canal.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BOX MOOR
STATION.

6½ m. N.E. ST. ALBAN'S. The town is built on the site of the ancient town of Verulam. It sends two members to Parliament. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. In the year 795, Offa, King of the Mercians, erected a monastery in the place where John Alban suffered martyrdom, and near to which the town was afterwards built. The abbot was reputed, by favour of Pope Adrian IV., who was born near Verulam, the first in dignity of all the abbots. The church of this monastery is still in being, and much admired for its size, beauty, and antiquity. (See also Great Northern.)

A few score yards before reaching the King's Langley Station, is



THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT,

consisting of seven houses and a lodge, for the occupation of decayed members of the Booksellers' Provident Institution of London.

12 m. KING'S
LANGLEY STA.

Cross Grand
Junction Canal.

24½ m. BOX MOOR
STATION.

ABBOTTS LANGLEY, a parish, containing a population of 2,015. The church is partly in the Norman and partly in the English style of architecture; it has a square tower, surmounted by a short spire, and contains some handsome monuments and other sepulchral memorials. Nicholas Breakspere, who first introduced Christianity amongst the Norwegians, and the only Englishman raised to the Popedom, was born in this parish, though the place from which he took his name is situated in the adjoining parish of St. Michael's. He assumed the title of Adrian IV., and was poisoned by a citizen of Rome, whose son he refused to consecrate bishop. Hill Side House, J. Currie, Esq.; Abbots' Hill, John Dickinson, Esq.; Nash Mills, C. Longman, Esq.; Rose Hill, Captain J. Fosket.

1½ m. N.E. lies HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, pleasantly situated near the river Gade. It is a well-built market-town and parish, containing an area of 12,440 A., with a population of 7,268. The church, which is cruciform, is of Norman origin, and has an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. The interior is richly ornamented, and contains a tomb of great antiquity. It has a union workhouse and an infirmary. Manufactures: straw plait and paper. Market granted by Henry VIII. Thursday. It is one of the largest corn markets in the county. Gadesbridge House, Sir A. Cooper, Bart.; Marchmont House, Dowager Lady Cooper; Felden House, B. Bruntall, Esq.; Highfield, H. N. Neale, Esq.

6 m. N.E. REDBURNE. Redburne House, Lady Glamis and J. A. Slack, Esq.; Bylands, John Hawkins, Esq.; Elm Cottage Rev. T. Pugh. 2½ m. N.N.W. FLAMSTEAD. Flamstead Villa, W. Freeman, Esq. 3 m. further N.E. HARPENDEN. Rothamstead Park, Capt. C. D. Alexander. 3 m. E. Gorhambury, Earl of Verulam. The mansion was erected at the close of

BERKHAMPSTEAD, county Herts, the birth-place of the poet Cowper, is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been a Roman station, from the coins and other relics so frequently found near the ruins of an ancient castle, which was in great repute during the Heptarchy, having served as a residence to the Mercian kings. The inhabitants of this place, assisted by the Abbot of St. Alban's, refused obedience to William the Conqueror until he had sworn to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor. Prince Henry, Charles I., and Elizabeth of Bohemia, were sent to be nursed in this town, in consequence of the salubrity of the air. The town is built on the side of an eminence which rises from the bottom of a valley, and has a very tolerable street. There are traces of the moat which once encompassed it, and encloses about four acres. The church, an ancient Gothic structure, contains the remains of several chapels or oratories. It has a free grammar and charity schools, and Sayer's almshouse. Market, Saturday; annual fairs, Shrove-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, and 25th of July; area of parish, 4,250 A.; population, 2,978, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of straw plait. It is 26½ m. from London by the old coach-road.

28 m. BERKHAMP-
STEAD STATION.

LITTLE MISSENDEN. Population, 1,011. 1½ N.W. GREAT MISSENDEN. Population, 2,325. Sidewood Lodge; Rossway, Robert Sutton, Esq.; Norcott Court, Thomas A. Lochsley, Esq.—a small comfortable residence, of as ancient date as the 15th century, said to have been a court-house in the time of the wars of York and Lancaster; the outer walls were re-built in 1767. Ashlyn's Hall, Augustus Smith, Esq.; Haresfoot, R. A. Smith Dorrien, Esq.

North Church
Tunnel.

CHESHAM. Area, 11,880 A.; population, 5,593 The Bury, W. Lowndes, Esq. 1½ N.N.E. CHESHAM BORES; area, 810 A.; population, 218. 3½ m. N. of Chesham is the small parish of STORRIDGE. Population, 233. LITTLE MILLHALL.

TRING, county Herts, is a neat market-town and parish, with an area of 7,390 A., and a population of 4,260. It has several small charitable institutions, a market-house, and a Lancasterian school. Manufactures—silk, canvas, and straw plait. The church is an elegant structure, with a massive tower at the west end, and the whole is embattled. It contains some beautiful monuments. Tring Park, in the neighbourhood, was built by Charles II. for Nell Gwynne. The ancient Roman way, Icknild Street, and the Grand Junction Canal, intersect the town. Market-day, Friday. At a short distance from this station lies the disfranchised borough and market-town of WENDOVER, which had the honour of being represented in five successive parliaments by the patriot Hampden. Near this small and meanly built town is a reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal. It has some trade in lace-making. Area of parish, 6,250 A.; population, 1,877. The Hall, T. S. Collett, Esq.; Wendover Lodge, R. Fox, Esq.; Great House, Gen. Sir James Watson, K.C.B.; Chiltern House, Colonel Jacob Watson.

31½ m. TRING
STATION.

1¼ m. S.W. of Tring, WIGGINGTON. R. Powell, Esq. 1¼ m. N.N.E. from Wendover, is ALTON. Alton House, Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

CHEDDINGTON; a small parish, county Bucks. Area, 1,170 A.; population, 439. It is an intermediate station, 4 m. N. of Tring, but contains nothing of note beyond being the locality from whence issues the short branch to Aylesbury—*vide* Branch Lines.

33 m. enter Buck-
ingham.

2 m. S.W. from Cheddington, SOUTH MARSTON.

5 m. W. WINGRAVE.

36¼ Cheddington
Junction Station.

↪ Aylesbury Br.

28 m. BERKHAMPTON
STEAD STATION.

the eighteenth century, and consists of spacious centre and wings. The park and grounds are stocked with fine timber, and contain 600 acres.

4 m. N.N.E. GREAT GADDESSEN. Area, 4,000 A.; population, 1,109. Gaddesden drew its name from the river Gade, on which it is situated. It anciently belonged to the Earls of Salisbury, and afterwards passed to the Zouches, and from thence by an heir female to the Hollands, afterwards Earls of Huntingdon. On the death of the last Earl, who died from a wound received at the battle of Barnet, whilst fighting on the side of the Earl of Warwick, it was seized by the Crown, and granted by Henry VII. to Thomas Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby. In the forty-third of Elizabeth, the daughters and co-heiresses of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, conveyed it to Sir Robert Cecil, who granted it to Sir Adolphus Carey, of Berkhamstead, in the following year, and by his heirs it was sold to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, from whom it has descended to the heir of the late Earl of Bridgewater. In the church are many monuments of the Halseys. Gaddesden Park, an elegant building, erected 1773, Rev. J. Fitz More Halsey; Friethsden, Francis Goodman, Esq.; Gaddesden Row, Admiral Gage; Hoo House, George Proctor, Esq.; Sedgemore, T. Proctor, Esq.

North Church
Tunnel.

31½ m. TRING
STATION.

1 m. E. of Tring, ALDBURY. In the church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, are several ancient monuments in commemoration of the Verneys and Andersons, of Pedley, and of the Hodes, the former lords of the manor. One of the Dukes of Leeds was also buried here, but neither inscription nor any other memorial has been consecrated to his memory. 2 m. Ashridge Park, the magnificent seat of the late Countess of Bridgewater, and more recently of Viscount Alford. It appears that a monastery was erected here about the year 1203, which after the dissolution, was frequently the seat of the Princess Elizabeth. It has lately been pulled down, and in its place a splendid mansion, in the Gothic style, has been built. The park is five miles in circumference. 2 m. further, Beechwood Park, Sir. T. Gage Saunders Sebright, Bart., formerly the site of a Benedictine nunnery, and called Woodchurch, or St. Giles'-in-the-Wood. The mansion is a handsome edifice, surrounded by a well-wooded park abounding in beech, from which it takes its name.

36½ Cheddington
Junction Station.

1 m. N. MONTMOOR, Baron Meyer Amschell Rothschild. 1 m. S. SLAPTON, Mrs. Turner. 3 m. S.S.W. is IVINGHOE. The town is situated on a declivity of chalk hills, and has an ancient Gothic church, in which are monuments of the Duncombe family, and the tomb of Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen. Near it are the ruins of a nunnery founded by this bishop. Delaford Park, C. Clowes, Esq.; Iver Lodge, John Bowles, Esq.; Heath Lodge, A. Edwards, Esq.; Broad Moor, R. Ellis, Esq.; Iver Grove, H. T. England, Esq.; Sandstone Castle, H. P. Lodington, Esq.; Mansfield House, William Medley, Esq.; Huntsmoor Park, Christopher Tower, Esq. M.P.; Thorney House, W. Tennant, Esq.

3 m. E.; the parish of EDELSBOROUGH. 3½ m. W.S.W. EATON BRAY.

2 m. n.w. Liscombe House, the seat of the ancient family of Lovett, in whose possession it has remained nearly 600 years, and is said to obtain its name from a fortification raised in the adjoining woods, and the "combe," or valley, which runs from the front of the house. It is a quadrangular building; one side of it is occupied by a chapel, part of which appears to have been built in the middle of the 14th century. The house, however, appears to have been built about the time of Elizabeth, but has since been modernized. The front of the house measures 166 feet, and is ornamented with five circular and two square turrets, rising from the ground and projecting before the building. The whole is embattled, and assumes a castellated appearance. In the parish church are some monuments of the Lovatts. 1 m. n. from Liscombe Park, SOULBURY. Stoke Grove, Luke Hopkinson, Esq. 2 m. w. STEWKELEY, a large village, rendered interesting to the antiquary by its very ancient church, which is of Saxon workmanship, and is mentioned by Dr. Stukeley as the oldest and most entire he ever saw. Its shape is parallelogram, 90 feet by 24. Half the length is allotted to the nave, and one-fourth to the chancel, which is vaulted with stone. The remaining space is occupied with two round arches, supporting a square tower, the upper part of which is surrounded with 22 small intersecting circular arches attached to the wall. The windows are all small, and the mouldings ornamented with zigzag sculpture. The principal entrance is on the west side, which is more embellished than any other part. On this side are the arches. The centre one forms the doorway, and is supported by two pillars on each side, with square capitals and mouldings, the same as the windows. The era of its erection is not known; but some workmen repairing the chancel after it had been damaged by a storm fifty years ago, are reported to have observed the date, 1006, inscribed on a stone. 3 m. s.w. of Leighton Buzzard, WING. 2 m. w. CUBLINGTON. ASTON ABBOTS. 1 m. s. Aston House, Captain Sir J. Clark Ross.

40½ m. LEIGHTON
BUZZARD
JUNCTION STA.

42 m. Linslade
Tunnel.

½ m. BLETCHLEY, county Bucks. Area of parish, 3,150 A.; population, 685. 1 m. s. NEWTON LONGVILLE. 1½ m. w. TATTENHOWE. 1 m. further, Whaddon Hall, William Selby Lowndes, Esq.

4½ m. w. STONEY STRATFORD, built on the ancient Watling Street; it is chiefly built of freestone, and has a bridge over the river Ouse. Though there is a neat market-place, but little business is done; the principal trade being carried on mostly by samples displayed by farmers at public-houses. Population, 1,757, agricultural, but a few hands are employed in lace manufacture. 4 m. n.w. from station, Cosgrove Hall, J. C. Mansel, Esq. 2 m. further, POTTERS' BURY, a parish. Area, 2,820 A.; population, 1,561. David Wilkinson, Esq. 1 m. distant, situate in the royal forest of Whittlebury, is Wakefield Lodge, the seat of the Duke of Grafton: the

46½ m. BLETCH-
LEY STATION.
— 3 Banbury Br.
18 m. cross Holy-
head Road
52½ m. WOLARR-
TON STATION.

40½ m. LEIGHTON
BUZZARD
JUNCTION STA.

Dunstable Br. ☞

1 m. LEIGHTON BUZZARD, county of Beds, a market-town and parish, containing a population of 6,053 within an area of 8,990 A. It is situated on the Grand Junction Canal, at a short distance from the river Ouse. It is a place of great antiquity, and from the position of the Roman camp within half a mile, and other facts, is thought to have been the Saxon Sygeanburg that was captured by Cuthwulf from the Britons. The church, which is cruciform, is a venerable and spacious edifice, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire; the whole is ornamented with grotesque figures. The cross, a structure of great elegance, is supposed to be 500 years old. It stands near the market-house, and is thirty-eight feet high. Like all the neighbouring places, it has manufactures of straw plait and lace; market, Tuesday. Claremont Cottage, Mrs. Wheeler. 1½ m. N. LINCHLADE.

2½ m. E. EGGINGTON HALL. Great House, Rev. John Cumberlege.

4 m. N. GREAT BRICKHILL. The Cottage, David Harmer, Esq.



BRICKHILL MANOR, PHILIP DUNCOMBE PAUNCEFORT DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

42 m. Linslade
Tunnel.

3 m. E. HOCHCLIFFE. Stockgrove, Col. W. H. Hanmer, K.H.; Houghton House, Humphrey Brandreth, Esq.; Hockliffe Grange, Lieut.-Col. Richard Thomas Gilpin, M.P.; The Lodge, Mrs. Gilpin. 2 m. N.W. Battlesden Park, Sir Edward Henry Page Turner, Bart. 2½ N. Milton Bryan, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P. 2 m. N.E. Toddington Park, William Dodge Cooper Cooper, Esq. 2 m. further, HARLINGTON. Harlington House, George Pearse, Esq.

46½ m. BLETCH-
LEY STATION.
Bedford Br. ☞
48 m. cross Holy-
head Road.
52½ m. WOLVER-
TON STATION.

N. of Bletchley, SYMPSON. Staple Hall, John Richards, Esq. WALTON. Manor House, William Lipstocke, Esq. WAUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN. MILTON KEYNES. GREAT WOOLSTON. LITTLE WOOLSTON.

WOLVERTON, county of Bucks. Area of parish, 2,260 A.; population, 1,261, which owes its increase to the establishment of the Company's factory and dépôt at this central station, where the comforts of their officers and servants have been carefully provided for by the erection of streets of small dwelling-houses, a church, school, library, and market-house. Wolverton House, Richard Harrison Esq.

N. OF HAVERSHAM, STANTON, GREAT LINFORD, LITTLE LINFORD. Mansion House, H. Athwatt, Esq. 2 m. S. BRADWELL. Bradwell House, Joseph Bailey, Esq.

lodge is delightfully placed on a gentle eminence sloping gradually to the margin of the lake; the opposite bank is an undulating lawn, nearly a mile in extent, beautifully contrasted by the bold and abrupt aspect of a dense woodland scene terminating the view. Delightful rides branch off in almost every direction from the house. The original lodge was built by Claypole, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell. The present mansion has been lately much improved by the present Duke, who resides there during the greater part of the sporting season. 1 m. n.w. Whittlebury Lodge, Lord Southampton; Shelbrook Lawn, Hon. General Fitzroy. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Stoke Park, Levison F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The mansion is a very elegant structure, commenced in the year 1663, from an Italian design; the front has recently been cased with handsome white stone. 2 m. w. SILVERSTONE.

Enter
Northampton.

4 m. s.w. at TOWCESTER, Easton Neston, Earl Pomfret. Towcester is built on the banks of the river Tow, and is composed of one long street. A college and chantry were founded here by William Spooner, temp. Henry VI., to whose memory there is an elegant monument standing in the church. The town was probably founded by the Romans. It was surrounded with walls by Edward the Elder in 921. Numerous coins and other remains of the Romans have been found in the neighbourhood at different periods. Population, 2,749; manufacture, silk and bobbin lace; market-day, Tuesday. 1 m. GREEN'S NORTON. 3 m. BRADDEN. Bradden House, Rev. Cornelius Heves. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, BLAKESLEY. Blakesley Hall, supposed to have been a possession of the Knights of St. John. 3 m. further, Cannons Ashby, Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, Bart.; Morton Pinkney, Edward Candler, Esq. PLUMPTON.

60 m. ROAD STA.

BLISWORTH, county of Northampton. Area of parish, 1,980 A.; population, 882 (*vide* Northampton and Peterborough Branch). 2 m. s.w. TIFFIELD. Area, 2,530 A.; population, 146.

62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BLIS-
WORTH STATION.

The great military depôt of WEEDON, one of the most extensive and complete establishments of its kind in the kingdom, is situated on the left-hand side of the railway; it consists of residence for the officers, store-houses for 2,000 stand of arms, artillery and ammunition, workshops for artisans, an hospital, and several magazines for gunpowder, capable of containing about 5,000 barrels each.

Stow Hill Tunnel.
Weedon Viaduct.

69 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WEEDON
STATION.

3 m. w. Everdon Hall, — Doveton, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Fawsley Park, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. Some parts of the mansion are very ancient, and offer a curious display of the baronial customs of our ancestors. The kitchen, containing two fire-places, one 15, and the other 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; these are placed back to back, that the operations of either may not be interrupted. The hall is 52 feet long, with a beautiful carved oak ceiling; the windows are enriched with the armorial bearings of the families connected by marriage with the ancient lords of the domain. To preserve the uniformity of the hall as to windows, the fire-place is placed under one of them. The park is well stocked with deer, abounds with ornamental trees, and contains some noble sheets of water.

2 m. s. STOWE NINECHURCHES. In the church is a monument to the daughter of Lord Latimer; and 2 m. further, PATTISHALL. Cornhill, Thomas Drayson, Esq.; and COLD HIGHAM.

Enter
Northampton.

60 m. ROADE STA.

4 m. N.E. NEWPORT PAGNEL, a market-town and parish, county of Bucks, on the river Ouse, which is here crossed by two stone bridges. Area, 3,220 A.; population, 3,569; chiefly employed in manufacture of lace. 2 m. N.W. Gayhurst Park, Right Hon. H. Pierrepont. The mansion was originally built at the close of the 16th century, and though it has undergone great alterations, the principal front remains as of old, and is a venerable specimen of the then prevailing style. The grounds are extensive, and contain some spacious lawns and noble woods. Tichford Abbey, W. Powell, Esq.; Tichford End, Mrs. S. Ayres; Marsh End, Mrs. L. Stephens. 1 m. W. Hanslope Park, the seat of the Watts family. 5 m. N. OLNEY, a small but neat town, chiefly built of stone, and celebrated as the residence of Cowper. The house occupied by the poet stands near the eastern corner of the market-place. Cowper's summer-house still stands in the centre of the garden.

ROADE, a small parish, county of Northampton. Courteen Hall, Sir Charles Wake, Bart. 1 m. N.E. QUINTON. 1 m. further, PRESTON DEANERY. Preston Park, Langham Christie, Esq.; and still further, PIDDINGTON and HORTON LANE. Horton House, Sir Robert Henry Gunning, Bart. The house is a large handsome structure, with fine front towards the east, is seated in a park, which abounds with noble forest trees, and is enlivened with a broad piece of water.

62½ m. BLIS-
WORTH STATION.
Northampton and
Peterboro' Br. 67
Stow Hill Tunnel.
Weedon Viaduct.
69½ m. WEEDON
STATION.

4 M. N.W. MIDDLETON MALSO, W. Montgomery, Esq. 1 m. further, COLLINGTREE.

WEEDON (Weedon-Beck, or Weedon-on-the-Street), from its position on the ancient Watling Street of the Romans, is a parish, county of Northampton, containing an area of 1,710 A., and a population of 2,195. It is a place of great antiquity. Wulphere, King of Mercia, had a palace here. 2 m. N. Brock Hall, Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq. 1 m. further, WHILTON. From Weedon to the E. 1 m. FLOOKE. 3 m. further, parishes of HARPOLE, John Mannering, Esq.; and KISLINGBURY, Thomas Litchfield, Esq.



BROCK HALL, THOMAS REEVE THORNTON, ESQ.

About 5 m. N.W. lies the very ancient municipal borough town of **DAVENTRY**, through which also runs a branch of the Watling Street. The town, which is clean and well-built, is situated on the Neve, and has a modern church, a grammar school founded in 1576, a union workhouse, and branch bank. Manufactures, shoes, whips, &c. Its interesting monuments are the remains of a priory founded in 1090, now inhabited by poor people, and Dane's Hill, in the neighbourhood, the largest Roman encampment in the empire. Market, Wednesday. It has several fairs, chiefly for horses, for which it is celebrated as the principal mart in the Midland counties. Area of parish, 4,090 A.; population, 4,565. Hill Lodge, H. Arnold, Esq.; Badby House, Mrs. Watkins; The Lodge, Mrs. C. Watson. 2 m. E. Norton Hall, Beriah Botfield, Esq. The hall, which was enlarged and embellished by the present Mr. Botfield, is both handsome and commodious; the principal fronts are pinnaced and embattled; and the chief entrance on the east is through a cloister of five pointed arches; the house contains a valuable library, and a collection of pictures and armour. 1 m. N.W. Drayton Grange. 5 m. S.W. **CATESBY ABBEY**, a parish; area, 1,990 A.; population, 105. A priory was founded here in the reign of Richard I., from which it derives its name.

2 m. W. **ASHBY ST. LEGER'S**. The church has a richly-ornamented screen and roodloft, and contains the tombs of the Catesby family. Ashley Lodge, Mrs. S. Arnold; Manor House, Lady Mary Senhouse. 2 m. S.W. Welton Place, Richard Trevor Clarke, Esq.

RUGBY, county of Warwick; a market-town, situated on an eminence south of the river Avon, is irregularly built, but contains some good modern brick, amongst many old timber buildings. The remains of an old castle erected by, or temp. King Stephen, are still traceable. The church is a very ancient edifice; but the principal attraction is its public school, founded by Lawrence, Sheriff temp. Queen Elizabeth, formerly of a humble character, but which, owing to the increase of its resources (principally from its possessions in Middlesex), has been rebuilt (1808) in the Tudor style, and now forms one of the great ornaments of the county. It has about 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, the revenue of which exceeds £5000 per annum, 14 exhibitions to the two universities, and an almshouse appertaining to the foundation. Area of parish, 2,190 A.; population, 4,008. The rivers Swift and Dove, as well as the Oxford Canal, are near the town. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Dunchurch Road, Harry Scott Gibbs, Esq., J.P.; West Leyes, Rev. J. Hinton; Rugby Lodge, Thomas Caldecott, Esq.; Adelaide Villa, General S. Smith; Rugby Fields, John Watts, Esq. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. **BILTON**. Here Addison resided after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick. Bilton Grange, Nathaniel Sutton, Esq. 3 m. S.W. **DUNCHURCH**. Bilton Grange, Captain Washington Hibbert. 7 m. S.W. at Dunsmore Heath, Birdingbury Hall, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of which is the parish of **LEAMINGTON HASTINGS**. The Hall, Sir Trevor W. Wheler, Bart. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. **HILL MARTON**. Manor House, T. Townsend, Esq.; Hill Marton House, J. T. Coote, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **WOLSTON**. Wolston Heath, W. Rose Rose, Esq. 2 m. S.W. **RYTON ON DUNSMORE**. Stephen Freeman, Esq.; Wolverhill Hall, Richard Warner, Esq.; Granary, Mrs. Warner. 1 m. further S. **STRETTON ON DUNSMORE**. Manor House, John Fullerton, Esq.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, **FRAMPTON**, Samuel Heath, Esq.

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. CRICK
STATION.

Kilsby Tunnel.
Enter Warwick-
shire.

83 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RUGBY
STATION.

Valley of the
Avon

Brandon
Embankment

Avon Viaduct

89 $\frac{1}{2}$ BRANDON
STATION.

2 m. s. NETHER HEYFORD; and 2 m. further, BUGBROOK.

5 m. N.E. Althorp, the seat of Earl Spencer. The house is a large pile of building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. It stands low; and in the approach you go through and across those straight avenues of trees which, at one time, by a strange perverseness or deficiency of taste, were considered the line of beauty. The present edifice was built by the Earl of Sunderland, in the year 1688, and the estate has belonged to the Spencers ever since the reign of Henry VII.

It is remarked of Althorp House, by Dr. Dibdin: "There is neither colonnade nor vestibule, nor terrace, nor fountain, nor lake, as you approach the mansion; nor studied grandeur of architectural decoration as you enter it; but comfort, order, peace, unanimity, good management, choice society and splendid order, Gobelin tapestries, gilt balustrades, and all the pomp and circumstance of elaborate and overwhelming furniture."

With all due deference to the learned Doctor, we would venture to remark, that the inference implied in the last instance is anything but legitimate. Althorp, with its magnificent library and splendid collection of pictures, may well dispense with the adventitious and luxurious embellishments referred to; but for the life of us we cannot see that "silken hangings" are inconsistent with "comfort;" how "Gobelin tapestry," should be intolerant of "order and peace;" and why "good management" should be interdicted by the "pomp and circumstance of elaborate furniture!"

75½ m. CRICK
STATION.

Kilsby Tunnel.

Enter Warwick-
shire.

Rugby and Stam-
ford Line. 67

83½ m. RUGBY
STATION.

Midland Coun-
ties. 67

Trent Valley. 67

Valley of the
Avon.

Brandon
Embankment.

Avon Viaduct

CRICK, county of Northampton; the parish contains an area of 3,930 A.; with a population of 1,006. 1 m. N. Watford Park, Lord Henley. 5 m. N.E. WEST HADDON. The Hall, Mrs. Dembley. Warwick. E. EAST HADDON. Henry Barne Sawbridge, Esq.

1½ N.E. NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON. Newbold Fields, Joseph Dand, Esq.; Newbold Grange, Thomas Walter, Esq. 2 m. w. Oldbrook Grange. 2 m. further, HARBOROUGH MAGNA. Ewershall, Miss Ann Barnes. 4 m. N. CHURCHOVER. Eaton House, The Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry. 8 m. N.N.E. LUTTERWORTH, a market-town and parish; area, 1,890 A.; population, 2,531. This place was formerly noted for the peculiar vassalage of the tenants of the manor, who were obliged to grind their corn at one particular mill of their lord, and their meal at another, so late as the year 1758, when they obtained a decision at the Leicester assizes empowering them to erect mills, and to grind where they pleased. The town is situated on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, and has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit and a portrait of the Reformer, Wickliffe, who was its Rector, and who died in the year 1387, and was interred in the church; but in the year 1420, his bones were disinterred by a mandate from the Pope, and publicly burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery and ribbons. 1 m. S.E. Misterton Hall, Mrs. Pochin.

89½ BRANDON
STATION.

BRANDON, a hamlet, county of Warwick, is an intermediate station. 6½ m. w. of Rugby. Brandon Lodge, James Beech, Esq.

2 m. N.E. BINLEY.

Styviehall Hall, Arthur Francis Gregory, Esq. A substantial stone mansion, built about 1760. In the time of Henry VI. an anchorite fixed his melancholy abode at Styviehall. 1 m. Whitley Abbey, Lord Hood. A spacious stone structure, recently altered from the designs of the late Sir John Soane. It is supposed to have been the place from which Charles I. unsuccessfully summoned the city of Chester in 1642. 1 m. further, Baginton Hall, Right Hon. William Yates Peel. 1 m. further, BUBENHALL. A parish on the Avon, which is here crossed a bridge. Joseph Williamson, Esq. A little to the west is Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh. In olden times a Cistercian monastery stood upon the site of this abbey, and a large fragment of the structure, raised upon the expulsion of the monks, is still to be seen, and even some portions belonging to a yet remoter period, amongst which the most prominent feature is a gateway of the old abbey, which has in the outer front a large escutcheon of stone in memory of Henry II., the founder of the original structure. Through the grounds, rendered yet more picturesque by venerable woods, flows the river Avon, but so much increased beyond its usual width, as to deserve the epithet of magnificent. The park, adorned by some of the finest trees in England, extends to a considerable distance.

Sow Viaduct

Sherbourn
Viaduct.94 m. COVENTRY
STATION.99 m. Leominster
and Warwick.97 ½ m. ALLESLEY
STATION.99 m. DOCKERS'
LANE STA.
Cross the river-
Blythe.103 ½ m. HAMPTON
STATION.

Dockers' Lane, a small station 1½ miles beyond Allesley Gate. 1½ m. w. BARSTON. E. Burton, Esq.; John Greene, Esq. 1½ m. s., at TEMPLE BASALL, is Barston House, the late General Northey Hopkins.

HAMPTON (in Arden), a large parish, county of Warwick, containing 12,910 A., with a population of 2,036, 9½ m. E.S.E. of Birmingham. This is also a station for the West Branch of the Midland Railway. T. Hensman, Esq. 2 m. N.W. ELMDON. Mansion House, C. W. Alston, Esq.; Elmdon Hall, Spooner Lillingston, Esq.

3 m. w. SOLIHALL. Has a good church, town-hall, and schools. Revenue of charities, £510 per annum. Shirley Heath, William Anderton, Esq.; Maids' Cross, Mrs. Bushell; Olton Cottage, T. Harlowe, Esq.; Malvern Hall, Henry Greswolde, Esq. 2 m. S.E. KNOWLE. Knowle Hall, William Henry Jordan Wilson, Esq.; Springfield Hall, Joseph Boulton, Esq.; Springfield House, G. Whieldon, Esq.

1 m. w. SHELDEN. The church a handsome cruciform building is well worthy the attention of the tourist. Sheldon Field House, Thomas Colmore, Esq.; William Harding, Esq.

½ m. s., at YARDLEY, is Spark Hill, C. H. Coke, Esq., and Blakeley House.

106 ½ m. MARSTON
GREEN STA.109 m. STETCH-
FORD STA.

<p>Sow Viaduct.</p> <p>Sherbourn Viaduct.</p>	<p>2 m. N. Coombe Abbey, Earl Craven. This noble mansion stands on the site of an ancient religious house of the Cistercian order of monks; it was chiefly erected in the reign of James I., but has been considerably added to since that time; sufficient of the monastery still remains to enable the observer to trace the ancient structure. The park and grounds contain 500 A. tastefully laid out, and adorned with wood and water. 2 m. E CHURCH LAW FORD.</p>
<p>94 m. COVENTRY STATION.</p> <p>Coventry & Nuncaton Junc. 67-</p>	<p>COVENTRY, county of Warwick, on the Sherbourn, an afflux of the Avon, one of the most ancient and curiously picturesque cities in England, is a county within itself, and a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning two members to Parliament. Area of the city, 4,920 A; population, 30,743. Many of the houses in this city are of the 15th century, and have projecting upper stories; and the cross beams, which appear externally, being frequently painted black, contrast strangely with the white-wash of the body of the buildings. In those which have received coatings of plaster, or have otherwise been externally modernized, the antiquary will find little interior desecration, for there the carved work, denoting the prosperity of the owners in the days of the Plantagenets, is still abundant. No city in the empire contains more monuments of interest to the antiquarian. Independently of these curiosities, Coventry possesses some fine public buildings, amongst which, a noble Gothic structure, St. Michael's Church, is surmounted by one of the most elegant spires in Europe, 303 feet high. St. Mary's Hall, belonging to the corporation. At the time of Edward the Confessor, the city received its first charter from Earl Leofric, at the instance of his wife, the Lady Godiva, to commemorate which well-known story an annual festival takes place. Two parliaments were held here in the 15th century. The remains of its ancient walls of circumvallation, Etheylesmore Castle, a monastery of White Friars, and its once celebrated cathedral and episcopal palace, are all traceable. It was a bishopric with Lichfield until 1836, when it was transferred to the see of Worcester. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.</p>
<p>97½ m. ALLESLEY STATION.</p>	<p>ALLESLEY, county of Warwick, 2 m. N. of Coventry. Hollebury End, John Dalton Lant, Esq. 2 m. N. Allesley Park, Rev. Edward Neale.</p>
<p>99 m DOCKERS' LANE STA.</p> <p>Cross the river Blythe.</p>	<p>1½ m. N.W. Berkswell Hall, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart. ½ m. further, Meriden Hall.</p>
<p>106¼ m HAMPTON STATION.</p>	<p>2 m. N. GREAT PACKINGTON. Packington Hall, Earl Aylesford. The hall is a very spacious and convenient mansion, but has nothing peculiarly ornamental in its structure; it is surrounded with grounds laid out to exhibit all the beautiful varieties of nature. 3 m. further, COLESHILL. The church, a handsome and attractive specimen of the decorated Gothic, or English style of architecture, contains many monuments of the Digby family.</p>
<p>Midland, West Branch. 67-</p>	<p>4 m. Blythe Hall, William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., formerly the residence of his ancestor, Sir William Dugdale, the great historian.</p>
	<p>4 m. Maxstoke Castle, William Dilke, Esq. The castle is built in the form of a parallelogram, and is encompassed with a moat. At each corner is an hexagonal tower with embattled parapets. The entrance is by a gateway, protected on each side by a tower.</p>
<p>106¼ m. MARSTON GREEN STA.</p>	<p>2 m. N. Coleshill Park, Earl Digby.</p>
<p>109 m. STETCHFORD STA.</p>	

BIRMINGHAM, county of Warwick, a very ancient town, which is supposed to have been the spot where arms were manufactured in the time of the ancient Britons, is one of the principal and most important manufacturing towns in England. The details respecting the size of this great focus of industry, are curiously interesting, but too voluminous for the nature of this work. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough, the area of which, including the townships of Aston, Edgbaston, and other places adjacent, is 18,700 A., and the population, 182,922, although only a century and a half ago it did not exceed 4,000. It is situated on the river Rea, and the lower part of the town presents nothing to the eye of the traveller but a mass of brick factories and gigantic chimneys, almost as lofty as the church spires with which they are intermixed. In the upper portion of the town, which is built on rising ground, are many broad streets, handsome edifices, and noble public buildings, which do honour to the taste of the inhabitants, of which we may cite particularly the Town Hall, St. George's and St. Philip's Churches, Queen's College, the grammar school founded by Edward VI., and the theatre. The town hall, which is fronted with marble, is certainly one of the grandest edifices in the kingdom; its saloon is 145 feet in length, 65 feet broad, and 65 feet high, and is capable of holding conveniently 4,000 persons seated, or double that number standing. It is here that the great musical festivals are held, and it is said that the organ is remarkable both for size and tone. All these public buildings we have enumerated, with the exception of some of the churches, are of modern erection, and mark the superior taste of

112½ M. BIRMINGHAM STA.

Birmingham, Lancaster, and Carlisle Railway.

BIRMINGHAM TO CARLISLE.

This important line throughout the whole of the distance alternates in cuttings and embankments, and there are no less than one hundred and six bridges over, and sixty-three under the line, independently of seventeen level crossings. The Birmingham Viaduct is the most important and stupendous work, challenging comparison with almost any of ancient or modern art. It is built of brick, with stone groins and dressings, from the design of Mr. Locke, a very eminent engineer, and consists of twenty-eight segmental arches of upwards of thirty feet span, twenty feet high, and thirty-two feet wide, the length extending to about one thousand feet, the whole built on a curve of three-quarters of a mile radius. The next object of beauty connected with the labours of the company which will occupy the traveller's attention, is the Aston Viaduct, one of the great ornaments of this line, which, with the embankment and the general aspect of the country of this locality, presents the most beautiful and picturesque scenery, heightened by the presence of a reservoir or inland lake, and a belt of noble elms, from which emerges the elegant spire of Aston church. Proceeding onwards, the traveller passes through the Newton Excavation, which is sometimes eighty feet below the surface of the open country, and a splendid view opens to him at Penkridge, where the river accompanies the line for a considerable distance. The Whitmore statue, which stands three hundred and ninety feet above low-water mark at Liverpool, cannot fail to excite interest, the abrupt cuttings in this locality producing a most romantic appearance.

Vale Royal Viaduct, which crosses the Weever, is a magnificent structure of five arches of sixty-three feet span each, twenty feet high. It is impossible to imagine anything more lovely than the view from this noble bridge over the flowering meadows beneath, watered by the clear and sparkling stream of the Weever, as it glides through this enchanting valley, bounded on the West by Delamere Forest, and surmounted by distant heights covered with venerable woods. The bridge near the Hartford Station is a structure of great elegance, and forms a picturesque object on this line. The Dutton Viaduct over the Weever is a stupendous work of art, consisting of twenty arches, each of sixty feet span, and an equal height from the level of the water, crossing the entire valley of the Weever, a distance of nearly eighteen hundred feet. The arches are cycloidal in their shape, and the piers, light and tapering, are, with the facing of the

112½ MI. BIRMING-
HAM STA.

the age. Birmingham was formerly one parish, and its church, St. Martin, in which there is a very ancient and curious monument, dates from the 5th century. It is now divided into four—St. Martin, St. Philip, St. George, and St. Thomas, all of which are now (since 1836) included in the see of Worcester. Independently of these ecclesiastical buildings, there are chapels for every denomination of religious sectarian, hospitals, dispensaries, Athenæum, market-house, barracks, society of arts, mechanics' institution, and in fact every description of institution similar to that of the metropolis, but of a number and size commensurate with the population, together with public gardens and places of amusement. Its manufactures comprise every description of metal wares, and plated and japanned goods, steam-engines and machinery; indeed it would be difficult to name an article made by men's handicraft that is not here produced in perfection. It owes its great prosperity to the mines of coal and iron by which it is surrounded, and the canals communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Humber, &c., as well as the railways, of which its station forms a general point of junction from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. Birmingham sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1845), 6,129. Market-days, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Under the charter of incorporation of 1838, it is divided into sixteen wards, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen and common councilmen, and has a borough court of quarter sessions, and a court of requests. It has also two fairs in Whitsun-week and September.

Birmingham, Lancaster, and Carlisle Railway.

BIRMINGHAM TO CARLISLE.

bridge, of rusticated stone, the whole length being ornamented by a beautiful cornice and a stone coping. It is universally acknowledged that this magnificent structure is one of the most extraordinary specimens of the architectural art ever displayed since the days of the Romans. It cost upwards of £60,000, and took three years in its construction. We have not space to enlarge upon the scenic beauties of this locality, indeed they almost as much surpass description as they certainly do all other spots, however lovely and enchanting, along the course of this line; and the wildest imagination of the poet could scarcely exaggerate the beautifully fair and almost fairy vision which bursts upon the traveller as he emerges from Dutton Wood into this peaceful valley. Not far from this noble viaduct is the Preston Brook Cutting of one mile and a quarter, with a tunnel of about one hundred yards in length, over which passes the Northank and Runcorn turnpike road. At the end of this cutting is Preston Brook Station, which lies exactly 25 miles from Liverpool, and 72½ from Birmingham; and beside the line for some miles runs the Trent and Mersey Canal, which, near the station, forms a junction with the Bridgewater Canal, and by its traffic, adds importance to the busy little village of Preston Brook. Beyond this station the most important object is the Warrington Viaduct, which is inferior only to that which spans the valley of the Weaver. This noble bridge consists of twelve arches of different dimensions, as well as purposes, two magnificent arches, each of seventy-five feet span, cross the broad stream of the Mersey, one of forty feet stretches across the canal, and the remaining land arches; three in the centre between the river and the canal; and three on each side complete this elegant structure. It is thirty feet above the river at low-water mark, and nineteen feet above the level of the canal. The Warrington Station, with its splendid embankment, and beautiful bridge across the Mersey, is well worthy of attention; the station itself is one of great importance. From the Winwick Station the train reaches the Newton Junction, where the Manchester and Liverpool Railway (which turns off to the right for the former town), receives the Grand Junction Line, and here the train proceeds on to the Sandymain Embankment, which is planted on either side with firs and shrubs, giving it the appearance of an approach to some noble mansion, while the various openings in the trees display the beauties of the fertile country it traverses. On the left is the turnpike road to Wigan, skirting Haydock Park

and the small town of Newton; on the right Winwick Church, its tapering spire, and the lofty hills of Staffordshire in the distance. At the Newton Bridge Station, where the train stops for a few minutes, is an excellent hotel on the right, and on the left the County Club Room, a handsome elevation, with Doric pillars and a terrace walk. At this part of the line the embankment is forty feet above the level of the road, and contains a handsome viaduct of four arches, each of thirty feet span, which crosses the valley below, and the road from Newton to Warrington—this is a remarkably picturesque spot. At a distance of half a mile is Park Side Station, memorable as the place where that enlightened statesman, Mr. Huskisson, met his untimely fate. On the left is the Wigan Junction, or, as it was formerly called, The North Union Railway, between Park Side and Preston, a distance of little more than 22 miles.

On account of the rugged nature of the country, the earth-works on this short line were of a very heavy nature, the largest embankment being at Wigan, the centre of the three principal stations. The bridges are twenty-eight over, and twenty-one under the railway, thirteen level road, and thirty-eight level field crossings. The bridge carrying the railway over Walgate, Wigan, is forty-six feet in length, and thirty-six feet in width, and is built on the level-beam principle; the iron beams or girders being supported intermediately by two rows of cast-iron fluted Doric columns, six on each side, which separate the footway from the carriageway. The greatest architectural work on this line is the bridge over the river Ribble, chiefly constructed of millstone-grit, from Longridge. It consists of five semi-elliptical arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span, and rising thirty-three feet. The piers are twenty feet each in thickness, and the height from the surface of the water to the level of the rails, forty-four feet. When this magnificent bridge is viewed from the river or its banks, it presents an extremely bold appearance. The only tunnel upon this line is a short and curved one, seventy-seven yards in length under Fishergate, Preston, near the junction with the Lancaster and Preston Railway. It is constructed of brick and stone, the arch of semi-elliptical form, and thirty feet in span. The Preston Station is approached from Fishergate by a carriage-road and footway of ample width, with sufficient space for road carriages in waiting. It is a plain building, but the offices of the Company are convenient and commodious.

The traveller now proceeds on his journey to Carlisle by the Preston, Lancaster Kendal, and Carlisle Railway.

Left of Railway from Birmingham.

Aston Hall, James Watt, Esq., consists of a large and handsome centre, with large projecting wings. Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," speaks of it as a noble fabric, which for beauty and state much exceeded any in these parts.

ASTON NEW TOWN, a parish partly in the borough of Birmingham. Population, 45,718, chiefly employed in the manufacture of Birmingham articles. Lea Hall, G. F. Muntz, Esq.

1 m. N. Charleymount Hall, H. Dawes, Esq.

2 m. S.W. WEST BROMWICH. Oakwood House, William Bagnall, Esq.; Black Lake Hall, James Belson, Esq.; Sandwell Hall, Earl of Dartmouth; Island House, M. H. Dawes, Esq.; Hollies, Joseph Hatfield, Esq.; The Poplars, B. Haynes, Esq.; Highfield, T. Hood, Esq.; Elm Trees, J. Silvester, Esq.; Spur House, T. W. Vernon, Esq.; Highfield House, S. Wagstaff, Esq.; Summerfield House, William Carter, Esq.

1 m. WEDNESBURY, a parish, county of Stafford; market-town; population, 11,625. Employed in coal and iron-mines, and various descriptions of hardware. In the church are some curious old monuments. Church Hill, J. Addersbrook, Esq.; Oakwell End, J. Crowther, Esq.; Wood Grove, S. Lloyd, Esq.

1 m. W. PORTOBELLO, built since the opening of the railway, W. Doody, Esq.

*Distance from
London.*

116 m. PERRY BAR
STATION.

119½ m. NEWTON
ROAD STA.

122 m. BESCOTT
STATION.

2½ Bescott Junc-
tion, Dudley Br.

124½ m. WILLEN-
HALL STA.

PRESTON, LANCASTER, KENDAL, AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

It was well observed of that portion of this line which was first opened under the title of the Lancaster and Preston Railway, that it formed a direct and easy link in one of the great chains of railway communication between the metropolis and Scotland. Its course between the Preston and Lancaster termini is very direct, crossing the Preston turnpike-road near Barton Lodge, and passing between Garstang and Cleughton Hall, by Galgate and Scotforth, to Lancaster, the distance between the above-named important towns being slightly under 21 miles.

On this short line there are forty-eight bridges and viaducts, none of which however require any special notice, except the bridge which crosses the Wyne, and the Galgate Viaduct. The former consists of six semi-elliptical arches, each of thirty feet span, and two hundred and sixty-two feet in length; and the latter of the same number of semi-circular arches, the height of the viaduct from the level of the land being forty feet, and its whole length two hundred and sixty-five. Both these viaducts are built of brick, and faced with sandstone. The Lancaster Station occupies an area of about six acres, and is situated at the divergence of the Preston and Cockerham roads. The elevation is neat, and the offices commodious. After leaving Lancaster, the railway is carried over the river Lune by a handsome viaduct of nine arches—six of stone, and three of wood. Another viaduct of six arches, each of fifty feet span, crosses the river Mint near the Kendal Junction.

The embankments and cuttings in the solid granite rock near Tebay and Orton Street vary in depth from fifty to sixty feet. The viaduct which crosses the river Eamont, near Penrith, consists of five arches, each of fifty feet span, and seventy feet in height from the surface of the water, and has a very imposing appearance in the landscape. There are no other remarkable features on this line in reference to the undertaking itself, but the country it traverses is proverbial for the beauty of the scenery, its mountains, sea views, lakes, rivers, picturesque valleys and glens, all of which will be described in their several localities.

*Distance from
London.*

Right of Railway from Birmingham.

116 m. PERRY BAR
STATION.

PERRY BAR is a hamlet in the parish of Handsworth, county of Stafford. Population, 933. It has a very handsome modern church. 1 m. n. Perry Hall, Hon. F. Gough Gough; Bloomfield House, Joseph Cuttler, Esq.; Perry Park, H. W. Osborne, Esq.; New Tree Cottage, John Perkins, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Hampstead Hall.

119 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWTON
ROAD STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Fairy Hall. 1 m. further, BARR MOGNA. Great Barr Hall, a spacious and handsome Gothic brick building, situated in a finely wooded park, Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart.; Aldridge Lodge, Rev. T. Adams; Red House, Thomas Bagnall, Esq.

122 m. BESCOTT
STATION.
Bescott Junction,
Derby and Wal-
sall. 67

Bescott Hall, Horatio Barnett, Esq.; Gowry House, John James, Esq.; Myfield House, H. C. Windle, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Betley Hall, Geo. Tollett, Esq.

124 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WILLEN-
HALL STA.

WILLENHALL is a chapel, county of Stafford, parish of Wolverhampton. Population, 8,695 $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. WEDNESFIELD. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Perry Hall.

WOLVERHAMPTON, county of Stafford, is a parliamentary and municipal borough. Area of parish, comprising Bilston, Willenhall, &c., 16,630 A., with a population of 70,370. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 2,692. It is a large, smoky, manufacturing town, principally celebrated for its locks, brass, tin, and japanned wares, tools, nails, &c. It has a vast trade, which is facilitated by several canals, as well as the railway, and the whole neighbourhood is glowing with forges, rolling-mills, foundries, coal-mines, and iron-stone pits. It has four churches, of which the collegiate church of St. Peter is the most considerable, independently of the Town Hall, hospital, dispensary, and Union Mill. It has all sorts of assembly and reading-rooms, and a theatre. Its grammar school has a revenue of £1,200 per annum; here Sir William Congreve and Abernethy were educated. It has also a blue-coat school. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Seats, Cleveland Hall, John Bushen, Esq.; Merridale, James Bradshaw, Esq.; Oriol Cottage, C. F. Farrell, Esq.; Slade Hill House, J. Peck, Esq. 2 m. N. Dunstall Hall, Marcus Annesley, Esq.; 3 m. W. Tettenhall Wood, Miss Hinckes; and 1 m. further, Wrottesley, Lord Wrottesley.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Somerford Hall, General Monckton. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, BREWOOD.

4 m. W. The village of STRETTON. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. LAFLEY. Stretton Hall, Lady Roos. 3 m. further, WHEATON ASTON. 1 m. further, Weston-under-Lizard, Earl Bradford. The hall is an extensive building, consisting of two stories, situated in a well-timbered park; the principal apartments occupy the centre of the mansion, and are tastefully furnished and elegantly ornamented; the grounds comprise a large tract of land in a very picturesque part of the country.

PENKRIDGE, county of Stafford, situated on the Penk, a branch of the Trent. This town is supposed to have been the Roman Pennoercium, and has a large church, formerly collegiate. 2 m. W. Whiston Hall.

Close to the station, CASTLE CHURCH. 3 m. further, RANTON. Ranton Hall; Ranton Abbey, Earl of Lichfield; about 3 m. from which, is the village of HIGH OFFLEY. 1 m. further, Hill Hall.

At NORBURY, 8 m., Cob Hall; Knightley Hall; Norbury Park. At NEWPORT, 12 m. Aqualate Hall, Sir Thomas Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Bart.

2 m. W. Sleaford Hall, F. West, Esq.

3 m. W. ECCLESHALL, a market-town, county of Stafford. It is neatly built. Its church afforded a sanctuary to Margaret of Anjou. The bishops of Lichfield owned the manor temp. Conquest, and have inhabited the Castle here since the 13th century. Market, Friday. Eccleshall Castle, Bishop of Lichfield.

2 m. N.W. of which, Sugenhall. 3 m. further, Blore Park. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Johnson Hall, John Crochell, Esq. 1 m. S.W. Wharton Villa.

STANDON, a small village, with a population of 367. 4 m. W. Broughton Hall, Rev. Sir Harry Delves Broughton, Bart. An ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

126 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WOLVERHAMPTON STA.

132 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FOUR ASHES STA.

134 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SPREAD EAGLE STA.

Cross Watling Street.

136 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PENKRIDGE STA.

141 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STAFFORD STATION.

149 Wellington Branch.

147 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NORTON BRIDGE STA.

151 m. STANDON BRIDGE STA.

	<p>East of Wolverhampton, are Albrighton Hall, Miss Parry; Wyrley, P. Fowke Hussey, Esq. 1 m. N. LAWHILL. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, village of BUSHBURY. A little further, Moseley Court, Henry Whitgreave, Esq.; Moseley Hall, T. Bickford, Esq. Moseley Hall is celebrated as the retreat of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Here the fugitive Prince was received and protected by the head of the ancient family of Whitgreave, whose descendant, the present George Thomas Whitgreave, Esq., has been granted an honourable augmentation of his arms, commemorative of his ancestor's devoted loyalty. 1 m. E. is Hilton Park, General Vernon.</p>
132 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FOUR ASHES STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. SHARESHILL.
134 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SPREAD EAGLE STA.	4 m. E. The village of HATHERTON. Hatherton Hall, Hon. Edward R. Littleton, M.P. 2 m. further, CANNOCK. Population, 2,852, partly employed in coal and tin mines. On Castle Hill are traces of a British encampment. Cannock Chase, a bleak tract of land of about 25,000 A., stretches N.W. to the river Trent.
Cross Watling Street.	
136 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PENK- RIDGE STA.	3 m. N.E. Teddesley Park, Lord Hatherton. 1 m. further, N. ACTON TRUSSEL. Bedenhall. 3 m. N. DUNSTON.
141 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STAFFORD STATION.	STAFFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, capital of county, situated on the north bank of the river Sow. Area of borough, 2,510 A.; population, 9,149. The market and county halls are in the centre of the main street, near to which are the two parish churches. The castle is a very striking and remarkable object, on a singular hill. The keep, the principal portion of what now remains, contains three rooms with their ancient fireplaces. It is the third castle supposed to have been erected on the same site, and dates from shortly after the Conquest. Stafford has also a gaol, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary, with a grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The celebrated Isaac Walton was a native of Stafford. 2 m. N. Tillington House, John Locker, Esq; and Cresswell Hall, Rev. Edward Whitby.
147 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NORTON BRIDGE STA.	3 m. N.E. STONE, which takes its name from a monumental heap of stones, which according to the custom of the Saxons, were placed over the bodies of the Princes Wulford and Rufinus, who were here slain by their father Wulfhere, King of Mercia, on account of their conversion to Christianity. Stonefield House, James Beech, Esq.; Mansion House, Charles Bromley, Esq.; Park Lodge, Leigh Colman, Esq.; The Brooms, W. Bewley Taylor, Esq.; Brooms' Villa, T. Plant, Esq.
Norton Bridge Junction. 57	
151 m. STANDON BRIDGE STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., at SWINNERTON, Swinnerton Park, Thomas Fitz-Herbert, Esq. The hall is a handsome edifice, erected in the time of Queen Anne; it is of stone, and has a centre with four pilasters and two wings, the whole surmounted by vases. From the roof of the house a very extensive prospect, extending over the north-west parts of Staffordshire and three adjoining counties of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Worcestershire, is obtained.

8 m. w. MARKET DRAYTON, a market-town and parish. Area, 6,880 A.; population, 4,680; market-day, Wednesday. The charities, which comprise a grammar school, &c., have an annual revenue of about £270. Near Market Drayton, Tunstall Hall, P. Broughton, Esq.; Oakley Hall, Sir John Chetwode, Bart.; Betton Hall, W. Church Norcop, Esq.; Hales' Hall, Richard Corbet, Esq.; Shavington Hall, Earl Kilmorey; Styche Hall, Messrs. Clive; Buntingsdale Hall, John Taylor, Esq.; Hinstock, Henry Justice, Esq.; Old Springs, Egerton Harding, Esq.; Goldstone Hall, William Varden, Esq.; Peat's Wood, Thomas Twemlow, Esq.

8 m. w. of Drayton, Sandford Hall, Thomas Hugh Sandford, Esq. The Manor of Sandford has descended, in an unbroken line, from father to son, to the present proprietor, who is 27th in descent from Thomas de Sandford, who fought under the banner of the Conqueror, and who obtained the lands of Sandford as part of the spoliation. About 9 m. n.w. of Drayton is Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere. The Abbey stands in a delightful park, abounding with fine trees of great age and size. It was founded in the 12th century as a Benedictine monastery, and some of the walls of the old abbey form a part of the present mansion; it contains a handsome library and collection of paintings. In the park, and near the Abbey, is a fine sheet of water, extending over 130 acres. The banks are beautifully undulated and well-wooded, and in a conspicuous part of the park is the Wellington Oak, planted by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

1 m. w. WORRE. 4 m. further w. AUDLEIN. Adderley Hall, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart. 4 m. further, Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere. (See above.)

2 m. n. of Worre, Doddington Hall, Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart. The mansion is a large fabric of stone; the south front overlooks a fine sheet of water, and a short distance from the north are the venerable and picturesque remains of the fortified mansion, erected by Sir John Delves about the middle of the 14th century.

4 m. w. Nantwich, Charles Wickstead, Esq.; Hatherton House, John Twemlow, Esq.; Dawford House, H. Tomkinson, Esq.

3 m. s.w. NANTWICH, a market-town, county of Chester, situated on the river Weaver, which is crossed by a very fine bridge, and on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal. Area of parish, 3,490 A.; population, 5,921. It is an irregularly built town, and consists chiefly of old houses. At the time of the Norman invasion, Nantwich was defended by a line of earthworks constructed along the banks of the river, but the opposition made to the progress of the invaders was terminated by a battle, fought here in 1069. The inhabitants then became subject to incursions from the Welsh, who are said to have destroyed the town, 1133. The town hall was built in 1720, by George,

155½ m. WHIT-
MORE STA.

158½ m. MADELEY
STATION.

Enter Cheshire

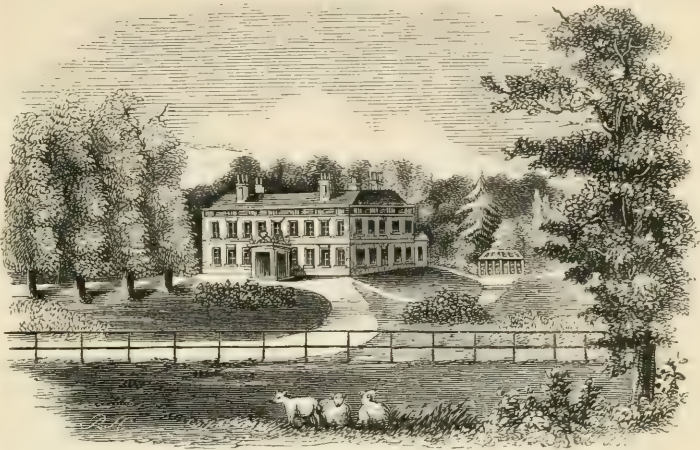
164 m. BASFORD
STATION.

166½ m. CREWE
STATION.

→ Chester Rail-
way.

155½ m. WHIT-
MORE STA.

1 m. N.E. WHITMORE, a village; population, 367.



WHITMORE HALL, CAPTAIN ROWLAND MAINWARING, R.N.,

is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, from whence springs the source of the river Sow, which wends its silent course close to, and parallel with the railway for many miles through the county of Stafford, and falls into the Trent below Shugborough. The mansion is encompassed with magnificent oak and other timber, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. In fact, Nature has been the principal artist in this home domain, from the graceful undulations of the surrounding ground, which, with the happy position of the "Hall," the wood-walks and lakes, combine to give a pleasing diversity to the scenery, and (though small compared with the noble possessions in its immediate neighbourhood) claim for it its full share of general attraction.

158½ m. MADELEY
STATION.

Enter Cheshire.

MADELEY, a village, situate on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, consisting chiefly of cottages and farm-houses in the Elizabethan style. Madeley Manor, Weston Young, Esq. 1½ m. N. Betley Hall, George Tollett, Esq. 2 m. E. Keel Hall, Ralph Sneyd, Esq.

164 m. BASFORD
STATION.

1½ m. E. Doddlespool, J. Rasbottom, Esq. 2½ m. Betley Hall, G. Tollett, Esq. 3 m. Betley Court, F. Twemlow, Esq. 4 m. E. AUDLEY, a village abounding in mines of excellent coal. On the summit of a steep rock on the western boundary of the parish, are the remains of Hayley Castle, built by the Barons Audley.

166½ m. CREWE
STATION.

North Stafford
Railway. &—

Manchester Line.
&—

CREWE Station is a very handsome building in the Elizabethan style, and a great railway depôt. It is situated in the parish of Barthomley. The population is chiefly employed in the stations and foundries of the several railways which centre in this locality, to which circumstance Crewe owes its origin and prosperity. The town consists of very neat houses appropriate to the wants and comforts of the officers and servants of the railway companies. A handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, and many good shops. Market, Saturday.

Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, afterwards George II. ; but in 1737 a portion of it fell down, and some persons were killed. It was rebuilt ; but not many years afterwards a similar accident being apprehended from a certain crash during the holding of the sessions, it was taken down, and the present modern edifice erected on its site. It was once celebrated for its salt works, there being no less than 300 in operation temp. Henry VIII. One alone is now worked. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silks, cottons, shoes, &c.

1 m. s.w. MINSHULL VERNON, a township, containing 349 inhabitants.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. CHURCH MINSHULL.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. At OVER, Marten Hall. 3 m. further, Oulton Hall, Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. The Hall, standing in a park containing 350 acres, is supposed to have been erected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. It has undergone many alterations, and is now one of the most stately mansions in the county. 2 m. s.w. Darnhall Hall, Thomas George Corbett, Esq.

1 m. w. Vale Royal, the truly magnificent seat of Lord Delamere. This is the site of an ancient monastery, which owed its origin to the piety of Edward, eldest son of Henry III. Tradition asserts that the Prince, on his return from an expedition to the Holy Land, was on the point of suffering shipwreck in a dreadful storm, when he made a vow to the Virgin, that if she interposed her aid for the preservation of himself and crew, he would found a convent for one hundred monks of the Cistercian Order. The vow, continues the chronicle of Vale Royal, was instantaneously accepted ; the vessel righted itself, and was miraculously brought into port ; the sailors disembarked, and the Prince landed last of all ; the Divine protection then terminated, and every fragment of the wreck vanished under the waters. Without further reference to this traditionary superstitious tale, certain it is that Edward, shortly after his accession to the throne, planted a colony of the Dernhall monks at Vale Royal, and himself laid the first stone of the monastery. At the desolation of the monasteries, Vale Royal shared the fate of the other religious houses. The present mansion is built of red stone, and consists of a centre, with two projecting wings. Some portion, however, of the old Abbey may yet be traced. 1 m. n.w. CUDDINGTON. 1 m. further, Norley Hall, S. Woodhouse, Esq. 1 m. s.w. The Grange, Lady Brooke. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Delamere House, George Wilbraham, Esq.

1 m. w. Aston Park, Arthur Aston, Esq.

Norton Priory, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. The present mansion stands on the site of the old religious house of that name. It is a handsome spacious building, and has a delightful view of the river Mersey. The castle and rocks of Alton constitute a very striking feature on the other side of the prospect. Norton Priory was besieged by a party of Royalists in the year 1643, who were beaten off by the family with considerable loss. The grounds are laid out with much taste.

4 m. w. GREAT SANKEY. The first canal navigation in modern times originated here in 1755. Bold Hall, H. Hoghton, Esq. ; Old Hall, John Baskeville Glegg, Esq. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Grappenhall Heyes, T. Parr, Esq. 5 m. Darnbury Hall, S. B. Chadwick, Esq. 2 m. n. Winwich Hall, Rev. J. S. Hornby.

171 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MINSHULL VERNON STATION.

173 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WINSFORD STA.

178 m. HARTFORD STATION.

180 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ACTON STATION.

185 m. PRESTON BROOK STA.

187 m. MOORE STATION.

190 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WAR-RINGTON STA.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

171½ m. MIN- SHULL VERNON STATION.	<p>½ m. E Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe. This mansion was commenced in 1615, and finished 1636. Fuller observes respecting it: "nor must it be forgotten that Sir John Randal first brought the model of this excellent building in these remote parts. Yea, brought London into Cheshire in the loftiness, lightness, and pleasantness of their structures." Crewe Hall still retains the peculiar character of the age in which it was built. The bricks of which it is constructed are dispersed diagonally, chequering the whole front; the quoins and ornamental decorations are of stone; the large windows have stone mullions and casings.</p>
173½ m. WINS- FORD STA.	<p>WARMINGHAM.</p> <p>2 m. E. MIDDLEWICH, where it is most probable the Romans had a station, as there are traces of a Roman road; and in the township of KENDERTON, 2 m. further E., is an intrenched camp, supposed to be the site of the Roman station called "Condate." 1 m. N. Wharton Lodge. 1 m. further, Bostock Hall, I. France France, Esq.</p>
178 m. HARTFORD STATION.	<p>1½ m. N.E. NORTHWICH, a market-town; population, 1,368, principally employed in salt-works, the quantity of which exported in the year 1840 was 230,000 tons. At and near Northwich, Hartford Lodge, Thomas Firth, Esq., a substantial, well-built house of Grecian style of architecture. Winnington Hall, Lord Stanley; Marbury Hall, James Smith Barry, Esq.; Belmont, Joseph Leigh, Esq.; Cog's Hall; Arley Hall, Rowland Eyles Egerton Warburton, Esq. Arley, built by "Wise Piers," has been the family mansion of the Warburtons since the time of Henry VII. The original structure, a timber house, surrounded by a moat, was modernized by the late Sir Peter Warburton's father, in the year 1758. A chapel, in the style of the 14th century, is now attached to the mansion, which has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present proprietor.</p>
180½ m. ACTON STATION.	<p>6 m. N.E. Over Tabley Hall, Lord De Tabley. The mansion stands on a slight elevation, and is built of stone, from the designs of Mr. Carr, of York. The Park is very extensive, and contains a magnificent lake, on an island, in the upper circuit of which stands the old Hall of Tabley, the ancient residence of the celebrated Sir Peter Leicester, author of the "Antiquities of Cheshire;" the eastern side is all that now remains. There is another object on this island worthy of notice—on the south-east part is a domestic chapel with large bay windows, and a turret with a bell at the west end.</p>
185 m. PRESTON BROOK STA.	<p>PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL. Daresbury Hall, Rev. G. W. Horne; Newton Bank.</p>
187 m. MOORE STATION. Cross the River Mersey.	<p>The Elms; Hill Cliff Hall.</p>
190½ m. WAR- RINGTON STA.	<p>WARRINGTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough. Area, 12,260 A.; population, 21,901. This town is unquestionably of great antiquity, and from the vestiges of a Castrum Foss, and the discovery of some Roman relics, no doubt exists that it had been a Roman station. The principal edifices are a church of Saxon architecture, a town hall, sessions house, assembly rooms, theatre, and infirmary. Its grammar school has an annual revenue of between £700 and £800, and is free to natives of Lancashire or Cheshire. The blue-coat school has an annual revenue of £450. The first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started here. ¼ m. E. Bank Hall, J. Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P. 3 m. S.E. Appleton Hall, Thomas Lyon, Esq.; Walton Hall, Gilbert Greenfall, Esq.; Grappenhall Hall, Mrs. Greenall. 3 m. N.E. Myddelton Hall, Mrs. Greenall.</p>
Liverpool and Manchester Railway 97	

There is an old hall at this place, said to have been formerly the residence of royalty ; it is constructed with wood, and stands on a rock, having its windows decorated with painted glass, close to which is Ashton New Hall ; Garswood Hall ; Garswood Park, Sir John Gerard, Bart ; Goulbourne Park, Thomas Claughton, Esq. ; Haydock Park, Thomas Leigh, Esq.

3 m. Winstanley, Meyrick Bankes, Esq.

2 m. Beech Hill, Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, Esq. 2 m. N.W. Standish Hall, Charles Standish, Esq. The Hall is an irregular brick building, and contains that invariable appendage to the mansions of ancient date, a private chapel.

STANDISH. Two of the twelve ancient castles of Lancashire, Standish and Pentwortham stood here, but their sites only can now be distinguished.

1 m. W. COPPULL, a chapelry in Standish parish. The township of Coppull is situated on an eminence, and was originally skirted by a copse, from which probably its name was derived. In the reign of Charles I., Edward Rigbye held the manor of Coppull, which was subsequently purchased by the late John Hodgson, Esq., M.P. for Wigan, of Ellerbert House, and is now occupied by his nephew and heir, Richard Cardwell, Esq. Chisnall Hall, Coppull, now a farm-house, was held in the time of Charles I. by Edward Chisnall, Esq. This was the residence of the Chisnalls, the representative of which family, Colonel Edward Chisnall, fought under the command of the Earl of Derby in the great Civil War, and was one of the defenders of Lathom House, when Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby, held it out so strongly against the Roundheads. Wrightinton Hall, the seat of the Dicconson family, an old stone house, situated in a small but beautiful park, and is noted for having the first sash-windows of any house in the county, or in any part of the kingdom north of the Trent.

EUXTON, a chapelry in the parish of Leyland, county of Lancaster ; population, 1,562. 1 m. W. Worden, Miss Farrington. 1 m. S. Euxton Hall, William Ince Anderton, Esq.

LEYLAND, county of Lancaster. Area of parish, 17,950 A. ; population, 14,032, employed principally in the manufacture of cotton. It has a fine old church, in which are monuments to the family of Farrington. Clayton Hall, John Lomax, Esq.

FARRINGTON, a township in the parish of Penwortham, county of Lancaster ; population, 1,719. Cuerden Park, Robert Townley Parker, Esq. 1½ m. N. Penwortham Lodge, Mrs. Rawstorne ; Penwortham Priory, Colonel L. Rawstorne. 1½ m. E. Hutton Hall, Peter Horrocks, Esq.

196½ m. NEWTON
BRIDGE STA.
Newton Junction.

198½ m. GOUL-
BURN STA.
Liverpool, Wigan,
and Bolton Br.

204½ m. WIGAN
STATION.

Manchester and
Southport Br.

207½ m. STAND-
ISH STA.

209½ m. COPPULL
STATION.

213½ m. EUXTON
STATION.

214½ m. LEYLAND
STATION.

215½ m. FARRING-
TON STA.

⚡ Liverpool and
Blackburn.
Cross the Ribble

196½ m. NEWTON
BRIDGE STA.
Newton Junction.

1 m. N.N.E. at LOWTON, Lowton Hall,

198½ m. GOUL-
BURN STATION.
Liverpool, Wigan,
and Bolton Br. ↗

GOULBURN, where there is a small foundation, called Street's Charity, for the education of children.

204½ m. WIGAN
STATION.
Manchester and
Southport Br. ↗

WIGAN, a parliamentary and municipal borough. Population, 25,517. During the great Civil War several battles were fought here by the contending parties, it being the principal station of the King's troops, commanded by the Earl of Derby. The church is a stately old edifice, containing several fine monuments. The population are extensively engaged in the manufacture of wool and cotton goods, and hardware. 1 m. E., Bradshawe Hall, Thomas Bradshawe Isherwood, Esq.

207½ m. STAND-
ISH STA.

HAIGH. Haigh Hall, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. The mansion, a venerable structure, was evidently erected at various periods. It is entirely constructed of Cannel Coal, and has a beautiful appearance, owing to the jet-black colour of the article, and its capability of receiving the highest polish.

209½ m. COPPULL
STATION.

Addington Hall, Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, Esq.



DUXBOROUGH HALL, WILLIAM STANDISH STANDISH, ESQ.

213½ m. FUXTON
STATION.
Preston & Bolton
Branch. ↗

Astley Hall, Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart.; Gillebrand Hall, H. Fazakerly, Esq.

214½ m. LEYLAND
STATION.

WHITTLEWOODS. Here are several valuable millstone quarries, and a lead mine was formerly worked with great success.

215½ m. FARRING-
TON STA.
Liverpool and
Blackburn. ↗
Cross the Ribble.

2 m. N.W. ASHTON, a township in the parish of Preston. 3 m. further, CLIFTON. 2 m. further, HICKLAM, a parish in the hundred of Amounderness. The town, which may be considered the capital of the surrounding district, called the "Foeld Country," though small, is neatly built, and the houses respectable. The manufacture of sailcloth, sacking, and cordage, originally formed the principal source of employment, and is still carried on to a considerable extent. The manufacture of cotton has been recently introduced, and a number of hand-loomers are employed in the town and neighbourhood. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 4th and 5th, April 29th, and October 18th. There is a free grammar school, originally founded by Isabella Wilbingle, which was endowed in 1605, by the Drapers' Company, by a portion of the proceeds of the rectory of Kirkham. It was further endowed in 1670, by Dr. Grimboldson and the Rev. James Barker. Its income now being about £550 per annum. The masters are appointed by the Drapers' Company. It is open to all the boys of the parish, and has an exhibition of about £100 per annum to either of the Universities. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Ribby Hall, Hugh Hornby, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. WOODPLUMPTON.

MIERSCROFT. Mierscroft House.

GARSTANG, a market-town and parish, county of Lancaster, on the river Wyre and the Lancaster Canal. Area of parish, 26,580 A.; population, 7,659, employed in cotton and worsted mills, and calico print works. Here are also the ruins of Greenhalgh Castle, supposed by some to have been built in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy; by others, that it owes its origin to Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. The structure appears originally to have consisted of seven or eight towers of great height and strength, but there is only one now in existence, and that in a very dilapidated condition. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Kirkland Hall, Butler Cole, Esq.

1m. w. CABUS, a township in the parish of Garstang.

2 m. w. COCKERHAM. Cockerham Hall, J. Dent Esq.

2 m. w. Ellel Grange, G. Gillow, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Thurnham Hall, Miss Dalton.

2 m. further N. Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton. Owing to the judicious nature of the various alterations that have from time to time been made in Ashton Hall, it presents a fine specimen of a baronial castle with its noble embattled towers. The surrounding park is diversified with hill and dale, and adorned with an abundance of venerable timber.

At SCOTFORTH, Stoddy Lodge, Rev. S. Jameson; and at ALDCLIFFE, Aldcliffe Hall, E. Dawson, Esq.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Melling Hall, William Gillison Bell, Esq. From Lancaster there is a short branch, about three miles long, to Pulton, a favourite watering-place, and much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lancashire. It commands

218 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PRESTON STATION.
Wyre & Preston.
C

222 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROUGH-
TON STA.

225 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROCK
STATION.

227 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GARS-
TANG STA.

230 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SCORTON
STATION.

233 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BAY
HORSE STA.

236 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GALGATE
STATION.

238 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LANCAS-
TER STA.

218½ m. PRESTON
STATION.

Preston and West
Riding Junction.

67

PRESTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town and parish, county of Lancaster, in the hundred of Amounderness, on the Ribble. Area of borough, 2,650 A.; population, 50,332. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 3,046. Preston is supposed to have been built on the site of Rebchester, the ancient Regigonum, and derived the name of Preston from the number of religious houses it formerly possessed, vestiges of which are now traceable. The town is well-built, consisting principally of a broad main street, a large market-place, and good public walks. It is well-drained and lighted. Its public buildings consist of exchange, town hall, court house, theatre, assembly rooms, county gaol, custom house, county infirmary, almshouses, house of recovery, and numerous places of worship. Its educational establishments comprise a grammar, blue-coat, national, and other schools. It has also a Provident Society, savings' bank, workhouse, and three public libraries, a museum, an agricultural society, and an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, with a considerable library. The population is employed in linen weaving and cotton spinning; and in 1838 the borough possessed thirty-five cotton and six flax mills, tanneries, iron works, fisheries in the Ribble, &c. Registered shipping, 8,205 tons; customs' revenue (1848), £83,960. Preston communicates by the Lancaster Canal and by railways with Wyre, on Morecombe Bay, and Bolton and Manchester. Corporation revenue (1848), £7,928. A jubilee, called Preston Guild, is celebrated here every 20th year. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

222½ m. BROUGHTON STA.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Preston. ½ m. N. Banester Hall. 2 m. N. Barton Lodge, Charles Roger Jackson, Esq. A modern mansion, on a slight eminence, surrounded with wood, and backed by the Bleasdale Fells. The park, situated on the south and west of the house, is skirted by the railway.

225½ m. BROCK
STATION.

1 m. N. CLAUGHTON, a small parish, the inhabitants of which are employed in quarrying flag-stones. Claughton Hall, Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq. 2 m. E. BILSBOROUGH. Bilsborough Hall. ¼ m. S. of Bilsborough, is Inglewhite Hall.

227½ m. GARS-
TANG STA.

8 m. E. Browsholme Hall, Edward Parker, Esq. The mansion stands on a commanding elevation, formerly forming part of the forest of Rowland. It is a large pile of building, with centre and two wings; the centre front is an ornamental *façade*, with pilasters of different orders of architecture, according to the fashion of the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

230½ m. SCORTON
STATION.

At SCORTON is a spring, called St. Cuthbert's Well, the water of which is efficacious in cutaneous and rheumatic disorders.

233½ m. BAY
HORSE STA.

At CLEVELEY. Wyre Side.

236½ m. GALGATE
STATION.

2 m. N.E. QUERNMORE. Quernmore Park, William Garnett, Esq. Quernmore Park is a large, handsome mansion, constructed of white polished freestone, situate in a spacious and well-wooded park. It was built by the late Charles Gibson, Esq., of Myerscough House, upon part of the Quernmore estate, purchased from Lord Clifford, and commands rich and extensive views of the vale of the Lune. It is about four miles from Lancaster. Springfield Hall, the late Richard Godson, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

238½ m. LANCASTER STA.

LANCASTER, a parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port town and parish, capital of same county, situated on the river Lune. Area of parish, 66,100 A.; population, 24,149; ditto of borough, 14,389. Returns two

fine views of Morecombe Bay, and the Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire mountains. It is a chapelry, containing 700 inhabitants. There is a foundation free school, endowed by Francis Bowes, in 1732, in which sixty children are instructed.

From Lancaster, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. HEYSHAM, situated on a peninsula between the Bay of Morecombe and the mouth of the Lune. On the hill near the church are the remains of an ancient oratory, dedicated to St. Patrick. In the churchyard are several curious excavations in the solid rock, resembling the shape of the human body. 2 m. s. is MIDDLETON. That portion of the county of Lancaster, west of Morecomb Bay, is called Furness. It extends twenty-eight miles from north to south, by thirteen from east to west, and has the county of Northumberland for its northern boundary; whilst that of Westmoreland skirts it to the north and east, and the irregular outline of its southern side is washed by the Irish Sea. This district consists of an irregular and romantic mixture of high craggy hills, narrow vales, lakes, rivers, and brooks; and on the Cumberland border are some mountains of a wild, lofty, and ornamental character. The southern extremity, which projects into the sea, and is called Lower Furness, to distinguish it from the northern part, called High Furness, contains a considerable tract of level fertile land, fronted by the singular, bow-shaped Isle of Walney, which is of the same nature. Besides the mainland, it comprehends the islands of Foulney and Walney, Roe, Sheep Pile, Old Barrow, &c.

Here is also a short branch to Poulton.

Dunehall Mill Hole, a large cavern extending nearly 660 feet into the hill. From the roof at its mouth hang immense fragments of rock, which appear ready to fall on the spectator. The interior consists of several chambers, and the roof is hung with various stalactites, giving it altogether the most romantic appearance.

CARNFORTH, between Over and Nether Kellett, two adjoining townships, in the parish of Bolton-le-Sands, with a joint population of 737; and the parish of WARTON, county of Lancaster, which has an area of 10,470 A., with a population of 2,209. 2 m. n. Leighton Park.

2 m. n.w. BEETHAM. Population, 1,656. At a short distance from Beetham are the ruins of Helslach and Arnside Towers, which appear to have been erected to guard the Bay of Morecombe. Beetham Hall, William Hutton, Esq.

MILNTHORPE, or MILTHORPE, a market-town in the parish of Haverham, county of Westmoreland. Population, 1,159; manufactures, sheeting. It has also some trade with Lancaster, &c., by means of the river Ken, the coasting vessels coming within a short distance of the town. Dalham Tower, George Wilson, Esq.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. EVERS HAM. The birthplace of the learned Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff. Eversham Hall, H. Eversham, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Levens' Hall, Hon. Colonel Howard. 1 m. further, Heaves' Lodge; and 1 m. further, Syzergh Park, Walter Strickland, Esq.

OXENHOLME, and 1 m. w. HELSINGTON.

3 m. w. Over Greyrigg Forest is Winfield Beacon, 1,500 feet high. 2 m. further, HOLLOGATE, a narrow and picturesque vale, running for six miles between steep and rocky declivities, through which the Sprent flows.

241 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WEST
BANK STA.

243 m. BOLTON
STATION.

245 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CARN-
FORTH STA.

Enter
Westmoreland.

249 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BURTON
AND HOLME STA.

252 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MILN-
THORPE STA.

257 m. Kendal
Junction.

259 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. KENDAL
STATION.

< 3 Kendal and
Windermere.

268 m. LOW GILL
STATION.

members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,313. It is a polling-place, and a place of election for the north division of the county. Lancaster owes its early importance to its castle, formerly a strong fortress of Norman origin, although the gateway and other portions were erected in the 14th century, by John of Gaunt. It stands on an eminence, and contains the county courts, gaol, and penitentiary, which are of modern date. The parish church, on the same eminence, is a spacious structure, with a handsome tower, and the interior contains many ancient monuments, &c., worthy of attention. The noble aqueduct of Rennie's construction, which carries the canal across the river, and the stone bridge of five equal arches, erected by the county at a cost of £12,000, are fine specimens of architectural taste and science. The town itself is well-built, and the houses generally of stone, but the streets are narrow. Lancaster has a grammar, national, and other schools, very ancient almshouses, a town hall, ornamented with a handsome portico, custom-house, market-house, county lunatic asylum, theatre, assembly rooms, mechanics' institute, and one for promoting the fine arts. Its manufactures consist of cotton, silk, linen, furniture, sail-cloth, most of which is exported. Its coasting trade increases, but the foreign trade is now almost monopolized by Liverpool. Although the navigation will be improved by the works now going on and deepening the river, the sands offer considerable impediments to large ships, which cannot approach the town within a distance of six miles. Registered shipping in 1847, 5,989 tons; customs' duties at the same period, £30,774; corporate revenue, £2,649. Market, Wednesday and Saturday.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, county of Lancaster. Area of parish, 7,630 A.; population, 1,774; annual charities, £125. Near this place, at Styre, the Bay of Morecombe is forded at low water to the opposite coast, at Wreys-holme.

3 m. N.E. **BORWICK**. 3½ m. E. at **CAPERNEWRAY**, is Capernwray Hall, George Marton, Esq.

245½ m. **CARN-
FORTH STA.**

Enter
Westmoreland.

249½ m. **BURTON
AND HOLME STA.**

¾ m. E. **BURTON**, a well-built market-town, in the counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland. It has a large market-place, several good inns, and an ancient church. Area of parish, 9,170 A.; population, 2,387; market, Tuesday; fair, Easter Monday. ½ m. S.E. Dalton Hall, Edward Hornby, Esq. Here is a castle erected in the reign of Edward III., and supposed to occupy a portion of a fort built by Agricola. 6 m. Whittington Hall. Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P., formerly a border tower, now a mansion of Tudor architecture; Clawthorpe Hall.

252½ m. **MILN-
THORPE STA.**

6 m. S.E. **KIRBY LONSDALE**, a market-town and parish. Population, 5,463. It is situated on the river Lune, here crossed by a beautiful old stone bridge; it lies in a picturesque valley, and has several handsome streets, a fine old church, a curious antique corn market, and a grammar school, founded in 1591, and endowed with several exhibitions to the Universities, ½ m. S.E. Summerfield House, T. Tatham, Esq.; High Casterton, W. W. Wilson, Esq.; Carfitt Hall; Underley Park, Alderman Thompson, M.P.; Beachside Hall. About 4 m. Barwick Hall. 1 m. further, Rigmaden Park; Heyham Hall.

259½ m. **KENDAL
STATION.**

MIDDLESHAM, HILLHOLME, ESKRIGGE.

266 m. **LOW GILL
STATION.**

5 m. S.E. **JEDBURGH**. Population, 4,486, employed in manufacture of cotton goods. Ingmire Hall, Thomas Upton, Esq. 3 m. E. The Calf, 2,188 feet high.

BORROWBRIDGE. About one hundred yards south of which, near the confluence of the river Lune, is a Roman burgh, or fortified camp, at present called Castlehows. It unquestionably gives name to the stream that washes it, and which, in ancient records, is written "Burrough Beche." This encampment is 135 yards long, and 104 yards broad; has been surrounded by a wall nine feet thick. On the north it has a fosse, with a vallum of earth on its south side. It occupies a strong position in the pass through the mountains, between the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland.

On this side the road the greater part of the country consists of what we may safely call mountains. Among these we have Wastlake Fells, Wasdale Pike, Harrow Pike, Highhouse Fell, and Banesdale Fell; in fact, with the exception of a tolerable tract of level ground on the eastern side of the county, the rest may be said to consist wholly of hill and dale. It contains but few mansions of any importance. The farm-houses are seated about the bases of the hills, with small, irregular fields spreading up the sides of the mountains, and almost universally divided by stone walls. This last circumstance gives the country a naked appearance, but the numerous tracts of woodland interspersed tend to enliven the scene. Every dell or hollow has its little brook, and the smallest of these are plentifully supplied with fish—of these the most important is the Lune, through the valley of which the line has passed from Low Gill to Tebay Station.

SHAP, county of Westmoreland. Area of parish, 27,000 A.; population, 995. Shap is a long and straggling village; has a weekly market on Monday, and a fair May 4th. Its church was built shortly after the Conquest, but has undergone many repairs and modern alterations, which have not, however, entirely destroyed its original character. In the vicinity are the remains of a Druidical temple, and at a distance of about one mile, stand the venerable ruins of Shap Abbey. The tower and various portions of the abbey church, composed of a very durable white freestone, still remain; and the foundations of cloisters, and other conventual buildings, are traceable for a considerable distance around. The Hoggerd or Hogarth family, from whom the celebrated painter of that name derived, were tenants of the abbey at the dissolution of monastic institutions, and some of their descendants still reside in the neighbourhood.

5 m. w. **Haweswater**, one of the lakes of Westmoreland, three miles long, half-mile broad, the property of the Earl of Westmoreland. Here are many pretty and romantic views, which well repay the trouble of visiting it. About 1 m. from the head of the water is Thornwaite Hall.

3 m. n.w. **BAMPTON**, a small village on the river Lowther. Bampton Park. 6 m. further to Ulleswater. This lake, which has been compared with the Swiss Lucerne, is nine miles in length, by three-quarters broad, and is divided into three reaches: the first reach, commencing at the foot, is terminated at the left by Shellen Fell, which stretches forward to a promontory on the opposite side, called Shelley Neb; the middle and longest reach is closed in by Bern Fell on the left, and on the right by Styborough Crag; the highest reach is the smallest and narrowest, but the grandeur and beauty which surround it are beyond the liveliest imagination to depict. Four or five diminutive islands dimple the surface, contrasting strangely with the vastness of the hills which tower above them, whilst Styborough Crag on one side, Burke Fell and Place Fell on the other, bind the view of this earthly paradise. In the neighbourhood, on the north-west shore, are Gowbarrow, Henry Howard, Esq.; Hallsteads, John Marshall, Esq., M.P. **WATERMILLOCK.** Waterfoot, James Salmond Esq.; Ramsbeck Lodge; Glenriddich House, Rev. M. Askew; and on the s.e. Patterdale Hall.

About 1 m. s.w. **Lowther Castle**, Earl of Lonsdale. A castle has stood on the spot of the present one for many centuries. The first stone of the present mansion was laid in 1808, after a design by Robert Smirke, Jun., Esq. The principal approach from the north is through a handsome arched

272½ m. **TEBAY STATION.**

279 m. **SHAP STA.**

286½ m. **CLIFTON STATION.**

272½ m. TEBAY
STATION.

2½ m. N. ORTON. This parish was in ancient times of greater importance than it is now, as many Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The whole parish was formerly encompassed by a rampart and ditch, and at one part is an intrenchment for the defence of the road, across which an iron chain was fixed, to guard against the moss-troopers during the border war. Orton Hall, John Bunn, Esq. 2 m. further, Hoddendale, John Gibson, Esq. 6 m. E. Ravenstone Dale, near which, at a place called Rasate, there are two tumuli, which on being opened, human bones were found; and near Rother Bridge there is a circle of stone, supposed to have been a place of worship. 2 m. further, Wharton Hall. 2 m. further, KIRBY STEPHEN. Population, 1,345, employed in silk and woollen manufactures, lead and coal mines. It is pleasantly situated on the Eden, and has a spacious old church, and a grammar school with two exhibitions to either University. Near it are the ruins of Hartley Castle. 3 m. N. of Kirby Stephen, is BROUGH. This town occupies the site of the ancient Verteroe, or Viteris, where towards the decline of the Roman Empire in Britain, a prefect with a band of *directores* was stationed. It was partly built with the ruins of that fort, and is distinguished from other places of the same name by its vicinity to a ridge of rocky mountains which separate this county from Yorkshire. It is the property of the Earl of Thanet. Hilbeck Hall.

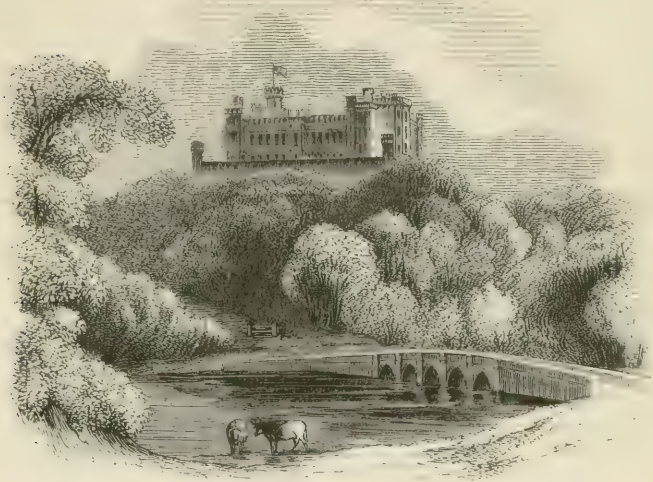
70 m. SHAP STA.

4 m. E. at MOULDS, Meaburn Hall. 1½ m. S. is CROSBY-UPON-EDEN. The military road from Newcastle to Carlisle passes through this parish, and a portion of the site of the Piets' Wall is also discerned in it. RAVENSWORTH, where are extensive remains of a castle, built by Boyden, ancestor of the Fitzhughs. 12 m. E. APPLEBY, a municipal borough and market-town. Population, 2,509. It is built on the slope of a hill, and nearly surrounded by the river Eden, which is crossed by an old stone bridge, leading to that part of the parish called Bendgate, where is a fine old castle. Appleby Castle, said to have been in existence at the period of the Conquest, was rebuilt shortly after that period; it suffered greatly during the civil wars of the 17th century, when it was fortified for King Charles I. by the Lady Anne Clifford, and held out under the government of Sir Philip Musgrave against the parliamentary forces, until after the battle of Marston Moor. The principal portions of the present fabric were reconstructed from the ruins of the old castle, by Thomas, Earl of Thanet (to whom the property devolved by inheritance from the Cliffords), in 1806. Caesar's Tower, as it is called, although most probably of Norman origin, is almost the only portion of the old fabric which is in its original state. The castle contains some noble apartments, adorned with fine paintings and a splendid collection of family portraits. The armour worn by George Clifford, in the tilt-yard, as Champion to Queen Elizabeth, ornamented with *fleur-de-lis* and richly gilt, is here preserved. This fine castle is still the property of the noble family of Tufton, Earl of Thanet.

286½ m. CLIFTON
STATION.

1 m. N. Brougham Hall, Lord Brougham and Vaux. 1 m. further, Brougham Castle. The ancient city of Burgham was above a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the castle. Nothing is left of it except a few foundations, and one or two old stones, now built into a comparatively

gateway, with lodge, &c., which leads to the entrance court,—a smooth green lawn, rising to the terrace; which is 500 feet long, and 100 feet wide,



LOWTHER CASTLE, EARL OF LONSDALE.

and is enclosed by a high embattled wall, with towers at intervals; the north front is 420 feet, and contains eight lofty turrets; the south front is 280 feet in extent; the park and pleasure-grounds are very extensive; the great terrace is near one mile in length, and runs along the brink of a deep limestone cliff, which overlooks a part of the park; the prospects from the castle and park are most romantic. Close to the castle, Askam Hall, Earl of Lonsdale. 3 m. w. Dalem, Edward Williams Hassell, Esq.

2 m. w. at NEWBIGGIN, Newbiggin Hall, Miss Clarke. 2 m. further, Greystock Castle, Henry Howard, Esq. This noble structure exhibits some remains of an ancient fortified castle. It is situated on an eminence, being principally erected in the 17th century, but has since received considerable additions; the grounds are extensive, and contain several fine plantations and ornamental bridges; they are much enlivened by a branch of the river Eamont that flows near the castle walls, and has been made to contribute to the beauty of the scenery, by being collected in reservoirs, and caused to descend in artificial cascades; the upper part forms a considerable lake, and contains several small but picturesque islands. Blencowe Hall, H. P. Blencowe, Esq. 2½ m. STANTON. 4 m. further, PENRUDDOCK, Hutton, John Andrew Huddleston, Esq. 7 m. further, TRELKELD. 4 m. further, KESWICK, a market-town between the foot of Skiddaw Down and Derwentwater. Among the interesting seats in this neighbourhood, we must first place Greta Hall, the residence of the late Dr. Southey, Poet Laureate; it is situated on a slight eminence, about half a mile north-west of the town. The other seats are Greta Bank, Thomas Spedding, Esq.; Brough Top, Hon. J. H. R. Curzon; Barrow House, J. Pocklington Senhouse, Esq.; Water End, Major-General Sir John Woodford; Mirc-house, John Spedding, Esq.; Oakfield, James Spedding, Esq.; The Hollies, Misses Dunlop; Derwent Lodge, Misses Heathcote; Derwent Hill, Mrs. Turner; Southwaite, James Stanger, Esq.; Field Side, Joshua Stanger, Esq.; Syzzick Hall, Rev. J. Monkhouse; Derwent Isle, H. C. Marshall, Esq.

Enter
Cumberland.

291 m. PENRITH
STATION.

modern house. The original castle, which was built by the Normans, was demolished by the Scotch in 1412. It was rebuilt, and King James I. was entertained there in 1617; it sustained much damage during the parliamentary war, was restored in 1651, but has again fallen into decay. The ruins, which are extensive, are pleasingly situated on a woody eminence at the confluence of two streams. On the side next the river there still remains the old Norman tower, built about 1080. The shattered turrets which form the angles, and the hanging galleries, are overgrown with shrubs. The lower apartment in the principal tower was a square of twenty feet, covered with a vaulted roof of stone, consisting of light and excellent workmanship. The groins were ornamented with various grotesque heads, and supported in the centre with an octagon pillar, about four feet in circumference. All that may now be seen of this centre Norman pillar is four stones, six inches thick, octagonal, and even these are no longer in the tower, but lying about in the court-yard. When this groined room existed, it must have been either the hall or kitchen, from the great size of the circular-topped windows, and of the fire-place flue, that still remains, although all traces of the chimney-piece are gone.

Enter
Cumberland

291 m. PENRITH
STATION.

PENRITH, a market-town and parish, county of Cumberland. Area of parish, including part of Inglewood Forest, 6,640 A.: population, 6,429. The town, although irregularly built, contains many well-built houses, and is beautifully situated in the vale of the Eamont and Lowther. The church is a large plain structure of red stone, rebuilt in the 18th century; and in the churchyard is that curious monument of antiquity, the "Giants' Grave," upon the origin of which antiquarians have differed so much. It consists of two stone pillars, eleven feet six inches high, and five feet in circumference at the bottom, situated at each end of the grave, fifteen feet apart. The chief public buildings and institutions are the grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the county court house, house of correction, assembly room, library, and union workhouse. Here are also the remains of a castle, built in the 15th century, inhabited by Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester, and demolished by order of the Commonwealth. In the neighbourhood of Penrith are many interesting remains of castles, &c., and the scenery is strikingly picturesque. To the north of Penrith, on an eminence, stands a square stone building, called the Beacon, from which the most delightful and extensive views are presented to the eye, comprising the highest mountains and the most beautiful vale scenery in England. 3 m. e. Eden Hall, Sir G. Musgrove, Bart. At Eden Hall is preserved an old drinking-glass, called "The Luck of Eden Hall." It is traditionally said to have been taken from a party of fairies who were sporting near a spring in the garden, called St. Cuthbert's Well; and they observed, after an inefficient struggle to recover it,

"If that glass should break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

3 m. further, Scowith Abbey, F. Yates, Esq. 3 m. N.E. Nunwick Hall, R. H. Allgood, Esq.; Chipchase Castle, John Reed, Esq.

2 m. s.w. Hutton Hall, Sir Ralph Fletcher Vane, Bart; Hutton Park, J. Huddleston, Esq.

8 m. w. HESKET NEWMARKET, a small and neat, compact market-town, situated in a secluded and romantic district, on the western side of the river Calder. The surrounding country is mountainous, and contains mines of lead, copper, and manganese. Near the town is a petrifying spring, issuing from a rock on the margin of the river. 2 m. n. at SEBURGHAM, Warnell Hall, Earl of Lonsdale. 2 m. further, Clay Hall, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.

4 m. w. Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle, delightfully situated on a gentle elevation, commanding a number of fine views; to the south-east, the remains of a gateway and two towers; the north side shows that at one time it must have had a fine castellated appearance. King Edward I. held his court here, while engaged in an expedition against the Scots, before it was burnt by Robert Bruce, temp. Edward II. It was again fortified in the following reign; and in the year 1400 Bishop Strickland rebuilt one of the principal towers, and almost every succeeding bishop has contributed, in a more or less degree, towards restoring it to its former beauty. About 3 m. further, Crofton Hall, Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart.

Near Brisco Station are, Woodside, Miss Lock; Woodhall, — Fisher, Esq.; Red House.

CARLISLE, the capital of the county of Cumberland, is a city, parliamentary borough, and river port, situated on a slight eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Eden, Calder, and Peteri, at the termination of the London and North-Western Railway, 300 miles n.w. of London. Area of parliamentary borough, 6,740 a.; population, 23,012. It is connected by railway with Edinburgh on the north, on the east with Newcastle, from which it is distant 60 miles, and with Windermere, Kendal, &c., on the south. A canal, twelve miles long, for vessels of 100 tons, connects it with Solway Firth, and it communicates by steamers with Liverpool, Belfast, &c. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 990; corporate revenue (1847), £2,377; customs' revenue (1846), £48,122; registered shipping of port (1847), 2,942 tons. Carlisle is also a bishopric, the see having been founded by Henry I., and comprises 93 parishes in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Revenue (1843), £1,585; revenue of Dean and Chapter (1831), £5,318. Carlisle is the seat of county assizes and quarter sessions. City sessions twice every week. Its principal streets are broad, handsome and well paved, and diverge from an old-fashioned marketplace. The cathedral stands on high ground, has a lofty tower and a beautiful east window. Its nave suffered great dilapidations during the civil wars of the 17th century. It now serves for the parish church of St. Mary. There are five other churches. The castle, now used as barracks, was built by William Rufus, and stands on an eminence above the Eden, across which river is a handsome bridge of ten arches, besides three others in the city. The town hall, gaol, council-chamber, news rooms, and the East Cumberland Infirmary, are the principal public buildings. The grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., has an annual revenue of £190. Carlisle has also literary, philosophical, and mechanics' institutes, an academy of arts, theatre, assembly rooms, public libraries, banks, and considerable manufactures of cotton goods, which are exported to the West Indies; print and dye-works, iron foundries, tanneries, &c. Carlisle is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs,

295½ m. PLUMPTON STA.

301½ m. SOUTHWAITE STA.

305½ m. BRISCO STATION.

↪ Maryport and Carlisle.

308½ m. CARLISLE STATION.

295½ m. PLUMPTON STA.

PLUMPTON WALL. This is the ancient Veridæ, where a Roman altar has been found, and at a castle in the neighbourhood is an inscribed stone with a bust thereon. 4 m. E. **KIRK OSWALD.** This place, which derives its name from St. Oswald, the canonized king of Northumberland, belonged in the reign of John to Hugh Demoville, one of the murderers of Thomas à Beckett. It was burnt by the Scots in 1314, since which period it has not been distinguished by any events of historical importance. About 3 m. S. of Kirk Oswald are some curious relics of antiquity, called Long Meg and her Daughters; they consist of a circle 350 yards in circumference, formed of 67 stones, called the Daughters; and about 16 yards from the southern side is a square unhewn column of freestone, 15 feet in circumference, and 18 feet high, called Long Meg. 3 m. N.E. The Nunnery, H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P.

301½ m. SOUTH-WAITE STA.

Situated on a wooded eminence overlooking the beautiful vale of the river Petteril, is Barrack Lodge, William James, Esq., M.P. A little further, Armathwaite Castle, Robert Milborne, Esq. The mansion, which is a modern erection, faced with stone, is situated in a deep vale close to the river Eden, which here spreading itself into a broad lake, is hemmed in at the southern extremity by Barrow Wood and Cat Glen. At a short distance another branch of the Eden forms a furious cataract on this side. The prospect terminates with a handsome little stone bridge, which harmonizes well with the other features of the landscape. 1½ m. further, Ruins of Castle Lewin, and Pettrell Bank, J. Fawcett, Esq.

305½ m. BRISCO STATION.
Carlisle and Newcastle. 67

About 4 m. E., strictly speaking on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, is Corby Castle, the seat of Philip Henry Howard, Esq. Corby occupies the

306½ m. CARLISLE STATION.



CORBY CASTLE, PHILIP HENRY HOWARD, ESQ.

site, but no longer possesses the character of an ancient castle. It consists, however, in part of the very walls of a large square tower, such as was not an unfrequent object upon the Marches in early times. Its present appearance on the summit of a precipitous cliff overhanging the east side of the river Eden, with the richly-wooded plantations below, attracts the admiration of every beholder. Hume, the historian, when on a tour through Cumberland, wrote on a pane of glass these lines :

“ Here chicks in eggs for breakfast sprawl,
Here godless boys, God’s glories squall,
While Scotsmen’s heads adorn the wall ;
But Corby’s walks atone for all.”

August 26, September 19, and second Saturday after October 10, principally for cattle.

ROCKLIFFE, a parish, county of Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area of parish, 3,880 A.; population, 824. At CASTLE TOWN, Castle Town, G. F. Mounsey, Esq.

Carlisle to Edinburgh.

GRETNA, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Dumfries, on the Sark. Area of parish, 18 square miles; population, 1,761, partly employed as cotton weavers. The village of Gretna Green, on the boundary line between Scotland and England, has been long renowned as the resort of the votaries of Hymen, bent on the accomplishment of their wishes in opposition to that of their parents and guardians. It would be curious as a statistic, to know how many clandestine marriages had here taken place, and the amount of happiness they had produced.

KIRKPATRICK.

KIRTLEBRIDGE.

4 m. W. Castlemilk. Originally a fortress, built by the Bruces, now a modernized residence.

5 m. W. LOCHMABEN, a parliamentary borough, beautifully situated on a rising ground, surrounded by a chain of eight small lakes. In it are the magnificent ruins of the castle of Robert Bruce.

NETHERCLEUGH.

WAMPHRAY, a parish of Scotland, county of Dumfries, on the Wamphray, an afflux of the Annan. Area about 12,000 A.; population, 509.

ELVANFOOT.

10 m. W. in the parish of MORTON, are the ruins of the ancient castle of that name.

10 m. W. Douglas, which gives the title of Baron to its almost sole proprietor, the heir-at-law of the Douglas family, and that of Marquis to the Duke of Hamilton. The ruins of St. Bride's Church is full of family tombs, including one of the "good Lord James," the friend of Bruce, and hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand near the princely though incomplete modern seat of Lord Douglas, in a part stretching to Carra Table Mountain.

SYMINGTON.

THANKERTON, a parish on the Clyde, county of Lanark. Population, 523, of which 113 belong to the village of Thankerton, in which this station is situated. Here are traces of ancient encampments.

312½ m. ROCKLIFFE STA.
Cross the Border
↪ Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle.
Distance from London.

317 m. GRETNA STATION.

321½ m. KIRKPATRICK STA.

323½ m. KIRTLEBRIDGE STA.

326½ m. ECCLEFECHAN STA.

332½ m. LOCKERBIE STA.

335½ m. NETHERCLEUGH STA.

341 m. WAMPHRAY STATION.

346 m. BEATTOCK STATION.

359½ m. ELVANFOOT STA.

364½ m. ABINGTON STA.

369½ m. LAMINGTON STA.

373 m. SYMINGTON STA.

375 m. THANKERTON STA.

↪ Caledonian Railway.

The mansion was made uniform, and entirely cased with stone after the Grecian Doric order, in 1813. The picture gallery is rich in family portraits, and possesses beside some valuable specimens of the old masters. There are at Corby two curiosities worthy of notice: a square tablet in the hall, dug out of the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, inscribed "Alfredus Rex, 881," and the claymore of Major Macdonald, the Fergus M'Ivor of "Waverley."

E. of the station, Harker Lodge, Richard Ferguson, Esq.; Houghton House, William Hodgson, Esq.; Houghton Hall, P. S. Dixon, Esq.; Scaleby Castle, James Fawcett, Esq.; Scaleby Hall, H. Farrer, Esq.

4 m. n.w. Kirklington Hall, Joseph Dacre, Esq.

312½ m. ROCK-
LIFE STA.

Cross the Border.

*Distance from
London.*

317 m. GREYNA
STATION.

Carlisle to Edinburgh.

3 m. E. LONGTOWN. 3 m. N.E. Netherby, Sir James Graham, Bart. The house is pleasantly situated on an elevation, near the Eske, and enjoys several extensive prospects. It was erected about the year 1760, but many additions have since been made. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are arranged with considerable taste.

321½ m. KIRKPA-
TRICK STA.

323½ m. KIRTLE-
BRIDGE STA.

326½ m. ECCLE-
FECHAN STA.

332½ m. LOCKER-
BIE STA.

335½ m. NETHER-
CLEUGH STA.

341 m. WAMPFRAY
STATION.

346 m. BEATTOCK
STATION.

359½ m. ELVAN-
FOOT STA.

364½ m. ABING-
TON STA.

369½ m. LAMING-
TON STA.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village, county of Dumfries, on the river Hoddam. Population, 768, employed in the manufacture of gingham.

LOCKERBIE, a market-town, county of Dumfries, in the parish of Dyfedale. 10 m. N.N.W. Annan. Population, 1,315. It is well-built, has good schools, and is celebrated for its lamb fair.

5 m. W. The mountain of Queensberry, 2,140 feet above the sea. It formerly gave title of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, to the Douglas family.

BEATTOCK.

ABINGTON, a village, county of Lanark, near which some gold mines were wrought in the reign of James VI.

LAMINGTON, a parish, county of Lanark. Area, 11,000 A.; population, including Wandell, 358. The manor held by the Baillie family since the reign of David II.

373 m. SYMING-
TON STA.

375 m. THANKER-
TON STA.

4 m. E. RIGGAR, where some tumuli mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots and English, in the time of Edward II.

HARBURN, the nearest station to West Calder, which has a population of 166. Here is an old castle and the traces of a Roman camp.

380 m. CARSTAIRS
STATION.

381½ m. CARN-
WORTH STA.

386½ m. AUCHEN-
GRAY STA.

392½ m. HARBURN
STATION.

397½ m. MID-
CALDER STA.

402 m. CURRIE
STATION.

405½ m. SLATE-
FORD STA.

407½ m. EDIN-
BURGH STA.

EDINBURGH, a city, parliamentary borough, and the capital of Scotland, is situated on the south bank of the estuary of the Forth, 392 miles north from London. In 1841 the population of the city and suburbs amounted to 138,182. The number of houses, including flats, 22,898. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (in 1848), 6,462. Annual revenue of city, about £25,000. Edinburgh, or the Modern Athens, is one of the most beautiful and, in conjunction with the old town, the most picturesque of all the cities in the British empire. The old and new towns differ materially in every point. In the former, tall antique houses and narrow wynds, or closes, present themselves to view in the whole course of the High Street in one long and continuous line, from the Castle Heights to the Palace of Holyrood, at the bottom of the Canongate. In this street, or line of streets, are the High Church of St. Giles's, with a beautiful tower in the form of an imperial crown; the Tron Church; the assembly hall, with a spire 238 feet 6 inches high; the Parliament house and hall, with its curious oaken roof; the different courts of justice, the libraries of the advocates, and the writers to the signet. At the bottom of the Canongate, in the valley beneath Arthur's Seat and Carlton Hill, stands Holyrood Palace, and by its side the roofless ruins of the choir of its venerable abbey, the walls of which appear quite strong enough to endure another roof for ages and ages yet to come. The modern exterior of the Palace, built after the Restoration, has not that interest to the antiquary which the still remaining original tower at the north-west corner of the building possesses. Here are the private apartments of the beautiful but ill-fated Queen Mary, in which the furniture actually used by her Majesty is religiously preserved, and the blood of Rizzio carefully pointed out to the visitor in the stained flooring of her boudoir. The Castle, which crowns the top of the High Street, is a most picturesque and beautiful object at a distance, but it loses greatly upon closer inspection. Its position is, however, very grand, and it must have been regarded as an impregnable fortress before the novel tactics of war were understood. It is built on a precipitous rock of basaltic green stone, and contains several ancient chambers, in which are the crown and regalia of Scotland, an armoury and barracks for troops. In the old town is also the celebrated University of Edinburgh, founded in 1580, with a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and many MSS., Museum and classrooms. There are thirty-one professors, and the average annual number of students is 1,636. Here is also a theological college of united Presbyterians, and a Free Church college; a college of physicians and surgeons, with a fine hall and museum; the Royal, Highland, and Agricultural Societies, besides those of arts and antiquities, and a royal society of painting, a botanic garden, &c., with every description of literary, scientific, and

380 m. CARSTAIRS STATION.	CARSTAIRS, a parish, county of Lanark. Area about 12,000 A.; population, 950. Roman antiquities have been found here.
381½ m. CARNWORTH STA.	CARNWATH, a parish, county of Lanark, with a village seven miles E.N.E. of Lanark. Area of parish, 25,193 Scotch acres, with a population of 3,550. There is also a village here called after its founders, WILSONTOWN, which has extensive iron-works.
386½ m. AUCHENGRAZ STA.	AUCHENGRAZ.
392½ m. HARBURN STATION.	
397½ m. MID-CALDER STA.	MID CALDER, a parish, with a population of 1,456. It adjoins the preceding parish of West Calder.
402 m. CURRIE STATION.	CURRIE, from Coria. Population, 2,000, of whom 297 are in the village. Here are some remains of a Roman camp, and of some baronial strongholds.
405½ m. SLATEFORD STA.	SLATEFORD, a village, in the parish of Colinton, county of Edinburgh. Population, 221.
407½ m. EDINBURGH STA.	mechanics' institutions, worthy the capital of a sober, sedate, and learned people. The New Town is perfect in all its plans, and mathematically true and formal in all its bearings. The streets are noble and spacious; the squares and crescents handsome; the monuments dignified and classical; Queen Street and gardens are remarkably handsome. Running parallel with it is George Street—a noble street which discharges itself into St. George's Square at one end, and St. Andrew's Square at the other, while Princes' Street has an uninterrupted run of the old town, to which access is obtained by a curious bridge over the market-place. The Royal Institution is a fine building, adorned with the statue of Queen Victoria; the register office, the post-office, and stamp-office, are handsome buildings; St. George's and St. Andrew's churches are also fine structures; George Heriot's, Trinity, Watson's, Gillespie's, the Merchant, Maiden, Trades, Maiden and Orphans' Hospitals, are most magnificent institutions. Here are also Donaldson's and Stewart's Hospitals, an asylum for the blind, a deaf and dumb institution, a royal infirmary, several public dispensaries, a night asylum for the houseless poor, and a house of refuge. Edinburgh has several banking establishments, and a savings' bank. On Carlton Hill is an astronomical observatory, the national monument, the High School, Sir Walter Scott's monument; and in St. Andrew's square is a monument to Lord Melville, 139 feet high. Edinburgh is divided in 17 parishes, and 13 <i>quod sacra</i> parishes. Independently of which there are 23 Free Church congregations, 14 United Presbyterians, 9 Episcopalian, 2 Roman Catholic chapels and nunnery, 3 Independent, with Methodists, Quakers, Baptists, and other sects. Ten newspapers are published in the city, with every description of periodical. Edinburgh is governed by a Lord Provost, 4 Bailies, a Dean of Guild, treasurer and council, amounting in the whole to 33. The advocates' library is very extensive, and contains 148,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The police of the city is admirably effective; the prisons of the city and county, south of the Carlton Hill, are handsome castellated buildings. The trade of Edinburgh is almost entirely retail; but the Port of Leith, which adjoins, has long been celebrated for its extensive shipping. The chief manufactures of Leith are glass making, coach building, and strong ale brewing; printing, &c., in all its branches, is carried on very actively. Edinburgh is the central point where the great lines of railway meet, and a part of the New Town is traversed by an extensive tunnel of the Northern Railway. The views from various parts of the city over the Firth of Forth into Fife, the Islands of Inchkeith, with its lighthouse, and the distant hills of Perthshire, the Pentland Hills again on the opposite side of the city, and the whole surrounding scenery are truly beautiful; but its climate in the spring of the year is very trying to strangers.

The Great Northern Railway.

It cannot be doubted that this is one of the greatest undertakings in point of colossal labour, as well as public utility and national importance, to which the energetic mind of man has hitherto been applied, if we consider the obstacles which nature had sown in the path of science, and how skilfully they have been surmounted by the engineer, as well as the grand object contemplated by the construction of a railway which should form a direct line of communication between London and the metropolis of Scotland, passing through the largest agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial counties of England. It is pleasant to contemplate the benefits and the blessings which millions of the industrious classes will derive from this new impetus to their manufacturing energies; while it cannot fail to make an ample return to the holders of the stock, by means of which its gigantic labours have been effected. The admirably efficient manner in which the stupendous works of this Company have hitherto been achieved, offers earnest evidence of the perfection which may be anticipated when the whole is completed. The talent and genius of Cubitt, the eminently distinguished engineer under whose superintendence the whole works have been constructed, will be stamped on every portion of the line, while the line itself will form the best monument to his fame—one indeed that will perpetuate his name with honour to posterity.

In our necessarily brief notice of the principal works constructed on this line, we shall confine ourselves to those descriptions and features which are intelligible and visible to travellers in general, eschewing all professional and purely technical or scientific terms, as well as details.

We must observe, that the station at King's Cross is merely a temporary building, the plan and elevation of the permanent grand terminus not yet having been decided upon. The number of ordinary bridges between London and Peterborough, to which city the direct line only extends at present, is 104, of which, exactly one moiety are over, and the other moiety under the line.

Of the larger bridges and viaducts, we may cite the following:—

1. **HOLLOWAY ROAD BRIDGE**, which crosses the turnpike-road about one and a half mile from the London terminus, consisting of ten arches or openings of different spaces, varying from forty-five to twenty feet each.

2. **HORNSEY BRIDGE**, over the river, seventy-seven yards long, and three openings of twenty-five feet span—two square and one on the skew.

3. **HARRINGHAY BRIDGE**, sixty-five yards in length, consisting of five arches, of twenty-six feet span each.

4. **EAST BARNET BRIDGE**, over the coach-road, almost similar to the last

5. **A VIADUCT** over the river Lea, nineteen miles from London, consisting of five arches of thirty feet span each, forty feet six inches in height from the surface of the water.

6. **THE DIGSWELL VIADUCT**, twenty-one and a half miles from London, before arriving at the Welwyn Station. This magnificent structure carries the line over a valley, through which flows the river Mimsam. It is built of brick, is five hundred and twenty yards in length, and consists of forty arches, each of thirty feet span, rising to the height of ninety-eight feet from the lowest part of the valley. It is truly a gigantic construction, and coupled with the grand embankment with which it is connected, forms a highly picturesque object in the hilly and richly-wooded country by which it is surrounded, adding great beauty to the landscape.

7. **At Robbery Wood**, twenty-three and a half miles from London, and two miles from Digswell, is a bridge or viaduct of seven arches over the river, fifty-seven feet six inches in height from the surface of the water.

8. **At Green Mill** is a small viaduct of three openings, each of thirty feet span.

9. **Over the river Ouse**, fifty-eight miles from London, is a viaduct one hundred and two yards in length, consisting of three openings, each of seventy-five feet span, thirty-one feet in height, the piers of which are composed of sunk cylinders, on the principle of Dr. Potts, a gentleman of great scientific attainments.

The Great Northern Railway.

10. Monkslode, about sixty-seven miles from London, is another viaduct of seven openings, varying from fifty-four to eight feet, thirty feet high to the top of the parapet.

11. At Huntingdon, is a bridge over the railway, consisting of five openings, four of from fifteen to sixteen feet span on the square, and one of twenty-eight on the skew.

12. Over the river Nene, just beyond Peterborough, is a bridge two hundred and ninety-two yards in length, consisting of nineteen arches of brick, and three openings, composed of cast-iron girders, the whole being twenty-two feet in height.

The above are the principle viaducts on the Peterborough line.

Of tunnels, we may enumerate seven completed, and one in process of formation.

1. From the goods to the passengers' station, at King's Cross, passing under Maiden Lane and the Regent's Canal, of about one hundred yards in length.

2. At Tottenham, five hundred and ninety-four yards in length.

3. At East Barnet, six hundred and five yards in length.

4. At South Enfield, three hundred and seventy-four yards in length.

5. At North Enfield, two hundred and thirty-one yards in length.

6. At South Mimms, one thousand two hundred and ten yards in length.

7. At Locksley's Hill, four hundred and fifty yards in length.

9. At Harmer Green, one thousand and thirty-nine yards in length, making a total of four thousand five hundred and three yards.

Of the cuttings and embankments we have the following details:—

At about one and a half mile from London, near the Caledonian Road, is a cutting five hundred and seventeen yards in length, and nearly fifty feet in its greatest depth.

At Hornsey, one of six hundred and forty yards of the same depth.

Near Southgate the cutting is one thousand nine hundred and forty yards long, through blue clay, fifty-six feet deep.

The Digswell embankment connected with the splendid viaduct, which we have already described, is eight hundred and fourteen yards long, being fifty feet above the surface of the country at one end, and sixty feet at the other side of the viaduct. Its greatest height in any part being ninety-eight feet.

At Robbery Wood, by the Viaduct, is an embankment four hundred and forty yards long, and fifty-five feet in height.

Beyond this spot, the country becoming more level, the cuttings and embankments lose their picturesque appearance by their diminished height, but increase tenfold in distance. At Langford, near Biggleswade, is an embankment eight feet only in height, but two thousand three hundred yards in length; just beyond the termination of which, commences a cutting two thousand yards long, and eighteen feet deep. At Sandy, near that station, is an embankment six thousand yards long, and about thirteen feet in greatest depth; and a little further on, near St. Neot's, Hunts, is another, two thousand one hundred yards in length, and twenty-three feet deep. At Offerd D'Arey, in the same county, is an embankment two thousand two hundred yards long, and about eight feet high; and just beyond Huntingdon, a cutting, three thousand yards long, and thirty-nine feet at its greatest depth. But the most extraordinary and stupendous works of this nature, are those which cross the fenny lands near the Mere, by Cunnington, Sawtre, and Wood-Walton. The embankment at this spot is eight thousand three hundred and thirty-eight yards in length, and forty feet in height, consisting of 1,218,000 cubic yards; and the embankment at the Holm and Yaxley Fens, five thousand seven hundred yards, and nineteen feet at its greatest height. Just beyond Peterborough is a cutting four thousand two hundred and twenty-two yards in length, and thirteen feet deep. Before we go to press, we expect to be favoured with the nature of the works in progress of formation between Peterborough and East Retford; but we have here shown sufficient to testify to the gigantic labours which have already been achieved—such indeed as are unsurpassed by the prodigies of the Romans or the Egyptians.

Left of Railway from London.

1 m. w. At Muswell Hill, The Grove, William Block, Esq., remarkable as having been visited by Dr. Johnson. The grounds were laid out by his favourite companion, Topham Beauclerc, and to this day one of the walks retains the name of Dr. Johnson's Walk. At and near Hornsey are Crouch Hall, Gilliatt John Booth, Esq.; Oakfield Park, George Buckton, Esq.; Priory Lodge, Francis Danvers, Esq.

Close to the station is the new County Lunatic Asylum. 1 m. N.W. FRYERN BARNET, and COLNEY HATCH. They form a small village in the parish of the former. The church is a low building of Roman architecture, with some old tombs. Woodhouse, William Lambert, Esq.; Colney Hatch, Charles Macfarlane, Esq. 1½ w. Moss Hall, J. Andrews, Esq. 1 m. s.w. FINCHLEY, at which are Brent Lodge, James Block, Esq.; Coburg Villa, Dr. James Bryant; Cromwell Hall, R. E. Butler, Esq.; Park Hall, J. S. Cooper, Esq.; Coney House, Captain Dunn, R.N.; Hope Lodge, R. Dixon, Esq.; Springcroft Lodge, James Ewart, Esq.; Wentworth Lodge, Henry Hammond, Esq.; Newstead House, Mrs. Hodgkinson; Finchley Lodge, R. W. Musson, Esq.; Elmshurst, Anthony Southern, Esq. 1½ m. further s.w. HENDON. The abbots of Westminster had anciently a palace here, and Hendon Palace was a retreat of Queen Elizabeth. Hendon Place, Lord Tenterden.

BARNET. Chipping Barnet is memorable as the field on which the great battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought in 1471, which resulted in the death of the great Earl of Warwick, an event which is commemorated by an obelisk erected near the town. The church, built in 1400, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and some well-endowed almshouses, are the principal buildings of the town, which stands on a height, and has one of the greatest horse and cattle fairs in England. Area of parish, 1,040 A.; population, 2,485.

CHIPPING BARNET. Greenhill Grove, Samuel Block, Esq.; Lyonsdown, John Cattley, Esq. 2 m. s. TOTTERIDGE. R. S. Scrimgeour, Esq.; Totteridge Park, His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen; Mill Hill, Matthew Powers, Esq.; Highwood House.

Wrotham Park, Mrs. Byng; Dyrham Park, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Trotter; Clare Hall, Mrs. Sharpe. 2 m. w. SOUTH MIMMS. Bridgefoot House, Captain Thomas Larkins; Mimms Hall, Thomas White, Esq.; 2 m. n. NORTH MIMMS. Pottrills, W. C. Cassamajor, Esq.; Abdale Place, Algernon Greville, Esq.; North Mimms Place, S. Fulke Greville, Esq.; Leggatts, Thomas Kemble, Esq. North Mimms Park, formerly one of the seats of the Duke of Leeds, from whom it passed to Henry Brown, Esq. The mansion is a handsome building, and its situation and the surrounding scenery extremely fine. A little to the w. LONDON CONEY. Tittenhanger Park, Dowager-Countess of Hardwicke; Colney House, Mrs. Oddie; Bridge House, Joseph Linett, Esq.

3 m. n. Bocket Hall, Viscount Melbourne. The mansion occupies the site of a more ancient structure, which formerly belonged to the family of the Brockets. It was completed by the first Lord Melbourne, having been commenced by his father, Sir Matthew Lamb. The park is of noble dimensions, and possesses great picturesque beauty. It is enriched by a spacious sheet of water, formed from the river Lea, which flows through the grounds. For several years George IV., when Prince of Wales, was here entertained with horse-racing.

6 m. w. ST. ALBAN'S (see London and Birmingham Railway). Childwick Hall, Rev. James Brogden; Abbey Cottage, James Addersly Dorant, Esq.; Dalton House, Samuel Jones, Esq.; Childwick Bury, R. P. H. Joddrell, Esq.; Waterside, Alfred Perkins, Esq.; Abbey Orchard House, William

*Distance from
London.*

4 m. HORNSEY
STATION.

Cross the New
River twice.

6½ m. COLNEY
HATCH AND
SOUTHGATE STA.

Enter
Hertfordshire.

8½ m. BARNET
STATION.

Middlesex for 4
miles.

12½ m. POTTER'S
BAR STA.

Re-enter
Hertfordshire.

17½ m. HATEFIELD
STATION.

Right of Railway from London.

Distance from London.

4 m. HORNSEY
STATION.

Cross the New
River twice.

6½ m. COLNEY
HATCH AND
SOUTHGATE STA.

Enter
Hertfordshire.

8½ m. BARNET
STATION.

Middlesex for 4
miles.

12½ m. POTTER'S
BAR STA.

Re-enter
Hertfordshire.

17½ m. HATFIELD
STATION.

HORNSEY, county of Middlesex, on the New River. Area of parish, 2,960 A.; population, 5,937. A considerable portion of Highgate and Finchley Common lie in this parish. The village is finely situated, and possesses many spacious mansions, a church of the 16th century, and a grammar school at Highgate. Campsbourne, William Eady, Esq.; River Bridge, James Shaddock, Esq.; The Priory, George Warner, Esq.

1 m. N.E. SOUTHGATE. The church was founded 1615, by Sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle, who was buried here. Minchenden, Duke of Buckingham; Collins Grove, Thomas Curtis, Esq.; Bowes Farm, Thomas Coster, Esq.; Southgate House, Isaac Walker, Esq.; Broomfield House, Alexander Dalrymple, Esq.; Beevor Hall, John Schneider, Esq.; Woodlands, D. Taylor, Esq.; Grove House, Mrs. A. Walker; Bowes Manor, Lord Truro. 1 m. N.E. WINCHMORE HILL. It consists principally of villa residences, occupied by mercantile men from the metropolis. Bush Hill, William Brackenridge, Esq.; Palmer's Green, Thomas Cooper, Esq.

EAST BARNET, a small village, beautifully situated in a valley. Oak Hill, Sir Simon Clark, Bart., is delightfully situated on an eminence, and may be seen at a long distance. Belmont, David Bevan, Esq.; Rose Cottage, G. W. Hardisty, Esq.; Cockfosters, J. M. Venning, Esq.; Willenhall House, Mrs. Moore; Beech Hill Park, A. Paris, Esq.; Trent Park, J. Cummings, Esq.; Little Grove, Frederick Cass, Esq. It is situated on the brow of a hill, about 1¼ m. from the village of East Barnet. Its grounds abound in pleasant views over the adjoining country, particularly towards the south, where they are terminated by the high ground of Highgate and Hampstead.

POTTER'S BAR. Carpenter's Park, C. Marriott, Esq.; Barbins, R. G. Welford, Esq.; and at NORTHAUGH, ½ m. E. The Hook, Benjamin Cherry, Esq.; Northaugh, Charles Le Blanc, Esq.; Cooper's Lane, Rev. Henry George Watson. 2 m. N. of Potter's Bar, is Brookmans, North Mimms, R. W. Gaussen, Esq. The house is a respectable building, standing in a pleasant park. 3 m. E. Ponsburn Park. Wynne Ellis, Esq.; Epping House, Sir William Horne, Q.C.

HATFIELD, a market-town, county of Herts. Area of parish, 12,700 A.; population, 3,646. It is a polling-place for the county, and the head of a poor-law union. Hatfield is a very neatly built town, with a remarkably handsome church, in which is the mausoleum of the noble family of Cecil. Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, is a large brick edifice, with stone copings and decorations, consisting of a centre and projecting wings, with four turrets at the angles, and immediately in front surmounted by cupolas and vanes. In the centre is a colonnade of nine arches, and a lofty tower, adorned with three stories of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, and Composite orders. Between the second are the arms of the noble family of Cecil, with the date of 1611. The hall is a magnificent chamber, the roof of which is supported from the sides by lions, each holding a shield of the Cecil arms; and on the ceiling, in compartments, are

Roberts, Esq.; Sirge Hall, S. R. Solly, Esq.; Holywell Hill, George Sturt, Esq.; Gorhambury, Earl Verulam; New Barnes, Arthur Timperon, Esq.; The Præ, H. M. Baillie, Esq. M.P. 2 m. N.E. is SANDRIDGE.

WELWYN, county of Herts. Area of parish, 3,100 A.; population, 1,395. The most interesting circumstance connected with this parish is the fact of its having been spiritually presided over for many years by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who here founded and endowed a school with an annual revenue of about £60. Codicote Lodge, Frederick Cavendish, Esq.; The Hoo, Lord Dacre; Bendish, Robert Hill, Esq.; Frith House, William Wiltshire, Esq. About 2 m. further w. Ayot St. Peter, J. Peacock, Esq.; Ayot St. Lawrence, Cholmeley Dering, Esq.; Lamer, C. B. Drake-Garrard, Esq. The mansion is a handsome structure, situated on an eminence. Sandridge Bury, John Kender, Esq. About 1 m. s. of Welwyn, is DIGSWELL. Digswell House, H. Pearce, Esq.; Digswell Hill, Henry Headland, Esq.

21½ m. WELWYN
STATION.

Elwood House, Mrs. Lucas; Clay Hall, J. J. Pryor, Esq.; Weston, Marlborough Pryor, Esq.; Stagenhoe House, Henry Rogers, Esq. A handsome building, standing in a small park. It was built by Sir John Hall, in 1650. 2 m. s. of STEVENAGE,

28½ m. STEVEN-
AGE STA



KNEBWORTH HALL, SIR F. L. BULWER-LYTTON, BART

profiles of the Cæsars. The grand staircase is elaborately carved. This estate belonged formerly to the see of Ely. It was rebuilt by Cardinal Merton in the reign of Henry VII., and was alienated from the see of Ely by Queen Elizabeth, who had previously resided there for many years, as well as other royal princes. Woodside, John Church, Esq.; Woodhill, William Franks, Esq.; Hill House, William Hall, Esq.; Tolmers, Thomas Mills, Esq.; Riddles, John Pamther, Esq.; Warren Wood, Earl Roseberry; Woodside, Hon. Mrs. York; Marshall's Wick, George Robert Marten, Esq.; Frogmore, F. Wigg, Esq.; St. Michael's, T. F. Gage, Esq.

21½ m. WELWYN
STATION.

Tewing, or Tewin Water, Earl of Uxbridge, formerly parcel of the lands belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's, and subsequently to the canons of St. Bartholomew, London, after having been granted at the dissolution to John Cock, Esq., of Broxbourne, in this county, came into the possession of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor of London, whose widow re-married General Sabine, who rebuilt the house on the site of the ancient mansion in a magnificent style, and embellished it with paintings of the great battles of the Duke of Marlborough, under whom he served, and was slain shortly after. His widow married thirdly, Charles, eighth Lord Carteret, in 1739, who died in the following year; and fourthly, to Colonel Hugh Macguire, who confined her with great cruelty in a remote and obscure part of Ireland until his death. She survived her cruel husband many years, and died in 1789, aged 98, and was buried in Tewin Church. At the age of 80, this lady was in the habit of dancing with all the sprightliness of youth. Tewin House is a very elegant structure, and its grounds are embellished with a beautiful serpentine water, which sweeps gracefully past its principal front. Water End, Thomas Oakley, Esq. A little further, Panshanger Park, Earl Cowper; Cole Green Captain Bailey. 2 m. N.E. from the station, DATCHWORTH and WHALTON. Frogmore Lodge, William Hudson, Esq.; Wood Hall, Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

28½ m. STEVEN-
AGE STA.

STEVENAGE, county of Herts. This is now only a village, but in former days it was a market-town. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Westminster, and it continued annexed to that foundation till Henry VIII. converted the Abbey into a bishopric. This being dissolved by Edward VI., Stevenage, with Ashwell and other manors in Herts that had formed part of its estates, were granted to the see of London, to which they have ever since belonged, excepting for a short period in the reign of Queen Mary. Montaigne, Bishop of London in the time of James I., procured from that King the grant of a market and three fairs annually. Near Stevenage are six large barrows, lying in a row, some of which have been opened, but not anything of consequence found therein. They are supposed to be of Danish origin, the names of Danes' Field, Mundane, &c., having been conferred on different places in this part of the county. The church is a small structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small chapel on each side the chancel, and a tower at the west end. Bragbury End, John Green, Esq.; Sheep Hall, Samuel Hugh Heathcote, Esq. and Unwin Heathcote, Esq.

This ancient baronial residence was reconstructed from the earlier fortress which had existed since the Conquest, by Sir Robert de Lytton (temp. Henry VII.), Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, and Treasurer to Henry VII. In the time of his great grandson, Sir Rowland Lytton, Lieutenant of the counties of Essex and Herts, Commander of the forces of those counties at Tilbury Fort, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, it was frequently honoured by the visits of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Rowland having, indeed, married a cousin to that Queen, viz., Anne, daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and fourth in descent from Margaret Beauchamp, Duchess of Somerset, grandmother to Henry VII. The present possessor is Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., who derives the Knebworth estates from his mother, sole heiress and representative of the families of Lytton, and Robinson, or Norreys, de Guersy, in Denbighshire.

HITCHIN, a market-town, county of Herts. It is a very ancient and well-built town, prettily situated at the base of a hill. Its church, erected in the reign of Henry VI., is spacious, and richly ornamented. The altarpiece, by Rubens, is a fine specimen of that great master; and there are also some interesting and curious monuments. In the neighbourhood of Hitchin are Hitchin Priory, F. P. Delmé Ratchiffe, Esq.; Offley Place, Lady Salisbury, is a large and interesting building, of the time of Elizabeth, it having been built by Sir Richard Spencer, about the year 1600. Welbury House, Mrs. Burroughs; Ippolit's, Mrs. Hale; Ickleford House, Hon. C. T. Ryder and Thomas Cockayne, Esq.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Hitchin, is **HEXTON**. Hexton House, Madame de Lautour. On the s.w. side of Hexton is a complete intrenchment, called Ravensburg Castle, occupying a site of about twelve acres. Springs of water, slightly chalybeate, constantly descend from a hill here, so as to form a river in Hexton Park, and turn a mill.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. **HENLOW**. Henlow Grange, T. A. Raynsford, Esq. About 1 m. further, **CLIFTON**. Clifton Manor House, Henry Palmer, Esq.; and 2 m. further, **SHEFFORD**, near which is South Hill Park, William H. Whitbread, Esq.; Chicksand Abbey, Sir George Osborn, Bart. About 3 m. further, **Hawnes Park**, Rev. Lord John Thynne. About 4 m. s.w. from Shefford, **Wrest Park**, Earl de Grey.

BIGGLESWADE, a market-town, on the navigable river Ivel, county of Beds, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bedford. Area of parish, 4,220 A.; population, 3,807. It is a neatly built town, has an ancient church, which was collegiate, erected A.D. 1230, two endowed parochial schools and an union workhouse. It is also a polling-place for the county. Its corn market is one of the most considerable in England; and vast quantities of vegetables are grown here for the London market. Here is also a manufacture of thread lace. Market, Wednesday, and five fairs. Shortmeade House, John Brightshew, Esq. 3 m. w. Ickwell Bury, John Harvey, Esq. Old Warden House, Lord Ongley. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. are the ruins of Warden Abbey. In the year 1217, Fulke de Brent, a powerful baron, treated the monks of this convent with much cruelty, and carried thirty of them prisoners to Bedford Castle. Yet such was the ascendancy of the Church at that period, that though he set the civil power at defiance, he was glad to make his peace by submitting to receive manual discipline from the monks at the chapter-house at Warden, at the same time confirming to them the wood about which the dispute had arisen, and promised them protection hereafter.

SANDY. This is the site of the ancient Roman station, called Salance, which commanded another at Chesterfield, a piece of ground so called, near the village. The ramparts enclosed near thirty acres, and are surrounded by a deep fosse. In the centre is a mound, probably thrown up for the pretorium. At some distance on the other side of the valley, are the remains of Cæsar's camp. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil, cucumbers

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **HITCHIN STATION.**

Enter
Bedfordshire.

36 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **ARLSEY AND SHEFFORD STATION.**

Cross the Ivel.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **BIGGLESWADE STA.**

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **SANDY STATION.**

5 m. E. Bennington Place, William Wigram, Esq. **BENNINGTON.** At this place was a seat of the Mercian sovereigns, and in the year 850 a great council of nobility and prelates assembled under King Bertulph, but of which, the artificial mound of the keep, with the surrounding ditch, are now only discernible. On or near the site, a little westward from the church, is a small mansion, the residence of the present proprietor, John Cheshire, Esq. The church is a small fabric, dedicated to St. Peter, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, and a chapel connected with the chancel on the north. It contains some ancient monuments of the family of Benstede, who resided here in the time of Edward I., and it is supposed they built the church, as their arms are displayed both upon the roof and on the tower. In a niche over the south porch is a statue of St. Michael and the dragon. 4 m. N.E. Yardley Place, Sir Robert Murray, Bart; Chesfield Lodge, Edward Parkins, Esq.

31½ m. **HITCHIN STATION.**

Enter
Bedfordshire.

Near **HITCHIN** are St. Ibbs, Andrew Amos, Esq.; Whitwell, Thomas Butler, Esq.; Cosmore, John Curling, Esq.; Paulswaldenbury, Mrs. Drake; Temple Dinsley, Thomas P. Halsey, Esq. 4 m. N.E. **BALDOCK.** The church is a handsome building of the 14th century, erected on the site of the Knights Templars', built in the reign of Stephen. At the west end is a tower of curious composition. The nave has a fine timber roof, and in the chancel are carved stalls, and stained glass windows, and some ancient tombs. The Elms, Mrs. Hagan. A little to the N.E. Bygrave, James Smythe, Esq. About 2 m. E. Wallington, James Franklin, Esq. 1½ m. E. is Rushden, A. Meetkirk, Esq.

8 m. N.E. of Baldock is **ROYSTON.** A house was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence for enjoying hunting and hawking; and it was here that his favourite, the Earl of Somerset, was arrested in his presence for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Melburn Bury, John Edward Fordham, Esq.; Kneesworth House, John Bendyshe, Esq.

36½ m. **ARLSEY AND SHEFFORD STATION.**

Cross the Ivel.

ARLSEY, J. B. Edwards, Esq. 2 m. N.E. **ASTWICK.** 2 m. further, **EDWORTH.**

1½ m. E. **STOTFORD.** 1 m. further, **RADWELL.** Radwellbury, Samuel Mills, Esq.

41½ m. **RIGGLES- WADE STA.**

1 m. S.E. Stratton Park, Charles Barnett, Esq. The valuable Cottonian Library, at that time the property of Sir John Cotton, was during the civil wars of Charles I. preserved at Stratton, whither it had been removed, for greater security, from Connington, the seat of the Cottons. A little further is **DUNTON.** **EYWORTH.** **RESLINGWORTH.**

2 m. N.E. Sutton Park, Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. There is a tradition current that Sutton belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who gave it in the following rhyming grant to an ancestor of the present proprietor:

I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do graunt,
Unto Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potten,
Until the world's rotten.

About ½ m. further, **POTTEN**; and about 2 m. E. from Potten, **COCKAYNE HATTELEY.**

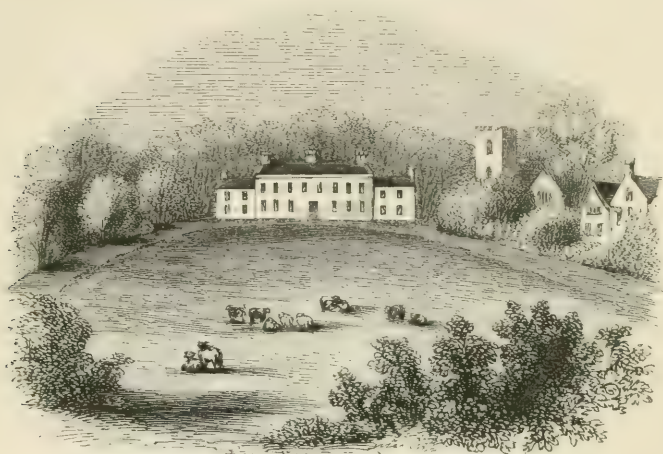
43½ m. **SANDY STATION.**

1 m. E. The Hasells, Francis Pym, Esq.; close to which, at **EVERTON**, Everton Hall, William Astell, Esq. 3 m. from which, Waresley Park, Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P.; near which is **GAMBLING GAY.** Woodbury, Williamson Booth, Esq. and William Wilkinson, Esq. 3 m. further E. Bourne Hall, Earl Delawarr. 2 m. S. of which, is Wimpole, Earl Hardwicke. This, without doubt, the most splendid private residence in the

are cultivated in the open air in such abundance, that London is almost wholly supplied with that vegetable from this place. 2 m. w. Moggerhanger Park, S. Thornton, Esq.

1½ m. w. from the station, Bluham Park, Sir Charles Payne, Bart. 1½ m. further, BARFORD. ¼ m. further, Stowbury, C. Polhill, Esq.

2 m. N.N.W. Tempsford Hall, unoccupied. 1 m. further, Roxton House, Charles James Metcalfe, Esq. 1 m. further, LITTLE BARFORD.



MANOR HOUSE, REV. J. ALLINGTON.

ST. NEOT'S, a market-town, county of Huntingdon, situated on the river Ouse, over which here is a handsome stone bridge. Area of parish, 4,750 A. The town is neatly built, and has several good streets. Its trade is principally retail. Market, Thursday. 8 m. N.W. A little north of STANTON, Gaines Hall, James Duberley, Esq. 2 m. further, KIMBOLTON, a market-town and parish. Population, 1,634, partly employed in lace-making. Close to the town is Kimbolton Castle, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Manchester. It is a stone edifice of considerable antiquity, and was the residence of Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII., subsequently to her divorce, where she also died. 1 m. N. Paxton Place, H. P. Stanley, Esq. 2 m. further, Diddington House, George Thornhill, Esq. A little further, Stirtlowe, John Linton, Esq. ½ m. further, Buckden Palace, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Lincoln.

Hinchinbrooke House, Earl Sandwich. This mansion occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery, said to have been founded by William the Conqueror. In August, 1564, Queen Elizabeth, after a visit to the University of Cambridge, honoured the mansion with her presence. King James also several times visited the then proprietor, Sir Oliver Cromwell. Hinchinbrooke was sold by Sir Oliver to Sir Sidney Montague, ancestor of the present noble proprietor in 1627. The mansion is pleasantly situated on an elevation, commanding some pleasing views over the neighbouring country, watered by the river Ouse. It is an irregular structure, and contains some remains of the original Benedictine nunnery. A little further, Brampton Park, Lady Olivia Sparrow.

About 2 m. N.W. Stukely Hall, James Torkington, Esq.

Enter
Huntingdon.

51½ m. ST. NEOT'S
STATION.

Cross the Ouse.

58½ m. HUNTING-
DON STA.

Enter
Huntingdon.

county, consists of a spacious mansion and wings; that towards the east connected with the offices, and that towards the west with a large greenhouse. The entrance to the hall is by a double flight of steps, and the interior of the structure contains many rooms of noble dimensions. The grounds near the mansion, though, like a great portion of this county, remarkably flat, possess every embellishment which fine timber, well-disposed sheets of water, ornamental bridges, and the river Cam can afford. From some parts of the park the views are extensive and delightful. Opposite the south front of the mansion is an avenue of fine trees, about two miles and a half in length. This is crossed by a branch of the Cam, which flows through this part of the grounds. On the north side of the house are three pieces of water, which greatly contribute to the interest excited by the surrounding scenery, and on a rising ground is an artificial ruin, denominated a Gothic Tower. WIMPOLE Church stands near the east end of this mansion. Four of the windows are of plated glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the Yorkes are allied by marriage, and a very beautiful figure of David playing on the harp. There are several splendid monuments—one in particular, that to the memory of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. On the upper part is a medallion of the Earl, and beneath it a sarcophagus, with the figure of Wisdom leaning over it in a mourning position. In the enclosure a few neat cottages have been built, with a small piece of ground attached to each for the use of the labourers.

51½ m. ST. NEOT'S
STATION.

4 m. E. Croxton Park, Samuel Newton, Esq.; and 1 m. further, ELTISLEY. The church is dedicated to St. Pandionia, the daughter of a Scotch King, who in her flight from some persons who attempted her chastity, is said to have taken refuge in a nunnery at Eltisley, the prioress of which was her relative. 4 m. further is CAXTON. Mathew Paris, the historian, was born in this town, which is reported to be the birth-place of the celebrated William Caxton, who introduced the art of printing into this country. This however is erroneous, as we have Caxton's own authority for affirming that he was born in Kent instead of Cambridgeshire.

Cross the Ouse.

58½ m. HUNTING-
DON STA.

GODMANCHESTER, the "Durolipons" of the Romans, is a suburb of Huntingdon, separated only by the river. It is a poor and meanly built town, included within that of Huntingdon. Area of parish, 5,590 A.; population, 2,152. It has, however, an endowed grammar school and other charities.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of the county, is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town, on the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges, which connect it with Godmanchester. Area of its four parishes, 1,230 A.; population of parliamentary borough, 5,500. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 374. Huntingdon has one principal street, of great length. Its two venerable churches are highly interesting; and it has an ancient grammar school, at which Oliver Cromwell, a native of the town, was partly educated, and a green-coat school, the two producing an annual revenue of about £600. The principal

2 m. s.w. Conington Castle, John Meyer Heathcote, Esq. 2 m. w. is STILTON; and 1 m. further, Washingley Hall, near which is Norman Cross. At this place, during the late war with France, extensive barracks and prisons stood, covering an immense area. From the extent and number of buildings, probably more Frenchmen were confined here than at any, or all other barracks in the kingdom. A few years back they were taken down and the materials sold.

69 m. HOLME STATION.

Enter Northampton.

Northampton and Peterborough Railway.

1 m. s.w. of station, Woodstone, Colonel Wright Vaughan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, OVERTON LONGUEVILLE. Orton Hall, Earl of Aboyne. The mansion is pleasantly situated amongst clumps of trees and fruitful meadows. 1 m. n.w. Thorp Hall. 1 m. further, Milton Park, both the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. The latter mansion is a large irregular structure, part appearing to be of the age of Queen Elizabeth. In the windows are several pieces of stained glass, which were removed from Fotheringay Castle when that building was demolished. The mansion is also decorated with several paintings, amongst which is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and another of James I. when a boy, the latter bearing an inscription, stating that it was given by Mary Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, for his humane treatment of her during her confinement at Fotheringay, of which place he was then governor. 4 m. n.e. from which, Walcot Park, — Nevile, Esq.; and 3 m. further, Burghley House, Marquis of Exeter. This magnificent and truly splendid pile was built by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the site of a very ancient minster, called Burghe, and is a brilliant specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture; the principal front, which looks to the north, is nearly 200 feet in extent. At each corner are turrets, mounted by triangular cupolas, and terminating with their vanes. A parapet goes round the whole building in a series of open work, consisting of arches supported by balustrades and obelisks, interspersed with armorial ensigns of the family. To the general antiquarian however, the most interesting parts are the glimpses of the old minster, which show themselves in divers fragments in the hall, chapel, and kitchen, upon the eastern side of the edifice.

$76\frac{1}{2}$ m. PETERBOROUGH STA.

Syston and Peterborough Railway.

TALLINGTON, a parish, county of Lincoln. 3 m. w.s.w. MARKET DEEPING. Area, 690 a.; population, 1,246.

TALLINGTON STATION.*

3 m. w. STAMFORD (see Syston and Peterborough). $1\frac{1}{2}$ n.w. Casewick, Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.

Enter Lincolnshire.

ESSENDINE, parish, county of Rutland. Area, 1,440 a. 3 m. s.w. Tolthorpe Hall, Everson Harrison, Esq. 2 m. w of which, is Tickencote Hall, S. R. Fyde, Esq.

ESSENDINE STA.

Pass through about 2 miles of Rutlandshire.

LITTLE BYTHAM, county of Lincoln, parts of Kesteven. Area of parish, 1,110 a.; population, 311. It adjoins the parish of Castle Bytham. 5 m. s.s.w. CORBY. 2 m. s. Holywell, General Reynardson; and 2 m. w. of which, is Stocken Hall, Gilbert John Heathcote, Esq.

LITTLE BYTHAM STATION.

Viaduct 101 yards long.

* The direct line between Peterborough and East Retford not being finished, the trains now run by the way of Boston and Lincoln. Having, however, been favoured by the Secretary of the Great Northern Railway with the probable stations on this part of the line, we have thought it better to make it as complete as possible, by continuing our line to Retford. The stations, however,

69 m. HOLME STATION.	buildings of the town are the town hall, county gaol, borough gaol, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, and the traces of an ancient castle, built by Edward the Elder in 917. Trade in corn, coals, wool, and timber, carried on by the Ouse; and several large breweries. Market, Saturday.
Enter Northampton.	6 m. S.E. at RAMSEY, Ramsey Abbey, Edward E. Fellowes, Esq., M.P. On the site of this mansion stood an abbey of Benedictine monks, of great wealth and magnificence, founded in 969 by Hale Ailwyne, Alderman of all England, and Duke or Earl of the East Angles, the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £1,983 15s. 3d. The present mansion consists partly of the ancient fabric, exhibiting the gateway in a fine state of preservation. About 2 m. E. of Holme, till lately, was a large expanse of water, called Whittlesea Mere, or the White Sea. It has recently been drained and turned to agricultural purposes.
March and Ely Railway. ☞	PETERBOROUGH, a city, an episcopal see, parliamentary borough and parish, county of Northampton, is situated on the river Nene, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. The streets of this small city are regular, and the buildings neat. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons it was celebrated for its magnificent monastery, founded in the 8th century. It was erected into a bishopric in 1541, by Henry VIII., when the fine abbey church was converted into a cathedral. Catherine, the first wife of Henry VIII., and Mary Queen of Scots were buried here, but the body of the latter Princess was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. St. John's Church, near the centre of the city, has an altar-piece, presented by Sir R. K. Porter, and a tablet with figures, executed by Flaxman; both of which are highly and abundantly esteemed. The Cathedral Close is deeply interesting to the antiquary, owing to the remains of cloisters and many other impressive vestiges of monastic buildings by which it is surrounded. The grammar school has five scholarships, and a fellowship to St. John's College, Cambridge. The principal public buildings and institutions are the town hall, market-place, infirmary, union workhouse, prison, house of correction, and a theatre. Peterborough, which is under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, is a polling-place for the northern division of the county, and sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 553. Area of parish, 1,430 A.; population, 5,920; area of liberty, 51,430 A.; population, 1,125; population of parliamentary borough, 6,991. The see comprises 305 benefices, and extends over Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland. Average annual revenue of Dean and Chapter, £5,000. Peterborough was the birth-place of Dr. Paley. One m. E. are FLETON and STANDGROUND. 4 m. further, WHITTLESEA. Manor House, Thomas Bowker, Esq.; Grove House, Henry Haines, Esq.; Mansion House, Charles Smith, Esq.
TALLINGTON STATION.	3 m. N. Witham-on-the-Hill, General W. A. Johnson. 3 m. further, BOURNE. Supposed from the discovery of Roman coins and tessellated pavement, to have been anciently a place of importance. The great Lord Burghley was born here, 1520, and Dr. Dodd, in 1729. Red Hall, Mrs. Pochin.
Enter Lincolnshire	3 m. N.E. Grimsthorpe Castle, Lord Willoughby De Eresby. Some parts of the castle appear to have been erected in the time of Henry III.; but the principal part, called by Fuller an "extempore structure," was raised suddenly by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain Henry VIII. during his progress through this part of the kingdom.
ESSENDINE STA.	~~~~~ not being fixed for certainty, we could not add the distances; and it must be remembered, that when the line is open throughout, about fifteen miles will have to be deducted from the distances as put down between East Retford and Edinburgh.
Pass through about 2 miles of Rutlandshire.	1.
LITTLE BYTHAM STATION.	
Viaduct 101 yards long.	

6 m. w. Buckminster Park, Earl of Dysart. 4 m. n.w. Easton House, Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart.; Stoke Rochford, Christopher Turnor, Esq. This park is prettily varied with wooded banks and water. The house, lately erected by the present proprietor, is a large handsome stone building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with gardens and terraces. Beyond is seen the obelisk erected to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, that great philosopher having been born at Wolsthorpe, in a house belonging to Mr. Turnor, and having for some years attended the school at Stoke Rochford.

CORBY STATION.

GREAT PONTON, a parish, county of Lincoln. Area, 2,930 A.; population, 469. In the vicinity, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.e. of Grantham, lies the parish of LITTLE PONTON, which has an area of 1,490 A., and a population of 212. 4 m. Hungerton Hall. 6 m. s.w. Croxton Park. 2 m. further, Goady Hall.

GREAT PENTON STATION.



BELVOIR CASTLE, DUKE OF RUTLAND.

5 m. w. Belvoir Castle, the Duke of Rutland, is considered the most splendid seat in the county of Leicester; it was founded by Robert de Todeni, called afterwards Robert de Beleveldre, a noble Norman, and standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. It was probably at first a part of the adjoining township of Wolsthorpe, which is particularly noticed in "Domesday Book," as containing two manors, and having in one of these a church and presbyter, till becoming, in consequence of the owner choosing it as his residence, the head of the lordship, the whole was distinguished by the title of "Manerium de Belvoir, cum membris de Wollesthorne." The great design in raising Belvoir Castle was to oppose a barrier to the Saxons.

GRANTHAM STA

In 1520, the first Earl Rutland restored and rebuilt the castle, which had remained in ruins since the time of the wars of the White and Red Roses, when it was attacked and destroyed by William Lord Hastings. It remained a noble and princely residence till the unhappy war between the King and the Parliament, during which time it was successively occupied by both parties, and by each attacked and defended.

After the Restoration the castle was again repaired and restored, and in the early part of the present century upwards of two hundred thousand pounds were expended on various additions, when in 1816 a most calamitous fire destroyed a great part of this beautiful pile, and totally consumed the celebrated picture gallery, containing, besides the family pictures, a large

CORBY STATION.

1 m. E. CORBY, a market-town and parish, county of Lincoln. Area, 3,790 A.; population, 714. Market, Thursday. Fairs, 26th August, and Monday before October 11th. 1 m. N.E. Irnham Hall, Lord Arundel of Wardour.

GREAT PENTON STATION.

10 m. E. on the road from Stamford to Lincoln, is FOLKINGHAM, supposed to have originated from a baronial castle in the vicinity, which having been garrisoned by the Royalists in the time of Charles I., was subsequently demolished by order of Oliver Cromwell. It occupies an extensive elevation, which commands a good view over the fens. The manor of Folkingham was given by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Gaunt, who came over with him from Normandy, and eminently distinguished himself at the decisive battle of Hastings, for which service William amply rewarded him. At this place he resided, but no traces of the ancient baronial residence remains. A descendant of his, who died without issue, in 1274, appointed Edward I. heir to the manor and lands of this barony. Subsequently the manor was given by that monarch to Henry de Bellamotte, in whose family it continued till the time of Henry VII. After that period it passed to the family of the Duke of Norfolk; but being forfeited by attainder, it was granted by King Edward VI. in exchange for other lands, to the family of Clinton. Here was formerly a castle built by Henry de Bellamotte, but the ruins have disappeared, and the only remains to mark where once the castle stood, are the moats and mounds on the east side of the town. South-east of the town is a large encampment, with a deep fosse and vallum. Within the area is a square keep of raised earth, defended also by a fosse capable of being filled with water from the adjoining brook. Without the area, at the north-east corner, is a small fortified enclosure, intended as an advanced work to secure the water for the use of the garrison. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later style of English architecture; the chancel is of earlier date, and exhibits some fine decorated windows, and the tower has a rich battlement and light pinnacles.

GRANTHAM STA.

GRANTHAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town and parish, county of Lincoln, parts of Kesteven, on the river Witham. Area of parish, 5,560 A.; population, 8,691; parliamentary borough, 8,786. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 721. Corporate revenue (1846-7), £1,242. Grantham is a remarkably neat and clean town, possessing an aspect of antiquity, which is increased by its ecclesiastical buildings, and the remains of monastic institutions. There are four principal streets, nearly parallel to each other, with smaller ones. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 13th century, although from the style of its crypt, it is evident that it was erected upon the foundations of one of much greater antiquity. It has a handsome square tower at the west end, surmounted by an octangular spire, altogether 273 feet in height, which is often cited for the elegance of its proportions and ornaments. The interior decorations of this venerable structure are in perfect keeping with the exterior, and its costly monuments are of a highly interesting character, well deserving the attention of the traveller. Edward I. here erected a cross to the memory of Queen Eleanor, on St. Peter's Hill, near the south entrance to the town, and here her body lay in state in its progress to Westminster Abbey for interment. The remains of the religious houses are also worthy of notice. The grammar school, where Newton received his early education, has an annual revenue of £800, and exhibitions

collection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and amongst others, his much admired picture of the Nativity. The situation and aspect of Belvoir partly reesemble Windsor.

Belvoir, art's master-piece and nature's pride,
High in the regions of ethereal air,
Above the troubled atmosphere,
Above the magazine of hail and snow,
Above the place that meteors breed,
Above the seat where lie the seed,
Whence raging storms and tempest grow,
That do infest the troubled world below.

The chief stronghold of the castle is an outwork defence, called Staunton Tower, the command of which is held by the family of that name, in the manor of Staunton, by tenure of castle-ground, by which they were anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of the castle. It has been the custom when any of the royal family have honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Staunton family to appear, and present the key of the stronghold to such distinguished person. Thus when the Prince Regent visited the Duke of Rutland in 1814, the golden key of Staunton was delivered to the illustrious guest, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by virtue of the tenure above described.

The building surrounds a quadrangular court, and assumes a majestic castellated appearance. The ancient gardens suspended, as it were, in terraces, afford a striking and irregular appearance. They are in a style well suited to the extent and magnificence of the castle, and consist principally of majestic rows of the taller trees on the declivity of the hills, with spacious walks beneath them. Below are the deeply-shaded plantations of yew and fir, and these bounded by more promiscuous groups and foreign wood, which connect the gardens with the neighbouring grounds; shrubs and flowers, which would be inconsistent with the grandeur of the scenery, are scattered only here and there in a few places as though by the hand of nature. Crabbe, the poet, was for some years chaplain at Belvoir Castle.

HOUGHAM. 3 m. N.W. of which, LONG PENINGTON. On the western side of the church is an entrenched eminence, the site of an ancient castle. The kings of Mercia are said to have had a palace here. 2 m. further, Staunton Hall, Rev. Dr. J. Staunton.

CLAYPOLE. 3 m. W. at BALDERTON, New Hill, T. Godfrey, Esq.

NEWARK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town and parish, county of Notts, on the Newark river, a navigable branch of the Trent. Area of parish, 2,080 A.; population of borough, 10,218. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,016. Corporate revenue, £1,518. This ancient and interesting town formerly possessed a magnificent castle, erected by King Stephen, which was often the abode of royalty, and where King John died in 1216. It was dismantled by the Parliamentary army in the civil wars of the 17th century, and is now a very stately and picturesque ruin. The church is considered one of the finest parochial structures in England; its style, the florid Gothic, superbly ornamented in every part. It has a light and elegant stone tower, sustaining a lofty spire of remarkable beauty, forming a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery. The town, which is approached from the north by a raised causeway on numerous arches, is well built, has a spacious market-place, a town hall—a handsome building, erected in 1805, at a cost of £17,000, containing the corporate offices, courts of law, and a public assembly room—a grammar school, founded 1529, and other charities, producing an annual revenue of £2,500, and several Dissenting chapels. Manufactures of sheetings and linen goods, with tile factories, foundries,

HOUGHAM STA.

CLAYPOLE STA.
Enter
Nottinghamshire.

NEWARK STA.

Nottingham and
Newark Railway.
—C— —D—

to Oxford and Cambridge. The other chief buildings are the guildhall, borough gaol, union workhouse, a neat theatre, and some Dissenting chapels. Grantham has a trade in malting, and exports corn, importing coals by means of a canal, which connects the town with the Trent. Independently of this direct London and York line, the Nottingham, Boston, and Lincoln Railway passes through the town. Market, Saturday.

Belton House, the seat of Earl Brownlow, was built by Sir John Brownlow, the third baronet, from the design of Sir Christopher Wren. It was commenced in 1685, and completed in 1689. The mansion presents four uniform elevations, originally surmounted by a balustrade and cupola; and the stone employed in its construction is of an excellent and durable quality. The apartments are well proportioned, and adorned with carvings by Grinlin Gibbons. William III. honoured the founder with a visit in 1695, after the death of his Queen, previously to which he had obtained permission to empale his lands, which he enclosed with a wall five miles in circumference. Sir John Brownlow, fifth baronet, who was created Viscount Tyrconnel, here formed gardens of great magnificence, which have been altered to the taste of the present age; and the grounds have received every embellishment that refined taste could suggest. Close to which is Syston Park, Sir John Thorold, Bart. 7 m. E. Haydar Lodge. 2 m. further, Culverthorpe Hall, John Archer Houblon, Esq. 2 m. N. of which is SLEAFORD, a market-town and parish, county of Lincoln. Population, 3,382. A castle appears to have been erected here at an early period, but of its history nothing is known, and of the building only some slight vestige remains. The town is particularly neat, well-paved, lighted, and supplied with water. A little to the west, South Raunceby, Anthony Peacock, Esq.

HOUGHAM STA.

2 m. S.E. at HONIGHTON, Willoughby House, Charles Allix, Esq. 1 m. N. of which, Sudbrooke House, Shelley Penny, Esq; Newton House, Benjamin Handley, Esq.

CLAYPOLE STA.

Enter
Nottinghamshire.

1 m. S.E. Stubton Hall, Sir Robert Heron, Bart. 3 m. further, Leadenham Hall, Colonel Reeve; Fulbeck, General Fane.

NEWARK STA.

Nottingham and
Newark Railway.
↪ ↩

1 m. N.N.E. Winthorpe Hall, G. Hodgkinson, Esq.; and 1 m. further, at LANGFORD, Langford Hall, Mrs. Haffenden. A little further, Collingham Hall. 2 m. E. Beaconsfield House, James Thorpe, Esq. 2 m. further, Beckingham Hall, C. Gery Milnes, Esq. 3½ m. N. on the Tuxford and Retford Road, Muskham Grange, J. Handley, Esq. The edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, was partly erected at the end of the 17th century. The pleasure grounds, from which there are fine prospects, are well and agreeably laid out. Near which is Muskham House. This handsome residence was built in 1793, and consists of a centre of very fine elevation and two wings; the offices are very spacious, and the beauty of the grounds enhanced by the pleasing prospects they afford.

and considerable exports of corn, wool, meat, limestone and gypsum. The Nottingham, Boston, and Lincoln, as well as this railway, passes through the town. Market, Wednesday. 2 m. w. Kelham Hall, J. H. Manners Sutton, Esq., M.P. About 3 m. further, Upton Hall, H. Hawkes, Esq. 5 m. N.N.W. at CAUNTON, the Manor House, Samuel Hole, Esq.

1½ m. w. Ossington Hall, John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P.

CARLTON STA.

TUXFORD, a market-town and parish, county of Notts. Area, 3,000 A.; population, 1,079. Here is a free grammar school, a fair trade in hops, grown in the vicinity, and fairs for cattle, hops, &c., May 12th, and September 20th and 25th. Market, Monday. 2 m. w. Bevercote's Park. 2 m. N. EAST MARKHAM. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large and ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains a monument, erected to Judge Markham, in 1409. Tuxford Hall, Lady Elizabeth White.

TUXFORD STA.

Sheffield and Lin-
coln Branch.

4 m. s.w. Clumber Park, Duke of Newcastle. This magnificent seat would require considerable space to give anything like a detail of its various beauties. The mansion has three splendid fronts—the one facing the lake is, perhaps, the handsomest, from the elegant Ionic colonnade in its centre, and when viewed from the lofty bridge which crosses the water in question, the front has a truly palatial appearance. The internal decorations, the proportions of the various state and other apartments, the collection of paintings, the furniture, articles of *virtu*, &c., are all in strict keeping with the character of the princely domain by which this mansion is surrounded. The park is eleven miles in circumference, and contains highly interesting and picturesque prospects, with venerable woods, from one of which, Clumber, the seat derives its name. It has been eloquently observed of this splendid mansion and estate, that “everything breathes the essence of life and the soul of magnificence.” ½ m. s. HOARDSALL. 2 m. further, ELHESLEY. Apley Hill, Edward Parker, Esq. 2 m. N.W. Babworth Hall, The Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson; Ranby Hall, C. C. Blaydes, Esq.; Ranby House, R. F. S. Champion, Esq.

157½ m. EAST
RETFORD STA.

3 m. N.W. BLYTH. The Hall, Frederick H. Walker, Esq.

161½ m. SUTTON
STATION.

RANSKELL.

163½ m. RANS-
KELL STA.

SCROOBY. Here formerly stood a palace of the Archbishops of York, who are lords of the manor. Archbishop Savage (temp. Henry VII.), Cardinal Wolsey in the next reign, and Sandys in that of Queen Elizabeth, resided here occasionally. One of the daughters of Archbishop Sandys was buried here. The slight portion which remains of the palace has been converted into a farm-house. Bishopsfield, Fernley Fairfax, Esq.

166 m. SCROOBY
STATION.

Enter Yorkshire.

BAWTRY, a market-town, in the parish of Blyth, counties of York and Notts, situate on the river Idle, which is navigable to this town for small craft. Population, 1,083. It is a small but well-built town, standing on the slope of an eminence; but the marshes near the river are subject to inundations. Bawtry has a remarkably broad street, with several handsome

167½ m. BAWTRY
STATION.

- CARLTON STA. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. of Newark, CARLTON LE MOORLANDS, county of Lincoln. Area of parish, 2,610 A.; population, 331. There are several parishes of this name in this county, some within a few miles of each other. Carlton House, John Vere, Esq.
- TUXFORD STA. 3 m. N.E. by E. HEDBOROUGH. This was formerly the Gretna Green of Notts and the bordering counties, from the then rector, Mr. Sweetapple, being always ready to join in wedlock instantler all who applied to him for that happy purpose. 3 m. from which is THORNEY. Thorney Hall, Rev. Charles Neville.
- 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. EAST RETFORD STA. RETFORD, EAST, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town and parish, county of Notts, on the river Idle, which separates it from West Retford (a parish, same county, containing an area of 1,080 A., and a population of 618), and is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. Area of parish, 130 A.; population, 2,680. Population of parliamentary borough, 44,132, arising from the extension of the electoral franchise to the whole hundred of Bassetlaw, in consequence of the conviction of the borough of bribery in 1826. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 2,665. Corporate revenue (1847), £9,894. The town is well-built, has a handsome Gothic church with a square tower, a free grammar school founded by Edward VI., annual revenue, £500; a fine town hall, a poor's hospital, union workhouse, news rooms, two branch banks and a small theatre. Market, Saturday. West Retford has an endowed hospital and other charities, with an annual revenue of £1,190. It is a suburb of East Retford, and with the exception of the church, contains nothing of note. 2 m. N.E. Grove Hall. The mansion was erected in the 16th century by the ancient family of Hercy, and with the exception of a new front of modern architecture, and internal arrangements more in keeping with the taste of the age, the old building is still entire. It is well situated on an eminence, in the centre of a well-wooded park, which affords many fine prospects over the surrounding country.
- 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SUTTON STATION. SUTTON, or SUTTON CUM SOUND, county of Notts. Area of parish, 4,370 A.; population, 890.
- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. RANSKELL STA. 2 m. MATTERSEE. In the chancel of the village church is a curious carving, supposed to belong to the abbey, which was destroyed during the parliamentary war; the ruins may be seen about a mile from the village. It was found under the old pavement of the chancel, about fifty years ago, and represents St. Martin in the act of dividing his cloak with the beggar. The Hall, Benjamin Fearnley, Esq.
- 166 m. SCROOBY STATION. 2 m. E. EVERTON. The church is an old embattled building, of the style of architecture of the 12th century, and contains a chancel separated from the nave by a finely-worked arch. About 1 m. N. Scaltworth, Captain Hotham.
- 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BAWTRY STATION. 1 m. N.N.E. AUSTERFIELD. A chapelry in the parish of Blyth, near which is FINNINGLY. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a neat old building, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and square embattled tower, surrounded by crotchetted pinnacles at the angles. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further N. Finningly Hall, John Harvey, Esq. The house is pleasantly
- Gainsborough and Lincoln Br. 67

houses. Stone, timber, lead, and iron, are transported from this by the Idle to Hull and London. A small stream that runs through the yard of the 'Crown Inn' divides the counties of Notts and York. Near the town is a hospital for the poor, founded in the 14th century. Market, Thursday. Fairs, Whit-Thursday and November 23rd. Adjoining the town is the residence of the Dowager-Viscountess Galway. 2 m. w. **HARWORTH**. Serlby Hall, Viscount Galway, M.P.; Hesley Hall, C. S. Wright, Esq. 2 m. further, **TICKHILL**, where there is the remains of an ancient castle, and near which is Sandbeck, Earl of Scarborough.

3 m. n.w. Loversall Hall, Rev. A. Cook.

170½ m. **ROSSINGTON STA.**

DONCASTER, a municipal borough, is pleasantly situated, and one of the cleanest and best built towns in the kingdom. According to Camden the town was entirely destroyed by lightning about the year 759, at which period the castle, of which the founder and foundation are unknown, is supposed to have been burnt. The town is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Don, and the surrounding scenery, especially on the western side, is exceedingly picturesque. It consists of several streets; the High Street, one mile in length, is remarkably handsome, and is considered the best for width and beauty on the road from London to Edinburgh. Christchurch is a noble cruciform structure, with a tower. 2 m. w. Cusworth, William Battie Wrightson, Esq., M.P., is beautifully situated upon an eminence in the centre of a fine park, and consists of a large quadrangular centre and two wings, of white limestone. It was built about the year 1740, by William Wrightson, Esq., but the wings were subsequently added to the building, under the direction of James Paine, the architect. The upper rooms command an extensive prospect over a fine sporting country, adorned with a great variety of gentlemen's seats, and the towers of York and Lincoln minsters, which are about forty miles distant. The park is skirted by very rich woods. It is watered by a lake, so contrived as to give it the appearance of a branch of the river Don, which is half a mile distant. The gardens are beautifully laid out.

ARKSEY.

175½ m. **DONCASTER STA.**

ASKERN, a township in the parish of Campsall, West Riding of York. It is much resorted to by invalids for its sulphur baths. Area, 800 A. 1 m. further, Campsall, Bacon Frank, Esq. A very pretty estate. 2 m. further from which, Adwich Hall, Miss Simpson; Skellow Grange, G. Higgins, Esq.; Burgh Wallis, M. Tasburgh, Esq.; Owston Hall, P. D. Cooke, Esq. 4 m. n.w. from Burgh Wallis, Badgeworth Park, Joseph Scott, Esq.

NORTON is a parish, in the township of Campsall.

177½ m. **STOCKBRIDGE STA.**

182½ m. **ASKERN STATION.**

WOMERSLEY, a parish in the West Riding, county of York. 1 m. w. of which, Stapleton Park, John Hope Barton, Esq. It stands in an extensive and beautiful park, watered by a stream that empties itself into the river Went, in the most fertile part of the county, bounded by an expanded range of distant hills, and is situated in the parish of Donington, in the wapentake of Osgoldenoss. The mansion, built entirely of stone, was erected by Edward Lascelles, Esq., afterwards Lord Harewood. It is entered by a handsome Doric portico, and the centre of the principal front is ornamented with four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment. The entire suite of apartments on the entrance floor is of an elegant character, and the whole superbly decorated and furnished with refined taste. The chapel is also particularly neat.

184½ m. **NORTON STATION.**

186½ m. **WOMERSLEY STA.**

	<p>situated on a rising ground, in a fine sporting country. The village is in the county of Nottingham; but the mansion and part of the park are in Yorkshire. 1 m. E. NEWINGTON. 2 m. further, MISSAM. 5 m. further, MISTERTON. John Corringham, Esq. and James Sowthorpe, Esq. 3 m. N. of which is AXEY. 3 m. further, EBWORTH. This place was anciently the residence of the Howard family, who had here a castellated mansion, of which there are no remains, except the site, where within the last half century, were dug up some of the cannon belonging to the fortification.</p>
170 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ROSSINGTON STA.	<p>ROSSINGTON, a parish, containing 2,930 A., with a population of 344, situated in the West Riding, county of York. Here is a bridge over the Torne. 2 m. N. Cantley Hall, John Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P., is a large and elegant modern mansion, built by Childers Walbanke Childers, Esq., A.D. 1790. The trees and plantations are very luxuriant, and almost conceal the mansion from view; but it is a delightful spot, and the grounds are laid out with great taste.</p>
175 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DONCASTER STA.	<p>1 m. S.W. Doncaster race-course, where the most celebrated races in the kingdom are held, which for some years have been increasing in splendour and attraction, and are attended by nearly all the families of rank in the north of England. These races were established in 1703; and in 1776, the famous St. Leger Stakes for three year olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger, and have since been run for annually in September, by the best horses in England. On the course is a magnificent grand stand, noblemen's stand, with every other convenience for the races, which directly and indirectly, contribute the chief resource of the inhabitants. 2 m. E. Wheatley Hall, Sir William B. Cooke, Bart. This fine mansion, which displays the architectural taste of the 17th century, was built by Sir H. Cooke, about the year 1680. It stands on the banks of the Don, in a low situation—our ancestors having preferred such positions; and when the river overflows the country round, presents a dreary aspect. Before the south front of the house is a beautiful lawn, ornamented with some of the finest oaks in the country. 2 m. further, Woodthorpe, — Parker, Esq. A handsome modern mansion, the plantations and pleasure-grounds laid out with great taste and judgment. 3 m. further, HATFIELD; and 2 m. further, THORNE.</p>
177 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STOCK BRIDGE STA.	<p>2 m. N.E. KIRKSANDAL.</p>
182 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ASKET STATION.	<p>8 m. E. THORNE, a market-town, West Riding, county of York, situated near the river Don, in a low, flat, and totally unpicturesque, but remarkably fertile tract of land. Vessels sufficiently large for the coasting trade are built at a place called Haugman's Hill, on the banks of the river, which is also a general landing-place for the merchandise of the town.</p>
184 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NORTON STATION.	<p>1 m. E. FENWICK, at which is an ancient tower, called Fenwick Tower, the ancient seat of a family of that name, which has long been in ruins.</p>
186 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WOMERSLEY STA.	<p>2 m. E. WHITLEY, a township, in the parish of Killington, county of York. 4 m. further, POLLINGTON; and 2 m. further, Cowick Park, Viscount Downe.</p>

PONTEFRACT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, West Riding, county of York. See Yorkshire, Pontefract, and Goole Railway.

Ledstone Park, late Michael A. Taylor, Esq. Close to which is Kippax Park, Thomas Davison Bland, Esq.

SHERBURN. At this place the Archbishop of York formerly had a palace, of which there are some remains. Sherburn is remarkable for a particular species of plum, called the Winesour, which grows in the neighbourhood.

1 m. w. Scarthingwell Hall, Lord Hawke.

ULLESKELFE, a township, West Riding, county of York; and 2 m. w. Grimston, Lord Londesborough.

3 m. n. BILBROOK. Thomas Lord Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general, who died in 1671, was interred in the church here.

COPMANTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, Bishopshill Junior. There is a small endowment for the education of children.

YORK, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of itself, capital of the county of York, is the second city of England in rank, but not in any other respect. It is situated in the centre of the county, at the junction of the three Ridings and Ainsty, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, and at the meeting of railways from Berwick, London, and the central counties. Area of city, 2,720 a.; population, 28,242. The parliamentary borough comprises the whole or parts of thirty-six parishes, and some extra-parochial districts, and is nearly coincident with the municipal. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 3,671; corporate revenue (1848), £7,404; gross revenue of archiepiscopal see (1843), £20,141. The charities in 1825 produced an aggregate revenue of upwards of £4,500. York is the Eboracum of the Romans, and from its reported resemblance to the Imperial City, was dignified with the title of "Altera Roma." Very few remains of the genius of that wonderful people are now extant in York—the principal are the arch in Micklegate Bar, the rectangular tower, and the south wall of the Minster Yard—these relics are highly prized by the antiquary. History proves that York was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius, Chlones, Constantine, and other Roman Emperors; and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died there, A.D. 212, are said to have been performed at Silvers' Hill, west of the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the capital of the kingdoms of Northumberland and Deira. It suffered severely for its opposition to William of Normandy. In the civil wars of the 17th century it espoused the royal cause, but boldly opposed the fanatical and arbitrary proceedings of the bigoted James II.

The city, nearly three miles in circumference, is entered by four principal gates, or bars, and five posterns. Micklegate Bar is the handsomest of the gates, near to which is the portal of the priory of the Holy Trinity, which formerly occupied the whole space now called Trinity Gardens; and behind which is the site of an ancient building, supposed to have been a castle, afterwards converted into the prison of the Archbishop. The mound that

190½ m. KNOT-
TINGLEY STA.

Yorkshire, Ponte-
fract, and Goole
Branch. (C)

193½ m. BURTON
SALMON STA.

195½ m. Milford
Junction.

(C) Leeds Branch.

197½ m. SHER-
BURN STA.

199½ m. CHURCH
FENTON STA.

201½ m. ULLES-
KELFE STA.

202½ m. BOLTON
PERCY STA.

206½ m. COP-
MANTHORPE STA.

210 m. YORK STA.

Harrowgate
(C) Branch.

190 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. KNOTTINGLEY STA. Yorkshire, Pontefract, and Goole Branch. \curvearrowright	KNOTTINGLEY , a chapelry in the parish of Pontefract, in the West Riding, county of York, included in the parliamentary boundary of that borough. Close to Knottingley, at FERRYBRIDGE, Byrom Hall, Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.
193 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BURTON SALMON STA. 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Milford Junction. Hull and Selby Branch. \curvearrowright	BURTON SALMON , a township in the parish of Monkfriston. 1 m. N.W. of which is MONKFRISTON.
197 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SHERBURN STA.	2 m. E. BIGGEN , a township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter's, York, and partly in the parish of Kirk Fenton. The plant easel (<i>Dipsacus falonium</i>), used in dressing woollen cloth, is said to have been first cultivated at this place.
199 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHURCH FENTON STA.	1 m. E. CHURCH FENTON , or KIRK FENTON , county of York, West Riding. Area of parish, 4,410 a.
201 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ULLESKELF STA.	2 m. E. Nun-Appleton, Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, Bart. This handsome mansion was built by Thomas Lord Fairfax, on the site of a priory of nuns, founded here by Adeliza de S. Quentin, from which circumstance it derived its name.
202 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BOLTON PERCY STA.	BOLTON PERCY , county of York. Area of parish, 7,320 a. The church is a magnificent edifice, erected in the early part of the 15th century, and contains some interesting monuments of the noble family of Fairfax, and some beautiful stained glass.
206 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. COPMANTHORPE STA.	2 m. E. OSBALDWICK . The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is endowed with £600 a-year royal bounty.
2 10 m. YORK STA. York and Scarborough Branch. \curvearrowright York and Market Weighton Br. \curvearrowright	forms the area of this ruin corresponds with Clifford's Tower on the opposite side of the Ouse, and commands a beautiful view of the city, &c. York is divided into three parts by the rivers Foss and Ouse, the former of which is crossed by five bridges—the latter by one, on the eastern bank of which stands the castle, a splendid structure, built for the county prison, in 1701, on the site of the ancient fortress. In this building is also the Basilica, or New County Hall, an elegant structure of the Ionic order, built in 1777; but the pride of the city is the Minster, or Cathedral Church of St. Peter, which is the largest of its kind in England, chiefly built in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is 524 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and 222 in breadth internally, with a great tower 234 feet high. Its magnificent west front is adorned with two towers 196 feet high, and it is richly adorned within. In 1829, Martin, a lunatic, set fire to this splendid pile, and it suffered also by an accidental fire in 1840, but these injuries have been perfectly repaired. Independently of the cathedral, we may cite amongst the ecclesiastical monuments of this ancient city, the churches of All Saints, the pavement of which is partly built of the ruins of the ancient Eboracum, All Hallows, St. Dennis, St. Margaret's, St. Lawrence, St. Michael-le-Belfry, and St. Martin's, and the ruined abbey of St. Mary, all of which merit the greatest attention. Of the other public buildings, we may name the Guildhall, a noble Gothic structure of the 15th century, the Mansion House, with an Ionic colonnade and a fine state-room, Chapter House, theatre, concert hall, and assembly rooms. The buildings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, subscription library of 17,000 volumes, museum, city gaol, banks, railway station, and several Dissenting chapels, all of which are deserving of notice. Outside of the city walls there are, independently of the Retreat, another institution, managed by the Society of Friends, about a mile distant, a county lunatic asylum, a county hospital, cavalry barracks, and Bishopthorpe Palace, the residence of the Archbishop. The streets of York are generally broad and well-built, and in its centre is a broad open space, called Parliament Street, and many squares, well lighted. Round the walls of

the town is a beautiful promenade; and in Peascholme Green, a large area, wool and leather fairs are held. The whole city is excellently paved and lighted; and along the Ouse is a fine planted walk, with excellent baths. York is governed by a Lord Mayor (the only civic authority in England who is dignified with this rank, although the Mayor of London is generally, but erroneously, so styled), 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. Courts of assize for the city and county are here held twice annually; and it has quarter

YORK
(continued).

Great North of England Railway.

The principal works on this line are the Dalton Cutting, near the Cowton Station, the Tees Embankment, Castle Hill Cutting, and the Northallerton Embankment. There are forty-two bridges over and under the railway, in about equal numbers, twenty-three culverts, and fourteen level highway and occupation crossings.

The principal bridges are those over the rivers Tees and Ouse. The former is a

Left of Railway from London.

2 m. w. Beningborough Hall, Hon. Payan Dawnay. 6 m. further, Allerton, Lord Stourton, is an elegant mansion, built by His late Royal Highness the Duke of York; it stands on a gently rising ground, and is surrounded by a park of about 400 a., presenting a variety of hill and dale, interspersed with groves of the most picturesque character. The land is extremely rich and fertile, and on a lofty eminence is an octagonal tower, with two spacious rooms, from which are seen the beautiful prospects presented by the variegated landscapes of the Park and the surrounding country. Here was formerly a Priory of Benedictines, founded by Richard Mauleverer, temp. Henry II. George IV. and the Duke of York resided here for some time in the years 1787 and 1789. Since the estate came into Lord Stourton's hands considerable improvements have been effected.

TOLLERTON, situated on a small branch of the River Nidd, which is supposed to have been formerly navigable, as in the year 1815 part of a ship was found beneath the foundation of a mill.

ALNE. The Hall, Edward Swainston Strangways, Esq. 5. m w. Myton Hall, Stapylton Stapylton, Esq.

2 m. w. BRADFERTON.

3 m. w. CUNDALL. A small parish. There is a school here, in which thirty children are educated from the proceeds of the parish poor lands.

3 m. w. Newby Park, G. Hudson, Esq., M.P. A neat and spacious mansion on the southern acclivity of Swaledale; the park is well stocked with deer.

3 m. n.w. PICKHILL CUM ROCKSBY; a pleasing village, situated on a rivulet, a branch of the river Swaile. At Pickhill was once a castle, and there are some fields still called the Roman Fields. The church is an ancient structure. 2 m. s.w. of which KIRKLLINGTON, where there are several large entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans or Danes. 6 m. further w. MASHAM, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence in a fertile district on the western bank of the river Ure. The houses are well built, and the air remarkably pure. It was anciently the residence of the baronial family of Scroope, to which belonged Henry Lord Scroope, Lord Treasurer, and Archbishop Scroope, both beheaded for

215½ m. SHIPTON
STATION.

219½ m. TOLLER-
TON STA.

221½ m. ALNE
STATION.

223½ m. RASKELF
STATION.

224½ m. Pilmore
Junction.

Boroughbridge
-C- Branch.

228½ m. Sessay
STATION.

Leeds and Thirsk
-C- Branch.

232½ m. THIRSK
STATION.

YORK
(continued).

sessions, a court of pleas, and petty assizes twice a week. York has some manufactures, and a considerable import trade; but its prosperity is derived chiefly from its position as the northern metropolis. York communicates by various railways with most parts of England and Scotland. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; fairs held every fortnight for horses and cattle, and other fairs annually; races are held about one mile from the city three times a-year.

Great North of England Railway.

handsome oblique structure, consisting of five large segmental arches, built of sandstone, from the design of Mr. Welch, surveyor for the county of Northumberland. The height from the surface of the water is about fifty feet. The bridge over the Ouse, at Nether Poppleton, is built principally of stone; the arches, three in number, of semi-elliptical form, and it stands thirty feet above the bed of the river.

Right of Railway from London.

215 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SHIPTON
STATION.

SHIPTON, a township; area, 1,840 A. 4 m. E. SUTTON ON THE FOREST. The celebrated Lawrence Sterne was vicar here, but removed to Coxwold after the parsonage house had been destroyed by fire. Sutton Hall, William Charles Harland, Esq.

219 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. TOLLER-
TON STA.

4 m. N.E. STILLINGTON. The Hall, Harry Croft, Esq. A neat mansion with pleasure-grounds on the west side of the Foss.

221 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALNE
STATION.

3 m. N.E. EASINGWOLD, 2 m. from which is Bransby Hall, Francis Cholmeley, Esq.

223 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. RASKELF
STATION.

RASKELF. 2 m. E. THORENANBY.

224 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pilmore
Junction.

3 m. E. THORNTON HILL.

228 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SESSAY
STATION.

SESSAY. A long scattered village, with neat houses and gardens, containing 3,340 A.

232 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. THIRSK
STATION.

THIRSK. A parliamentary borough, town, parish, and township, county York, in the North Riding. Thirsk returns one member to Parliament. It is a polling-place for the North Riding. The town is situated on both banks of the Codbeck, an afflux of the Swaile, and contains an ancient church. It manufactures coarse linens and sacking. The markets here are for corn and fruit. 3 m. s. Thirkleby Hall, Lady Frankland Russell. 2 m. w. Woodend, Lord Greenock. 2 m. n.w. Thornton-le-Moor, Robert Hutton, Esq.; close to which is Brawith Hall, unoccupied.

high treason in the reign of Henry IV. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Swinton Park, O. H. C. V. V. Harcourt, Esq.

SOUTH OTTERINGTON is a pleasant scattered village on the east side of the river Wiske. Otterington Hall, Mrs. Newton. 2 m. w. Scroby Hall, John Hutton, Esq.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. NEWBY WISKE, William Rutson, Esq.; and SCRUTON. Scruton Hall, Henry Core, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further Holtby Hall, Thomas Robson, Esq. 1 m. n.w. of which Enderby Hall, William Armitage Esq.; and 2 m. further Hornby Castle, the Duke of Leeds. It is a spacious structure, parts of which are of Gothic architecture, and others of the modern style. The apartments are grand, and superbly furnished, and the environs delightful. It stands on a fine elevation, commanding an extensive prospect over the valley in which Bedale is situated, and also over a large portion of the fertile country between Leeming Lane and the Western Moors, of which the lower eminences form a striking contrast to the rich plains below, and pleasingly vary the scenic beauties of the whole landscape. 2 m. further CATTERICK. Kiplin Park, Earl of Tyrconnel.

COWTON, EAST, North Riding, county York; area, 3,150 A. In the same parish are the townships of North and South Cowton. 2 m. w. Halnaby Hall, John Todd, Esq. 1 m. further MIDDLETON TYAS. Middleton Lodge, George Hartley, Esq.; West Hall, Major George Healey; East Hall, Mrs. Maria Morley; Kirkbank, John Carter, Esq.; a little to the north Kneeton Lodge, William Pybus, Esq.

CROFT, a parish, North Riding, county York; area, 7,060 A. Croft Hall, Colonel Clayton. 4 m. w. Stanwick Hall, Duke of Northumberland; Forcett Hall, Charles Mitchell, Esq. 1 m. s. of which is MELSONBY, where in a field near the rectory, are vestiges of a large building, supposed to be those of a monastery. 4 m. further w. Rokeby Park, J. B. S. and W. S. Morritt, Esqrs. The Hall is an elegant mansion, it stands on the site of an ancient manor-house, and has a gallery sixty-seven feet long, containing a profusion of curiosities, the productions of former times, and the admiration of the present age. The park is an angular area of the richest soil, and shaded by luxuriant woods, bounded by the Tees and Greta for about the space of one mile upwards in their confluence. The poetic genius of Scott has thrown a halo of imperishable celebrity around the romantic beauties of Rokeby, and imparted a national interest to its history.

DARLINGTON; a market-town and parish, county Durham; area of parish, 7,610 A.; population, 11,877; population of town, 11,033. It is the place of election for the south division of the county, and a titular borough under the Bishop of Durham. The streets, diverging from a fine market-place, are neatly built, and well lighted. There is also a bridge of three arches, which crosses the Skerne, an afflux of the Tees. The church, which was formerly collegiate, dates from the twelfth century. Here is also a modern church, a blue-coat school, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with an annual revenue of upwards of £200, town hall, union workhouse, formerly the Bishop's Palace, and a mechanics' institute. Petty sessions and borough courts are held here. The trade of Darlington consists in manufactures of worsted and linen yarns, metal foundries, &c. It commu-

237 m. OTTERING-
TON STA.

240 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NOERH-
ALLERTON STA.

↪ Bedale Br.

247 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. COWTON
STATION.

Richmond Junc.

Enter Durham.

249 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. DALTON
STATION.

251 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. CROFT
STATION.

254 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DARLING-
TON STA.

Darlington
and Stockton
↪ Branch. 65

237 m. OTTERING-
TON STA.

2 m. N.E. THORNTON-LE-BEANS. Thornton Lodge, Colonel Francis Bedingfield; Crosby Gate, Captain C. R. Dent.

240½ m. NORTH-
ALLERTON STA.

NORTHALLERTON; a parliamentary borough, returning one member. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, subsequently a Saxon borough. At Cowton Moor, about three miles from the town, the celebrated battle of the Standard was fought in the year 1138, between the English and Scotch, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of eleven thousand men. The spot is still called Standard Hill, and the holes into which the dead were thrown the Scots Pits. About 1174, Henry II. ordered the demolition of the Episcopal Palace, traces of which are still visible on the west side of the town. In 1318, the Scots plundered and burnt the town. During the civil war, Charles I., in one of his journeys to Scotland, lodged here in an old mansion called the Porch House. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske, and consists chiefly of one spacious street, partially paved, and contains some good houses. 6 m. E. Harsley Hall, C. J. Maynard, Esq. 1 m. further E. Thimbleby Lodge, Robert Haines, jun., Esq. 1 m. further, Aultley Hall, William Olivera, Esq.

247½ m. COWTON
STATION.

2 m. E. GREAT LINEETON. 2 m. N.W. SOCKBURN, county Durham. Sockburn Hall, a handsome Gothic mansion, Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq.

Richmond Junc.

Enter Durham.

249½ m. DALTON
STATION.

DALTON ON TEES; a township in the parish of Croft, North Riding, county York. From hence a branch diverges to Richmond.

251½ m. CROFT
STATION.

NEASHAM. The village consists of one street, extending some distance along the northern bank of the Tees, over which at this point there are a ferry and a ford. The latter is noted as the spot selected for the performance of a long-accustomed ceremony, in which, when the river is fordable, the Lord of Sockburn, or his agent, meets the Bishop of Durham on his first entering the county, presenting him with a falchion as an emblem of his temporal power, repeats as follows: "My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the hound-dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child, in memory of which the king then reigning gave him the Manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every bishop into the county this falchion should be presented." The Bishop, taking the falchion in his hand, immediately returns it, wishing the Lord of Sockburn health and long enjoyment of the manor. Neasham Hall, James Cookson, Esq.; Neasham Abbey, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.; Pilmore, D. Laird, Esq.

254½ m. DARLINGTON
STA.

Darlington
and Stockton
Branch. (→)

4 m. S.W. MIDDLETON. A small market-town, situated in a mining district. It has an ancient church, liberally endowed. The west side of the parish originally formed part of Teesdale, or Marwood Forest. A short distance from Middleton is Wynch Bridge. This fabric, made of wood, is suspended on two iron chains. Although it is sixty-three feet in length, and scarcely more than two feet wide, its height above the river (which falls in repeated cascades) is fifty feet. From the dashing of the waters beneath, and the tremulous motion of the bridge itself, considerable alarm and apprehension fills the bosom of the stranger in crossing it. Three miles from Wynch Bridge is High Force, or Force Fall, a sublime cataract, dashing its waters over a huge rock of black marble, seventy feet high. Above the fall the river is narrow, but here swelling into rage,

nicates by railway with Bishop Auckland and Stockton. Market, Monday, with several annual fairs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. s.w.



BLACKWELL GRANGE, WILLIAM ALLAN, ESQ.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, Blackwell Hall, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., F.S.A. J.P. This elegant seat is beautifully placed on the brow of a hill, rising over the river Tees, which forms an amphitheatre of three or four miles, hemmed in by rising wooded grounds. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. West Lodge. 4 m. further, Walworth Castle, John Harrison Aylmer, Esq. 4 m. w. Sellaby Hall, Jacob Maude, Esq.; Stub House, Thomas Harrison, Esq.

AYCLIFFE, a village of considerable antiquity. Here, according to Saxon authority, a synod was held in the year 782, and again in 789. 1 m. s. of which is COTHAM MANDEVILLE. Cotham Hall; Garth, John Trotter, Esq.

BRADBURY. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Hardwick Hall, Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Russell. It is celebrated for the beauty of its pleasure-grounds, and the elegance of its buildings. The mansion is an irregular edifice, erected by the late Mr. M. Russell, and the grounds beautifully ornamented. In a pleasant meadow stands a temple, with an open colonnade, which is very splendidly fitted up. 2 m. N.W. Great Chilton, C. Mason, Esq.

FERRY HILL. At an early period, the convent of Durham had a chapel here, with a court-house, swannery, and fish-pool. There are still some remains of the swan-house.

SHINCLIFFE, a chapelry in the parish of St. Oswald, on the river Wear. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Shincliffe Hall, Robert Scott, Esq. Sheltered by a beautiful amphitheatre of hanging woods. This mansion is situated near the river Wear, and a rich expanse of meadows.

DURHAM, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and a celebrated episcopal see, capital of the county. It sends two members to Parliament. The appearance of this city from a distance is grand and imposing, from its romantic site, a rocky eminence of considerable height, almost encircled by the river Wear, which is here crossed by several bridges.

260 m. AYCLIFFE STATION.

Clarence, Hartlepool, and Weardale Branch. (C)

264 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRADBURY STA.

267 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FERRY HILL STA.

272 m. SHINCLIFFE STA.

274 m. SHERBURN STATION.

precipitates itself in an awful crash into a reservoir more than sixty feet deep.

" Full swift it dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where through a shapeless break the stream resounds,
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below :
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear, astonish'd, rends.
Far seen through rising mists, and ceaseless show'rs,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, low'rs ;
Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid cauldron boils."

The clouds of spray arising from the descending waters, assume, when enlightened by the beams of the sun, all the brilliant beauties of the rainbow. In winter it presents a very different, though not less interesting aspect. The projecting points of the rocks are then decorated with a boundless diversity of icy stalactites and curiously crystallized fringes, which form an endless variety of prisms that operate in the sun's rays like so many crystal lustres, decorating them in ten thousand directions in the most brilliant manner. The force and boiling of the waters has excavated several caverns in the solid marble, but of difficult access, except during severe frosts. The noise of the fall may be heard many miles round the country. At some distance below it, the rocks rise in square columns to the perpendicular height of 100 feet. Here the mineralogist and the botanist may wander with much satisfaction. Near this place was discovered the *Gentiana Verna*, though not previously known to exist in Great Britain.

260 m. AYCLIFFE
STATION.

Clarence,
Hartlepool, and
Weardale Branch.
C

264½ m. BEAD-
BURY STA.

1 m. S. BRAPERTON. 1½ m. S.E. of which is NEWTON KELTON. 1½ m. further N.E. GREAT STAINTON.

267½ m. FERRY
HILL STA.

West Durham
Branch. C

272 m. SHIN-
CLIFFE STA.

3½ m. S. Windleston Hall, Sir William Eden, Bart., whose ancestors were resident here in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The mansion is situated on a gentle ascent, with an eastern aspect.

½ m. N. THRISLINGTON. ¾ m. further, CORNFORTH, near which is STOBXCROSS, where a suicidal seducer was interred with a stake, or stop, through his body, and also the delfcote where the victim released herself from her mental pangs. The inhabitants still think the place haunted by her spirit in the form of a white dove. A little further, Coxhoe House, Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.

WHITWELL. An extra-parochial liberty in the northern division of Easington Ward, county Durham.

274 m. SHERBURN
STATION.

SHERBURN. A township and parish of Piddington, southern division of Easington Ward, close to which is Sherburn House, an extra-parochial liberty in the same ward. A hospital for lepers was founded here previously to 1181, by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham. In the reign of Henry VIII., the society consisted of a master, several priests, and sixty-

Durham is partly surrounded by the ancient city walls, beneath which, on one side, the slope of the hill is adorned with well-planted gardens and ornamented walks, descending to the edge of the river, while on the other the ground is rocky and precipitous. The noble castle, founded by William the Conqueror, which retains much of its original military aspect, though improved by recent alterations, is appropriated as a residence of the Bishop, as well as to the Ecclesiastical University, incorporated 1837. The cathedral, rising from the highest point of eminence on which the city is built, is one of the most superb edifices in the kingdom. It was founded in 1093, although not completed until nearly the end of the 13th century. Its architecture is principally of the Anglo-Norman character, although it exhibits the various beauties of the early English, or pointed style. It is 507 feet in length, including the western porch, by 200 feet in breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet high. It has a noble west front, with a Galilee chapel, and two richly ornamented towers 143 feet high. Within is the tomb of St. Cuthbert, and the chapel of the Venerable Bede. The see of Durham was one of the richest in the empire. It was founded in the 10th century, and in 1843 its gross income was £22,416, but under arrangements introduced by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Bishop's income is fixed at £8,000 per annum.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. LOW GRANGE.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Newton Hall.

2 m. W. GREAT LUMLEY.

1 m. W. Lambton Hall, The Earl of Durham, is situated on an elevated position, on the north bank of the Wear. It is a modern edifice, erected by Bononi. The library is a well-proportioned, quadrangular room, with a neat gallery around it. The grounds are agreeable, and the ride through a hanging wood, on the southern bank of the Wear, is very beautiful. A little further s.w. Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough, is majestically situated on fine elevated ground, bounded on the north by Lumley Beck, and rising on the south and west, from the river Wear, the east front being near the brow of a deep, well-wooded valley, through which the Beck winds towards the river. The mansion forms a quadrangle, with an area in the centre, projecting turrets at each angle, or observatories, of an octangular form, and which overhang the face of each square at the base, and are machiolated, for the purpose of annoying assailants; and they give to the general appearance of this stately mansion a most singular effect. The whole is composed of a yellow freestone. The front to the south is modern, and brought almost parallel with the tower, being 65 paces in length; and towards the east the castle retains its ancient form, and with the projecting gateway, commanded by turrets, has a most imposing aspect. The original fabric was constructed by Sir Robert Lumley, in the reign of Edward I.

275 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BELMONT STATION.

↳ Durham Br

276 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEAMSIDE STATION.²

279 m. FENCE-HOUSES STA.

281 m. PAIN-SHAW STA.

Stanhope and
↳ Tyne Branch.

282 m. WASHINGTON STA.

1 m. N. BALSTON. 2 m. N.W. GREAT HUSWORTH. 5 m. W. BIRTLEY, where there is a brine spring, from which salt is made.

286 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ROLDEN STATION.

five lepers. It is yet in being, having been incorporated by Queen Elizabeth for a master and thirty brethren, and is still subject to the regulations then adopted. The Bishop of Durham appoints the master, who must be in holy orders, and of the degree of M.A. at least; the master nominates the brethren, who each receive a handsome yearly stipend, besides being comfortably clothed, lodged, and fed. At present this is one of the most richly endowed charitable foundations in the north of England. Its income amounts to several thousand pounds per annum. The hospital was enlarged in 1819, by fifteen additional lodging-houses for the accommodation of as many out-brethren, before which period there were only fifteen inmates. The building, to which is attached a chapel and apartments for the master, is of a quadrangular form, situated in an agreeable vale on the east side of Sherburn Water.

275½ m. BELMONT
STATION.

E. Belmont House, J. Pemberton, Esq. 2 m. E. Elmore House, G. Baker, Esq.

276¾ m. LEAMSIDE
STATION.

S.E. PITTINGTON. Coal and limestone abound in this parish.

279 m. FENCE-
HOUSES STA.

1 m. E. MORTON.

281 m. PAIN-
SHAW STA.

PAINSHAW, a chapelry, county of Durham, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. Here are quarries of limestone and freestone. 4 m. N.W.

South Shields
Branch. 67



HIGH BARNES, ANTHONY ETTRICK, ESQ

282 m. WASH-
INGTON STA.

WASHINGTON. Area of parish, 5,130 A. The population are principally employed in the coal mines.

286½ m. BOLDEN
STATION.

4 m. W. BOLDEN, lies in the Chester Ward, county of Durham. Area of parish, 4,760 A. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and consists of two townships, East and West Bolden.

Brandon Ju. 67

1 m. w. Usworth Place, Captain Shaw. 2 m. further, Usworth Hall, Mrs. Perith.

1 m. s.w. Redhugh, George Hawkes, Esq. 1 m. further, Dunston Hill, Mrs. Carr; and 2 m. s. Ravensworth Castle. It is situated near the river Team, from which the ground rises considerably. The present mansion occupies part of the site of an ancient castle; two of the towers are built up in the offices, but the rest are partly in ruins, and covered with ivy. The origin of this fortress is supposed to be Danish. On the north and west the mansion is sheltered by a fine forest of oaks.

287½ m. BROCK-
LEY WHINS STA.

293 m. GATES-
HEAD STA.

Carlisle and New-
castle Rail.

Cross the Tyne.

Enter
Northumberland.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, and river port, capital of the county of Northumberland, and a county of itself, is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, communicating with Gateshead by a bridge of nine arches. Area of town county, 2,000 A.; population of parliamentary borough, 69,430. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 5,041. This very ancient and interesting town stands on steep declivities, rising from the vicinity of the river, and although, until within the last fifty years, it consisted principally of narrow streets and ill-built houses, it has now become one of the handsomest provincial towns in the kingdom. These great improvements owe their origin to the praiseworthy energy and enterprise of Mr. Grainger, a builder, and a native of the town; and it is said that their execution was effected at the cost of nearly £2,000,000 sterling. In our necessarily brief account of this place, it is almost impossible to do justice to the many noble and striking public edifices it contains, but we may cite the following as especially worthy of notice: The public market, containing an area of three acres; the new exchange, with its three beautiful Corinthian fronts; theatre, new music hall, the arcade, a Corinthian edifice, occupied by public offices, banks, &c.; the moot hall, or assize court for the county of Northumberland, on the model of the Temple of Theseus, at Athens; the guildhall and old exchange, mansion house, custom house, town gaol, police office, Pandon Dean Bridge, over a deep glen; the public baths, assembly rooms, racquet court, and large barracks. The above are the principal edifices, to which we may add the splendid column at the top of Grey Street, 136 feet high, supporting a statue of the late Earl Grey, by Bailey. Of the churches, we may name St. Nicholas, which has a steeple 201 feet high, St. Andrew's, St. John's,

297½ m. NEWCAS-
TLE STA.

1 m. w. Elswick House, John Hinde Hodgson, Esq. 1 m. N.W. Evenham Hall. About 1½ m. further, Newbigin House.

1 m. w. Gosforth House, Thomas Smith, Esq. The mansion, erected from the designs of Paine, is a handsome edifice, and the grounds beautifully disposed, being encompassed by a broad girdle of wood, the uniformity being broken by plantations and sheets of water. Low Gosford, George Fenwicke, Esq. 2 m. further w. Woolsington House, Matthew Bell, Esq. M.P. 2 m. N. Seaton Bourne House, Rev. R. H. Brandling.

302½ m. KILLING-
WORTH STA.

2 m. w. Blagdon Park, Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart. 3 m. further, Kirkley Hall, Rev. John Savile Ogle. The mansion is a very handsome square building, with wings; the landscape to the east is extensive and good. 3 m. further, Belsay Castle, Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., is one of the old border towers of Northumberland, which has always been maintained as a family residence, and is in a fine state of preservation. It is conjectured, from the style of the masonry, that it was built in the reign of King Richard II. The walls at the bottom of the castle are ten feet

306½ m. CRAM-
LINGTON STA.

287½ m. BROCK-
LEY WHINS STA.

2 m. N.W. Hebburn Hall, C. Ellison, Esq.

298¾ m. GATES-
HEAD STA.

Cross the Tyne.

Enter
Northumberland.

GATESHEAD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and parish, county of Durham, on the south bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it communicates by a handsome bridge of nine arches. Area of parish, 3,320 A.; population, 19,505, employed in glass, iron, and coal works. It sends one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 622; corporate revenue (1847), £1,298. It is the head of a poor-law union. It is a very dirty town, inhabited chiefly by artisans and pitmen. The church is an ancient and handsome structure; and here is a hospital for poor brethren, refounded by James I.; revenue (1836), £525. Gateshead is connected by railway with Carlisle, South Shields, Sunderland, and Durham. GATESHEAD FELL, an adjoining parish, is famous for grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the globe.

297½ m. NEWCAS-
TLE STA.

and All Saints, with a spire 202 feet in height. There are also many other handsome chapels and places of worship for Dissenters of all denominations. Newcastle contains the following institutions: literary and philosophical, natural history, antiquarian, law, medical and botanical societies. It is the seat of one of the provincial medical schools of England, and has a trinity house, a royal grammar school, and many other places of education, a large infirmary, lunatic asylum, dispensary, lying-in hospital, and numerous other well-endowed charities. Quarter and petty sessions, mayor's sheriffs', and river courts, and the assizes and quarter sessions for Northumberland are held here. Corporate revenue (1848), £62,491; customs' revenue (1847), £483,760; registered shipping of port (1847), 314,700 tons. It communicates with all the northern ports of England by large steamers, and by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Newcastle is the principal centre of the English coal trade; within a radius of eight miles fifty coal pits are wrought; and in the year 1840, its trade in this article alone employed 1,327 vessels, manned by 13,548 sailors. The principal manufactures of this town are steam and other machinery, bottle and window-glass, iron wares, sheet lead, chemical products, leather, soap, ship and boat-building, rope and sail-making, malting, brewing, &c; and among the exports are metal from the Stanhope mine, bricks, tar, and grindstones. Newcastle derives its name from its ancient castle, founded by Robert of Normandy; and Leland tells us that in his time it was the best defended and strongest town in England. The wall of Hadrian passed through the site of the town, and some of its towers now remaining are used as halls of the corporate trades. The museum at Newcastle contains a splendid collection of Roman and other antiquities.

1 m. s. Saltwell House, Charles Bulmer, Esq. 2 m. w. Jesmond, Richard B. Sanderson, Esq. A neat mansion, built by the present proprietor in the decorated or perpendicular style of architecture. Jesmond Dean, Joseph Hawkes, Esq.

302¾ m. KILLING-
WORTH STA.

KILLINGWORTH, on Killingworth Moor. Newcastle races were held here until 1790, when it was enclosed for cultivation. 2 m. e. Earsden, Thomas Purvis, Esq.

306¾ m. CRAM-
LINGTON STA.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Andrew's, county of Northumberland. 1½ m. n. Hartford House, — Burdon, Esq. It is well situated on the wooded declivities of the Blyth, which in this neighbourhood affords very excellent landscapes. This manor paid fivepence one farthing as heriot to the abbots of St. Alban's. 3 m. further e. BLYTH, a sea-port town. Population, 1,921. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Blyth, where it empties itself into the German Ocean, and until late years consisted of a few irregular and narrow-formed streets. The port consists

thick, and the apartments vaulted. It was here that the cattle were secured at night against the incursions of the moss-troopers. Within is a deep well. The castle is a most interesting fabric, its strength and venerable appearance recalling vividly to the imagination the verses of yore, so powerfully described by the pen of the immortal Scott. Belsay has been the residence of the Middleton family from the earliest notice of the place in any existing record. In the reign of Edward III. it was forfeited by the rebellion of John de Middleton, but returned to the family in the 14th of Richard II., and has continued in it down to the present proprietor, who has assumed the name of Monck. The new family mansion stands at a short distance from the castle. The grounds are picturesque, and the situation extremely pleasant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. of which, is Capheaton Castle, Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart. The present mansion was built by Robert Trollope, architect of the old exchange at Newcastle, and was constructed on the site, and from the materials of the ancient Castle of Swinburnes (mentioned by Leland, temp. Henry VIII.), and completed in 1668. Three of the fronts are in their original state, but considerable additions have been made to the house since that period. The apartments are spacious, the library being 56 feet long, and the house is well-sheltered by thriving woods and plantations; the walks, pleasure-grounds, and gardens, are extensive, and are ornamented with a noble sheet of water, containing an area of upwards of 80 acres. This property has been in the uninterrupted possession of the ancient family of Swinburne for nearly 600 years. Many Roman coins and vessels of silver have been discovered at this seat, some of which are in the present baronet's possession. 3 m. from which, are Denham Hall; North Denham Hall; Kirke Hall, Sir William Lorraine, Bart.; Wallington Hall, Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. 2 m. n. of Belsay, is Bolam Hall, Lord Decies.

Cross River Blyth.

MORPETH. A parish, and municipal borough town, in the county of Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, here crossed by three bridges. Area of parish, 7,600 A.; population, 4,237; population of parliamentary borough, 7,160; corporation revenue (1848), £1,195. It returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 428. The town is surrounded by finely-wooded hills, and has a handsome town hall, and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI.: annual revenue, £220. Here is held one of the largest cattle markets in England, and among its institutions are several branch banks, mechanics' institute, and subscription library. The town was burnt down in 1215, by its inhabitants, to prevent its furnishing quarters to King John. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Mitford Castle, Mrs. Osbaldeston Mitford, near which is the ruins of the ancient castle, which was burnt down in 1215, by King John and his ruters, a band of Flemish troops, when they so miserably wasted this country. 2 m. w. of which is Meldon Park, Isaac Cookson, Esq. 3 m. n.w. Netherwhitton House, Thornton Trevelyan, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Rothley Park; near which is Rothley Castle, which from many points of view has the appearance of a seat of some ancient baron. It was built in the last century by Sir W. Blackett. 1 mile n.e. from Longwhitton is Stanton Park; close to which is Combe Hill.

LONGHURST. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. w. Longhirst House, William Lawson, Esq.

3 m. w. Cawsay Park, W. W. Ogle, Esq. 2 m. further Todburn Park. 1 m. n. of which is Lindon, C. W. Bigge, Esq. 1 m. n. Weldon Hall; near which is Brinckbourne Priory, Hodgson Cadogan, Esq.

ACKLINGTON, 1 m. n.w. Bank House. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Acton House, John H. Hodgson, Esq. 1 m. further, Swarland House. 1 m. n. of which is Newton Hall, Henry Reveley Mitford Esq. 9 m. w. ROTHBURY, a

310 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NETHER-
TON STA.313 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MORPETH
STATION.317 m. LONG-
HURST STA.

Cross Line Water.

320 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WID-
DRINGTON STA.325 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ACKLING-
TON STA.Cross the Coquet
River.

Cross River Blyth.

principally in the exportation of coal. The yearly rent for anchorage here, at 4*d.* per ship, in 1346, was only 3*s.* 4*d.*; however during the siege of Newcastle, in 1644, the coal trade flourished greatly, but subsequently experienced great depression; it was again revived, and now furnishes occupation to nearly 100 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of upwards of 15,000 tons. The produce of the Beddington Iron Works, which are about three miles distant, are brought down the river Blyth for shipment for London. The harbour, which is free at all times from obstruction, is secure even during the most tempestuous weather. There is a dry dock, capable of receiving four vessels, and a branch custom house connected with the establishment at Newcastle. The circular stone lighthouse was built by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., in 1788; and there is a beacon light, called the Basket Rock Light. Cowpen Hall, M. J. Sidney, Esq. To the north, between the Blyth and Wansbeck, is BEDLINGTON, a parish in Chester Ward. It was a royal franchise under the bishops of Durham, and enjoyed its own courts and officers, till it was stripped of those privileges by Henry VIII.; in all civil matters it is a member of the county of Durham. The monks of Durham, in their flight to Lindisfarne before the arms of the Conqueror, with the incorruptible body of St. Cuthbert, rested all night here. The ancient church enjoyed many privileges, and the purchasers of the lands after the Restoration, offered the King a large sum to confirm their rights for ninety-nine years; but instead of accepting it, he granted a commission of inquiry after all such purchases.

310½ m. NETHER-
TON STA.313½ m. MORPETH
STATION.

1½ m. E. BOTHALL, where there are the ruins of a castle, the property of the Duke of Portland. The castle was built by Sir Robert Bertram, in the reign of Edward III., and is noted thus in the "Bothool Baronry" of 1576: "To this manor of Bothoole belongeth ane castell, great chaulmer, pailer, vij. hed-chaulmers, one galare, butterie, pantrie, lardenor, kitchinge, an court, called the Yethouse, wharin there is a prison, a porter-lodge, and a toure called Banke Toure, a gardine, a nurice chapel, and an towre, called Ogle's Towre, and pastrie, with many other prettie beauldings here not speciefede, fair gardings and orchetts, wharin growes all kind of hearbes and flowres, and fine appiles, plumbes, peers, damselles, nuttes, cherries, to the black and reede, and also licories verie fyne, worth by the year, xxi." Of all these, only the gateway remains, and the outer walls, sadly shattered, and enclosing about two roods of land, scattered with fragments of buildings. The gateway is flanked on the north by two polygonal towers, fifty-three feet high, and on the south-west angle by a square turret, sixty feet high. The site of these ruins occupy a fine natural eminence in the midst of a deep valley, and washed on the south by the Wansbeck. The wood scene is picturesque. At a short distance east from the castle is the church, which contains a curious tomb in memory of the Ogles, made of alabaster.

4 m. E. WOODHORN.

317 m. LONG-
HURST STA.

Cross Line Water.

320½ m. WID-
DRINGTON STA.

1 m. N.E. WIDDRINGTON. A parochial chapelry, county Northumberland. Area, 4,510 a. Widdrington Castle, late Lord Bulkeley. 2 m. S.E. Cresswell House, Addison John Baker Cresswell, Esq.

325½ m. ACKLING-
TON STA.Cross the Coquet
River.

1½ m. E. HOGSTONE. 2 m. S.E. mouth of the river Coquet, which rises among the Cheviot Hills, pursues an eastward course by Hallington, Rothbury, and Felton, to Warkworth, immediately below which it falls into the sea.

market town and parish in the western division of Coquet Dale. On a brow of a hill on the south side of the river Coquet is Whitton Tower, formerly the seat of the Umfravills.

3 m. N.W. SHILBOTTLE. A parish in the eastern division of Coquet Dale Ward, county Northumberland. Coal of a superior quality is obtained here. 4 m. further EDLINGHAM, where there are the remains of an ancient castle built about the time of Henry II. It was the seat and manor of Sir Roger de Hastings, Knt., who bore a captain's commission in the expedition against the Moors in 1509. In the 10th of Elizabeth, it belonged to Thomas Swinburne, Esq., but heirs male failing in the reign of Charles I., it went by inheritance to the Swinburnes of Capheaton. The castle stands near the head of a narrow valley, and consists chiefly of one grey venerable tower.

About a mile before reaching Lisbury, the next station on the direct line, is a short one of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to ALNWICK, which is situated on the irregular declivity of an eminence arising from the river Alne, over which at the north extremity of the town, is a neat stone bridge of three arches; the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses, chiefly built of stone, are modern, and many of them elegant. The history of the town is so connected with that of the castle, that we need not refer to it. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, 12th of May, last Monday in July, first Tuesday in October, 28th of the same month, and the last Saturday before Christmas Day. Just through the town to the north-west is Hulne Abbey, the Duke of Northumberland. It stands in a woody and delightful solitude in Hulne Park. It was founded by Ralph Freeburn, a Northumberland gentleman, who had done good service in the holy wars in 1240. The outer walls and gateways are still entire, but the chapels, oratories, and offices are greatly dilapidated. The most perfect part of it is a noble tower, which was fitted up during the last century in the Gothic style. 4 m. from whence Eglington Park, Robert Ogle, Esq.; Roddam Hall, William Roddam, Esq. 3 m. w. Lemington Hall, John Allan Wickey, Esq. 1 m. further, Broome Park, William Burrell, Esq. 1 m. further, Thrunton Craggs. 1 m. further, Callaly Castle, E. J. Clavering, Esq., formerly the seat of William de Callaly, who held it and Yetlington by drendage and other services of Henry III., from whom they descended soon after the death of Henry to an ancestor of the present possessor. The tower at the west end of this mansion has marks of high antiquity; that in the east and the centre of the building are modern. The dining-room is 45 feet long and 25 feet high, elegantly stuccoed, and has a music gallery at each end. A range of high, rough hills, planted up their sides, and brown and craggy at their heads, sweep before the southern front at the distance of half a mile. Near Callaly is a conical hill, called Castle Hill, its top comprising about two acres, is girt by a high wall, and in the weakest place by a fosse seven yards deep, hewn out of the solid rock, and flanked on the outside with a wall. Down the western brow of the hill, about 100 paces, is another strong wall, its ruins measuring seven and a half yards at their base. The whole fortified area contains nearly six acres, and is difficult of access. There are several other ancient camps in this neighbourhood. Glanton Pike is also a conical exploratory hill; and near it, at Dear Street, beside Glanton Westfield, were found, in 1716, four "Restavens," one empty, the other containing each an urn filled with fine earth, charcoal, and human bones, bearing marks of fire; also near them two more urns of ordinary pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Glanton Westfield, a "celt" of the old mixed brass, well preserved, was turned up. By the side of the highway, over Hedgley Moor, is a square stone pillar, called Percy Cross, embossed with the arms of Percy and Lacy, and set up in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain here by Lord Montacute in a severe skirmish, in 1463, before the battle of Hexham. Near which are Dancing Hall, and Collingwood House.

328 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WARK-
WORTH STA.

Cross River Alne.

334 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALNWICK
STATION.

328 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WARK-
WORTH STA.

Cross River Alne.

WARKWORTH. A parish and village, county Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it; one mile from the North Sea, and here crossed by a stone bridge. Area of parish, 15,110 A. On the south bank of the Coquet, Warkworth Castle, Duke of Northumberland. It is in a very decayed state, but commands a splendid view. About one mile beyond, on the beautifully wooded bank of the Coquet, stands Warkworth Hermitage.

334 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ALNWICK
STATION.

Alnwick Castle, the Duke of Northumberland. This splendid pile, the outer walls of which enclose an area of five acres, stands on an eminence on the south bank of the river Alne, which in its circuitous course washes the beautiful lawns that surround the castle. It is believed that Alnwick Castle was founded by the Romans, the foundations of the buildings, with Roman mouldings, having been discovered when a part of the keep was taken down for repairs. The fretwork round the arch leading to the inner court is evidently of Saxon architecture, but under the Flag Tower was a more ancient gateway, that had been walled up, directly fronting the present outward gateway into the town. The walls of the castle are flanked by sixteen massy towers. It has three courts or wards. The inner court is entered by a gateway of great antiquity, flanked by two octagonal towers,



ALNWICK CASTLE, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ornamented with armorial escutcheons; erected about 1350. From the inner court in the centre of the citadel is a staircase of singular form, expanding like a fan, the roof enriched with a series of one hundred and twenty shields, with the quarterings and alliances of the Percy family. The apartments are magnificent, both as to proportion and decoration. This castle underwent a memorable siege in 1093 from Malcolm III. of Scotland, who, with his eldest son, Prince Edward, were slain before its walls. This event was commemorated by a cross erected on the spot where the King fell, which was restored by the Duchess of Northumberland in 1771. In the year 1174, William III., King of Scotland, was taken prisoner here during a siege, which is also commemorated by a monument, with this inscription: "William the Lion, King of Scotland, besieging Alnwick Castle, was here taken prisoner, 1174."

1 m. N. RENINGTON. A chapelry in the parish of Hemblington, the southern division of Bamborough ward, county Northumberland. The living is a perpetual curacy, united with that of Rock, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, endowed with £400 benefactions, and £800 royal bounty. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is very ancient. Rock Castle, C. Bosanquet, Esq.

1½ m. W. Charlton Hall, John Cay, Esq.

½ m. Ellingham Hall, Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart. 6 m. further, Chillingham Castle, Earl of Tankerville. In Chillingham Park is a breed of wild cattle, the only one in the island. In Hepburn Wood are the remains of an ancient keep, a strong, vaulted building, similar to many others in the northern counties. 2 m. W. Lilburn Tower, Edward John Collingwood, Esq.

SUCKER. A chapelry, parish Bamburg, county Northumberland. 2 m. S.W. Twizell House, Pridcaux John Selby, Esq. 5 m. further, New Hall. 2 m. further, WOOLLER. This place occupies the eastern declivity of the Cheviot Hills, and near it is the village of HEMBLETON, celebrated for the memorable victory gained by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV., over a Scottish army of ten thousand men, under the Earl of Douglas. The engagement took place on a plain 1 m. N.W. of the town, where a stone pillar has been erected, commemorative of the event. At Wooller are Wooller Cottage, Mrs. Silvertop; Ewart Park, Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.; Weetwood Hall, Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde. About 3 m. N.W. of Ewart Park is Flodden Field, celebrated for the victory gained over the Scots by the Earl of Surrey, 9th of February, 1513, the loss of the vanquished being twelve thousand men, including their King, James IV., and the flower of the nobility; that of the English only fifteen hundred. On the highest part of the Flodden Hill is a natural rock called the King's Chair, on account of James having made it his post of observation during the battle.

BELFORD. A market town and parish in the counties Northumberland and Durham. Area of parish, 9,380 A. The town, which is within two miles of the sea, is beautifully situated, and contains an extensive corn-market on Thursdays, and has a church, Dissenting chapels, and daily schools. Fairs, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and 23rd of August. 1 m. N.W. Middleton Hall, Stephen Fryer Gillum, Esq. 9 m. W. Earle Hall, Charles Selby, Esq.

1 m. S.W. Haggerstone House, Sir Edward Blount, Bart. 2 m. further, Cheswick House, John Strangways Donaldson Selby, Esq. 3½ m. N.W. Barmoor Castle, Frank Sitwell, Esq. 3 m. further, Ford Castle, Marquis of Waterford. 1 m. N. of which Etal, Earl of Glasgow. 1½ m. W. Pallinsburn Hall, G. Askew, Esq.

5 m. S.W. Norham Castle, John Hodgson Hinde, Esq. The castle stood on a high rock on the brink of the Tweed in 1121, but in 1138 the Scots, under King David, destroyed it. It was soon after rebuilt, particularly the great tower, which is still standing. In 1216 Alexander II., after investing it forty days with a mighty army, was obliged to raise the siege.

334½ m. LONG
HOUGHTON STA.

339½ m. CHRISTON
BANK STA.

342½ m. CHATHILL
STATION.

346 m. SUCKER
STATION.

348½ m. BELFORD
STATION.

Fenham Flats.

355½ m. BEAL
STATION.

360½ m. SCRE-
MERSTON STA.

362½ m. TWEED-
MOUTH STA.

Cross the Tweed.

334½ m. LONG HOUGHTON STA.	LONG HOUGHTON. A parish, county Northumberland. Area, 3,990 A. It has lead and coal mines. It is 3½ miles E.N.E. Alnwick. 1 m. N. Howick Castle, Earl Grey. This once ancient castle was taken down in 1787, when the present noble structure was commenced. It stands within a mile of the sea. Close to which is Cra'ster Tower, Thomas Wood Cra'ster, Esq.
339½ m. CHRISTON BANK STA.	2 m. E., on the sea coast, the ruins of Dunstonbrugh Castle, which was destroyed shortly after the battle of Hexham by Lords Wenlock and Hastings.
342½ m. CHATHILL STATION.	CHATHILL. 3 m. N.E. BEADNELL, a chapelry in the parish of Bamburgh, county Northumberland. The village is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, having a small harbour, and several vessels are employed in conveying lobsters, herrings, and other fish to London. Races were annually held here until 1826, when they were removed to Belford.
346 m. SUCKER STATION.	3 m. S.E. Bamburgh Castle. It stands upon a basalt rock of a triangular shape, accessible only to an enemy on the S.E., which is guarded by a deep, dry ditch, and a series of towers on the wall. Its crown is girt with walls and towers, which, on the land side, have been repaired; those on the E. are still ruinous. On a lofty point of the rock is a very ancient tower, which from its appearance challenges Saxon origin. The keep stands on the area of the rock, and is of that kind of building which prevailed at the Conquest. Within it is a draw-well, discovered in 1770, of the depth of one hundred and forty-five feet, cut through solid rock, of which seventy-five feet is whinstone. The remains of the chapel were found under a prodigious mass of land in 1773. The chancel is separated from the nave, and is thirty-six feet by twenty, and, after the Saxon fashion, semi-circular at the east end. The ancient font was discovered, and is preserved in the keep, and the altar has a passage round it. That it is one of the oldest castles in England may be inferred from the fact that Penda the Mercian besieged it in 672, and attempted to burn it. In 705 it was again besieged under Bithric, and nearly destroyed by the Danes in 993, but at the time of the Conquest was in good repair. It has subsequently undergone several sieges, but lost the greatest part of its beauty in a siege after the battle of Hexham. From that period it has suffered much by time and winds, but in 1757 it was repaired by Archdeacon Sharpe. Much since then has, however, been done, and it is matter of high gratification to see it now converted into apartments for the most wise and benevolent purposes.
348½ m. BELFORD STATION.	EASINGTON, at which there is a church of very ancient structure, and fine architecture. 2 m. from the coast is Holy Island. Though situated in Northumberland, and only ten miles from Berwick-on-Tweed, it is a parish in Highlandshire, county Durham. In 941 it was invaded and plundered by Malcolm I., King of Scotland. In the great civil war it was a station and parliamentary garrison, and in 1715 it was seized by the adherents of the Pretender, who were, however, soon dislodged by detachments of the King's troops from Berwick.
Fenham Flats.	
355½ m. BEAL STATION.	Haggerstone Castle, Lady Stanley; a modern house, built about sixty years since on the old Castle of Haggerstone. 1½ m. N. Goswick, a hamlet in the parish of Holy Island. This place, lying contiguous to a small bay of the North Sea, occupies the entrance to the main land between the sea and Holy Island.
360½ m. SCREMERSTON STA.	
362½ m. TWEEDMOUTH STA.	TWEEDMOUTH, a parish and village, county Durham, opposite Berwick, on the right bank of the Tweed. It forms a handsome suburb to Berwick, joined to it by a stone bridge. Area, 4,520 A. It contains a Gothic church, iron foundry, and an extensive salmon fishery.
Cross the Tweed	

North British Railway.**Left of Railway from London.**

BERWICK-ON-TWEED is a municipal and parliamentary borough, and sea-port town, county Northumberland, on the north bank of the Tweed, at its mouth. Area of parish, 5,120 a.; population of parish, 8,484; and of parliamentary borough, 12,578. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1846), 888; corporation revenue (1847), £11,364, arising from fisheries, lands, &c.; customs' revenue (1846), £15,728 14s.; registered shipping of port (1847), 4,584 tons. The aggregate burden of vessels entering and clearing out of the port has been for some years about 50,000 tons. The ancient town of Berwick is surrounded by fortifications, and, until the Reform Act, it was a free town, independent of both Scotland and England. It is now, however, an English county, for all purposes except Parliamentary elections. It is connected with Spittal and Tweedmouth, its suburbs, by a splendid old bridge of fifteen arches, erected temp. Charles I. There is also a remarkably fine bridge or viaduct over the river,

AYTON, county Berwick. A parish of Scotland, on the Ayr. Here are some traces of ancient camps.

RESTON.

OLD LAMSTORK, a maritime parish, counties Haddington and Berwick. Population, 604, of whom 138 are in the village, partly employed in the coal trade.

STENTRID, a parish, county Haddington.

DUNBAR, a royal, parliamentary, municipal borough, sea-port town, and parish, county Haddington, situated on an eminence at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. Population of parish, 4,471; population of town, 3,013; population of parliamentary borough, 2,978. In conjunction with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Jedburgh, it sends one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 149; corporation revenue (1844), £1,662. Dunbar is well built, and possesses many good modern residences, and a new Gothic parish church, an ancient town hall, fine assembly rooms,

LINTON, EAST, a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, county Haddington, situated on the river Tyne.

HADDINGTON. A very ancient royal borough, its charter being dated 1624. King Alexander II. was born here, and the famous Reformer, John Knox, is believed to have been a native of this town.

GLADSMUIR. The battle of Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was partly fought in this parish.

TRANENT. A small town, county Haddington.

*Distance from
London.*

363 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BERWICK
STATION.

369 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BURN-
MOUTH STA.

371 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. AYTON
STATION.

↪ Dunse Br.

375 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. RESTON
STATION.

380 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GRANT'S
HOUSE STA.

384 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. COCK-
BURN'S-PATH STA.

388 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. INNER-
WICK STA.

392 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. DUNBAR
STATION.

398 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LINTON
STATION.

400 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. EAST
FORTUNE STA.

404 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DREM
STATION.

↪ Haddington
Branch.

408 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LONG
NIDDRY STA.

411 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TRANENT
STATION.

North British Railway.*Distance from
London.***Right of Railway from London.**363 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BERWICK
STATION.

built for the North British Railway. The harbour of Berwick is sheltered by a pier of considerable extent. Among its principal structures we may cite a Gothic church of the 17th century, several Dissenting chapels, town hall, with an exchange and gaol attached, a governor's residence, pauper lunatic asylum, theatre, grammar and free schools, assembly rooms, public library, and infantry barracks. Manufactures of sail-cloth, cordage, and linen fabrics are here carried on, as well as a considerable iron foundry, in which steam-engine and mill machinery are made, and in the vicinity are several coal mines. Berwick has a good trade with Norway and the Baltic, from whence it imports timber, iron, stones, bones, hemp, cotton, and oil; and exports to London, &c., agricultural produce, coal, ale, wool, whiskey, and fish, particularly salmon—of which its fishery in the Tweed is still very productive. Races in July; markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fair, Friday in Trinity Week.

369 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BURN-
MOUTH STA.371 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. AYTON
STATION.

HIGHMOUTH, a sea-port, where there is a good fishery, a fine bay, and an excellent harbour.

375 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. RESTON
STATION.380 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GRANT'S
HOUSE STA.384 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. COCK-
BURN'S-PATH STA

COCKBURN'S-PATH, or COLBMAND'S-PATH, a parish of Scotland, county Berwick, in the vicinity of the North Sea. Here are remains of ancient forts, and Roman as well as Scottish antiquities. The district towards the south is very mountainous.

388 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. INNER-
WICK STA.

INNERWICK, or INVERWICK, county Haddington.

392 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. DUNBAR
STATION.

several public libraries, docks for ship-building, iron foundries, and factories for sail-cloths, cordage, &c., and some breweries, distilleries, &c. The picturesque ruins of its celebrated castle have an imposing aspect at sea. The harbour is accessible to vessels of three hundred tons, although the entrance is rendered difficult by the rocks which abound here. Its imports are coal and foreign grain; exports, whiskey, corn, and fish, for London. Market, Tuesday.

398 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LINTON
STATION.400 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. EAST
FORTUNE STA.North Berwick
Branch 67404 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DREM
STATION.

WHITEKIRK AND TYRMINGHAME, a united parish of Scotland. Population, 1,170. Near here are Whitekirk House, and Tyrminghame House.

408 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LONG
NIDDRY STA.411 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TRANENT
STATION.

ABERLADY, a village on the Frith of Forth. At spring-tides vessels of seventy tons reach its small bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

LONG NIDDRY, a village, county Haddington, remarkable only for its antiquity, and general aspect of decay.

Dalkeith Castle, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

415½ m. INVERESK
STATION.

DUDDINGSTON. A parish, county Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth, and comprising the borough of Portobello, and the villages Loppa and Duddingston, with a beautiful demesne of the Marquis of Abercorn. The church is Saxon, and beautifully situated on the borders of Duddington Lock, which skirts the base of Arthur's Seat. There is an ancient causeway between the village and Portobello.

418½ m. PORTO-
BELLO STA.

421½ m. EDIN-
BURGH STA.

Peterborough, Boston, and Lincoln.

On this very important branch of the Great Northern Line, which traverses a perfectly level country, the works are confined principally to embankments, and the necessary bridges for passing the rivers, streams, and canals with which the district abounds, and to such works as were requisite for securing the proper foundations of the line in a wet and fenny country. The bridges between the Loop Junction (about three miles from Peterborough) and Gainsborough, number twenty-five, twelve of which carry roads over the railway, and thirteen by which the railway is carried over roads; to these may be added forty-three viaducts over rivers and streams, making a total of sixty-eight. All these works are constructed principally of timber. The most remarkable on the line are the Boston and Bardney Bridges, and the Longwood Viaduct. Boston Bridge is five hundred and seventy-two yards in length, crossing the river Witham; and the openings, including those on land, amount to seventy-eight, rising about thirty feet above the surface of the water.

Left of Railway from London.

Great Northern Line.

*Distance from
London.*

2½ m. N.W. **MARKET DEEPING**, a market town, in the county of Lincoln. This county was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts at a very early date. Of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, this shire formed an important part, the northern portion being wrested from that kingdom by Edwin, of Northumbria. In 827, at Caistor, Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated Wiglaf, King of Mercia; and this part of the English territory being exposed by its locality to the incursions and ravages of the Danes, their sanguinary assaults was wreaked upon it with especial fury and violence. Early in the year 870 they destroyed the monastery of Bardney, and devastated the country all round with fire and sword. The latter end of the same year, Algar, Earl of Mercia, gave the Pagans battle, and routed them with great slaughter and the death of three of their kings. In 1174, Roger de Mowbray, an adherent of Prince Henry, in his rebellion against his father, Henry II., for a considerable time maintained an obstinate defence in the Isle of Axholme; and this isle, in the reign of Henry III., afforded a retreat to many of the disaffected nobles after the battle of Evesham. During the Civil War this county was the theatre of considerable military transactions. Grantham, Ancaster, Gainsborough, and Horncastle were, in 1643, respectively the scenes of slaughter; and in May, 1644, the Earl of Manchester stormed Lincoln, and captured its governor, Colonel Fane, with about 800 men. Market Deeping derives its name from the lowness of the land. The manor of Deeping was granted to the Abbey of Croyland in the time of the Saxons, and the grant confirmed by the King of Mercia in 860. Market-day, Thursday.

81½ m. PEAKIRK,
CROWLAND, AND
DEEPING STA.

415½ m. INVERESK
STATION.

INVERESK, a village, and maritime parish, in the county of Edinburgh, in which is situated the town of Musselburgh.

418½ m. PORTO-
BELLO STA.

PORTOBELLO lies in a plain on the south shore of the Frith of Forth. It is a very fashionable watering-place for the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and has admirable hot, and other salt-water baths, assembly rooms, &c. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and sea-port town, in the county of Edinburgh. With Leith and Musselburgh it unites in returning one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 238. Here is a branch bank, and amongst its factories may be cited glass, lead, mustard, and soap, with potteries and brickworks. The borough was founded in 1762, and is governed by a provost and two bailies.

421½ m. EDIN-
BURGH STA.

Peterborough, Boston, and Lincoln.

Bardney Bridge, about one mile beyond the Bardney Station, is seven hundred and twenty-nine yards in length, with one hundred and three openings, one of which over the Witham, is of fifty-three feet span on the square, and one hundred on the skew, and twenty-two feet in height from the surface of the river. The line now runs by the side of the river nearly from Lincoln to Boston.

The Longwood Viaduct, near Fiskerton, is three hundred and seventy yards long, and has fifty-six openings, the height of the whole being only twelve feet. All other works upon this line beyond the usual character of railway construction, were rendered necessary by the natural formation of the soil, and the difficulties it presented for the formation of solid foundations; these were all admirably surmounted by the skill and talent of the engineer; but the *modus operandi* would be of no interest to the general or non-professional reader.

Distance from
London.

Right of Railway from London.

51½ m. PEAKIRK,
CROWLAND, AND
DEEPING STA.

Peterborough (see Great Northern).

PEAKIRK, a parish, county Northampton; area, 630 A., situated on high ground, at the extremity of the fens of Lincoln. 5 m. N. from which is CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, a market-town, county Lincoln, with an area of 20,070 A. It is a place of great antiquity, as, during the Heptarchy, St. Guthlac, in the reign of Cenred, King of Mercia, took refuge in a hermitage there, and in 716, near the hermitage, Ethelbald founded a Benedictine monastery. This monastery was built upon an artificial foundation, on ground so rotten, "that a man might thrust a pole down-right thirty foote deepe." For—

"Guthlake, the king, his bounty here doth bestow
On an abbey faire, with much expense to reare,
But seeing that the waterist fenne below
These ground-works laid with stones unneath could beare;
So quavring, softe, and moiste, the bases were.
He caused piles made of good heart of oake,
Pitch'd down to be with maine commanders stroke;
Then nine leagues off men sand in barges brought,
Which once fast ramm'd by painfule workman's hand,
Of rotten earth good solid ground was wrought,
On which for aye such workes might fairly stande,
And thus by his devise of new plantation,
The church stands firme and hath a sure foundation."

This structure was destroyed by the Danes in 870, was rebuilt in 948, and, by an accidental fire, reduced to a heap of ruins in 1091; was again rebuilt in 1112, and, about the year 1150, again partially destroyed by fire;

There are several fairs held here annually, three of which are for the sale of wood only, and the others, seven or eight, for the sale of cattle. From this place to Croyland, and thence to Spalding, "Egelrick, Abbott of Croyland, afterwards Bishop of Durham, made for the ease of travellers through the midst of a vast forest, and of most deepe fennes, a sound causey of wood and sand, and called it after his owne name." The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is an ancient structure, containing many portions of its original Norman architecture. The town traces its origin to Richard de Rulos, chamberlain to William the Conqueror. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. is WEST DEEPING, in the county of Lincoln. The church is a handsome building of the early English style of architecture. 2 m. s. MAXEY, a parish, county Northampton. The church is a very ancient structure, principally in the Norman style. In this parish are nine bridges, adjoining each other, called Lolham Bridges, which were constructed by the Romans. 2 m. further s. HELFSTONE. In the centre of the village is a very ancient cross, date and origin unknown. The church has traces of the Norman, with insertions of the early English style of architecture. It is the birth-place of the peasant poet Clare.

1 m. s. NORTHBOROUGH. In the church, which is a fine specimen of the Norman style, is a monument, with other memorials to the family of Claypole, one of whom married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and was created a baronet in 1657. Their ancient mansion, a beautiful specimen of the decorative style, has been converted into a farm-house. A short distance from Northborough is Woodcroft Castle. Little of the ancient structure now remains.

ST. JAMES DEEPING, a parish, county Lincoln. Shortly after the Conquest, a lofty bank was raised to protect the land from the overflowing of the river Welland, and at one end of the bank is the above parish.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet of Deeping. A neat church was erected here about the year 1844.

2 m. n. PINCHBECK, where are some considerable remains of an ancient mansion, which formerly bore the name of Pinchbeck Hall, the name of its owner, but having passed into the possession of the Otway family, is now called Otway Hall. It appears to have been originally a large building erected about the time of Henry VIII; it was moated round, and a few of the windows have square lights, with pointed heads; the chimneys are remarkably lofty, and the gable-ends have at the sides and ends many pinnacles, crowned with ornamental balls. In the gardens of this mansion were discovered, in the year 1742, a large brass commodus, on the reverse a woman sitting on a globe, with her right hand extended, and in her left a Victory. Since then several pipes of baked earth have been found here. The estate is the property of Thomas Buckworth, Esq. Pinchbeck House, Captain Browne.

SURFLEET, county Lincoln. Area of parish, 3,730 A. Here is a large heronry, one of the few existing in this country. Surfleet House, Mrs. Esdaile. 2 m. n. Cressy House, — Smith, Esq.; close to which is Monk's Hall; a little further, QUADRING; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, DONINGTON.

SUTTERTON. 1 m. w. WEGTOFT. 2 m. n.w. SWINESHEAD, at which there was an abbey for Cistercian monks, to which King John escaped after the loss of his baggage in crossing the Cross Keys Wash. The ruins of the monastery have entirely disappeared, Swineshead Abbey, the seat of H. Ingram, Esq., having been erected by a portion of the materials.

KIRTON, county Lincoln. Area of parish, 10,550 A.

It is traditionally affirmed that large vessels could formerly sail up the river Witham from Boston to Lincoln, which report seems to be corroborated by the fragments of vessels that have frequently been found near its

83 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ST. JAMES
DEEPING STA.

87 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LITTLE-
WORTH AND
DEEPING FEN
STATION.

93 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SPALDING
STATION.

96 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SURFLEET
STATION.

100 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALGAR-
KIRK STA.

103 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. KIRTON
STATION.

107 m. BOSTON
STATION.

it was, however, soon restored, and flourished until the dissolution of monasteries, at which time its revenue was £1,217 5s. 11d. During the parliamentary war, it was occupied as a garrison, and, by those ruthless and fanatic emissaries, almost entirely demolished. The remains consist of the western piers, of the eastern portion in the Norman style, and of some of the nave and aisles of the old abbey church, the south piers and arches, and part of the clerosty, also the west front, highly enriched and ornamented with several statues of kings and abbots. The roof of that portion now used as the parish church is finely groined, the windows large, and decorated with elegant tracery. In the interior is a very ancient font, divided into compartments, a cylindrical stoup, some fine screen-work, and several curious ancient monuments. The first tuneable bells hung in England pealed their melody forth from this abbey. Numerous stone coffins, containing bones and various relics, have been dug up from the foundations of this pile, which are traceable to a considerable distance. In the centre of the town is a triangular stone bridge, built about the year 941, and may be regarded as an object of the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe. The bridge consists of three piers or abutments, whence spring three pointed arches, which unite their groins in the centre. The ascent is very steep, but it is used for foot-passengers only. The market has lately been re-established. The town, instead of being, as formerly, inaccessible, is now approached on all sides by excellent roads, and the drainage so efficient that it almost ceases to be classed with the fens.

83½ m. ST. JAMES
DEEPIING STA.

1 m. E. Waldron Hall, now converted into a farm-house. The park and grounds have also been devoted to agricultural purposes.

87½ m. LITTLE-
WORTH AND
DEEPIING FEN
STATION.

DEEPIING FEN, part of which is extra-parochial, and part in the parish of Crowland.

93½ m. SPALDING
STATION.

SPALDING, a market-town, county Lincoln; a place of considerable antiquity, as, in the time of the Saxons, a cell was founded here by Therold de Buckenhale. In 1074, the manor of Spalding was given by Jno. Talbois, nephew of the Conqueror, to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers, and became an alien priory to that monastery. It subsequently was raised to an abbey, and so continued until the general suppression. A portion of the abbey buildings yet remains, part of which is converted into tenements, and the other is ruins. Many relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The town is well built, paved, and lighted. The river Welland, which runs through the centre of the town, is navigable for small vessels. Ayscough Fee Hall, Maurice Johnson, Esq. 7 m. E. HOLBEACH. 4½ m. further, SUTTON ST. MARY'S.

96½ m. SURFLEET
STATION.

FOSDYKE, a parish, county Lincoln. Between this place and Surfleet, and various directions in the immediate neighbourhood, are several Roman embankments.

100¼ m. ALGAR-
KIRK STA.

ALGARKIRK is a parish in the county of Lincoln, parts Holland; area, 6,050 A. A curious statue in the churchyard is said to represent Algar, King of Mercia, who, with his gallant stewards, Bybuston and Leofrick, so valiantly opposed the incursions of the Danes, over whom near this place he obtained a decisive victory in 870, but paid for it by his life on the following day.

103¼ m. KIRTON
STATION.

1 m. E. at FRAMPTON. Frampton Hall, Charles Keightley Tunnard, Esq.

107 m. BOSTON
STATION.

BOSTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port, and market-town, county of Lincoln, parts Kesteven, is situated on the river Witham, over which is a handsome iron bridge of one arch, 86 feet span and about

channel: at present, however, the river is navigable as far as Lincoln for small steam-boats. Its current before these improvements was so slow, that the mud accumulated in the channel, and consequently many serious inundations have from time to time taken place. By the roll of the "high fleet" of Edward III., Boston appears to have been then a considerable place, for it furnished a quota of 16 ships to the "maritime militia." Subsequent to that, the town gradually declined in the commercial scale, and about a century ago it sunk so low as nearly to lose the whole of its trade, owing to the navigation of the Witham being choked with silt. The barges, or flat vessels, which required only a small draught of water, could then reach the quays only at high spring-tides. But on cutting a new channel from the town to Dogdyke, an extent of 12 miles, the river was again rendered navigable. Formerly Boston had several religious houses, among which was St. Botolph's Priory, founded, according to Leland, by St. Botolph, in the time of the Saxons, whence the town derived both its origin and its name. Besides which, there was a priory near the sea, dedicated to St. Mary; four friaries of Austin, Black, Grey, and White Friars; and three colleges, dedicated to St. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter.

7 m. s.w. Havérholme Priory, The Earl of Winchilsea. This manor was given by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Cistercian monks of Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, in the year 1137, that they might build an abbey of that order, but after having made some progress in the same, they pretended not to like the situation, and therefore removed to Louth Park; the bishop then gave it to the Order of St. Gilbert, in whose hands it remained until the dissolution. Numerous additions were made to the old remains in 1788, corresponding with the improvements of the place. The house and grounds occupy an area of about 300 acres, fronting an island between two branches of the river Slea.

4 m. s.w. TIMBERLAND. 3 m. further, KIRBY GREEN. 1 m. N. of which, SCOPWICK. 1 m. further, at BLANKNEY, Blankney Hall, Charles Chaplin, Esq.

6 m. w. DUNSTON. 3 m. further, on the heath, Dunston Pillar, at the top of which a lantern used to be placed to guide the traveller across the heath.

4 m. s.w. Nocton Park, Earl of Ripon. The mansion is a very handsome erection, and consists of a body and two wings, with turretted angles, and cupolas at top, with an octangular cupola rising from the centre.

4 m. s.w. POTTERHANWORTH.

113 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. LAX-GRICK STA.

115 m. DOGDYKE STATION.

118 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. TATTERSHALL STA.

122 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. KIRKSTEAD STA.

125 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. STIXWOLD STA.

126 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SOUTHREY STA.

129 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. BARDNEY STATION.

East Lincolnshire
Branch (→)

five miles from the sea. Area of parish, 5,220 A.; population, 12,942. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 1,083; corporate revenue (1846), £4,884; customs' revenue, £40,064; registered shipping of port (1847), 186 vessels—aggregate burden, 8,768 tons. It is a polling-place for the Kesteven division of the county. The town is divided by the river; it is well-built, paved, and lighted, but it suffers from the want of good water. The church of Boston, erected A.D. 1309, is an elegant, spacious, and highly interesting fabric, dedicated to St. Botolph, and is said to be the largest religious edifice without cross aisles in the kingdom, the tower, which forms a landmark visible for forty miles, is 281 feet in height, and has been compared with that of the cathedral of Antwerp; in beauty, however, there are few, if any, which surpass it. The interior of the church is richly ornamented, and the altar, which is of the Corinthian order, in oak, is adorned with a fine copy of Rubens' celebrated picture, "The taking down from the Cross," one of the greatest ornaments of the cathedral to which we have adverted. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was one of the most important commercial ports of the kingdom. It was the birthplace of the celebrated John Fox, the Martyrologist. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; cattle fairs, May 4th and 5th, August 5th, and December 11th; horse fair, from 20th to 30th November.

113 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. LAN-
GRICK STA.

115 m. DOGDYKE
STATION.

118 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. TATTER-
SHALL STA.

TATTERSHALL, a neat market-town, county of Lincoln. Area of parish, 3,840 A. The church, which is cruciform, is one of the most spacious and elegant structures of the kind in the county. It was made collegiate A.D. 1438, by Ralph Lord Cromwell; but it has suffered great dilapidations from neglect and other causes. It formerly possessed very rich stained glass windows, and beautifully carved oak stalls, screen, &c. Many of the windows are now blocked up, and the rich decorations were destroyed by exposure to the air. Two beautiful brass figures of Lord and Lady Cromwell lie before the altar. Here are also the remains of Tattershall Castle, belonging to the Cromwell family. 5 m. E. **NEW BOLINGBROKE**. 2 m. N. **Revesby Abbey**, J. Banks Stanhope, Esq., near which is an encampment of the Broad Foss, measuring 300 feet by 100 feet.

6 m. N.W. **Scrivelsby Court**, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., the Hon. the Champion. This manor is held by barony and grand serjeantry, namely, that at the coronation of the king he should attend well-armed, prepared to defend the right and title of the king and kingdom against all comers. 2 m. further, **HORNCastle**. Situated on the river Bane, which is navigable from its junction with the Witham. Here are some remains of Roman fortifications.

122 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. KIRK-
STEAD STA.

KIRKSTEAD, where there are the ruins of an old Cistercian abbey. **Kirkstead Hall**. About 2 m. from which stands **Moor Tower**, or **Tower of Moor**. It is a singular octangular building, with a winding staircase, no doubt used in former times as a watch-tower to Tattershall Castle.

125 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. STIX-
WOLD STA.

STIXWOLD. 3 m. further, **WOODHALL**; beyond which, 3 m., **HORNCastle**.

126 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SOUTH-
REY STA.

2 m. N.E. **BUCKNALL**. **Tupholme Hall**. 2 m. further, **Gautby Hall**, **Robert Vyner, Esq.**

128 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BARDNEY
STATION.

BARDNEY, is a parish of 3,490 A., parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln. On a barrow here is a cross erected to the memory of **Ethelred, King of Mercia**, buried underneath. Bardney has a free school, with a revenue of £160 per annum. 5 m. N. **WRAGBY** (see **Lincoln and Market Rasen Railway**). Close to which is the ruins of **Bardney Abbey**.

AYINGTON.

1 m. S.E. Canwick Hall, Colonel Sibthorp, M.P. An elegant mansion, of modern style of architecture. 6 m. W. Doddington Hall, G. R. P. Jarvis, Esq.; close to which is The Jungle, Russell Collett, Esq. Owing to the marshy nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, an artificial trench, called the Foss Dyke, in the year 1211 was made, or materially altered by King Henry I., whereby vessels were enabled to be navigated from the Trent to Lincoln. The country being exceedingly flat, it became unnavigable from the increasing accumulation of mud, which rendered it useless for the purposes intended.

2 m. S.W. Thorney Hall, Rev. Charles Neville, M.A.

MARTON. The Roman Tile Bridge Lane passes through this parish, which is bounded on the left by the river Trent. Stow Park, John Landell, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. LITTLEBROUGH, where there is a church partly Roman.

LEA. Lea Hall, Sir Henry John Anderson, Bart.

2 m. W. BECKINGHAM, with the hamlet of Sutton, is a village and parish, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Witham, in the wapentake of Lovedon. The soil is mostly clay, and of good meadow quality. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, in the early English style of architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a beautiful tower, surmounted with eight pinnacles, and containing six fine-toned bells. The church has recently been repaired and restored; the west arch opened, and a handsome stained glass window put in. On the north side of the church is a beautiful Norman doorway. In this parish the poor have a small portion of land let out to them in gardens. The Hall, C. G. Milnes, Esq., is surrounded by neatly laid-out pleasure-grounds. 3 m. further, GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, anciently called Greenhalede. Its very description calls it so, from its lofty situation on a hill overlooking the wide extent of Missencar. On this spot are several swelling mounds, which, were it not for their size, might be supposed artificial from their very bases. On these, however, have been thrown up three others. They are evidently the remains of Saxon or Danish work, and the part still called the Parks. It has been recorded to have belonged to a Saxon Lord.

133 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. FIVE-MILE HOUSE STA.
135 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WASHINGTONBOROUGH STA.

Nottingham and Newark
← Branch.

138 m. LINCOLN STATION.

144 m. SAXILBY STATION.

148 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARTON STATION.

151 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEA STA.

155 m. GAINSBOROUGH STA.

Sheffield and East
← Retford Br.

BAUTRY STATION
(See
Great Northern).

Eastern Counties Railway.

The Eastern Counties Railway offers more advantages to the tourist in the shape of facilities for observing the landscape than almost any other line; for, from its construction on a nearly level surface, the traveller's view is not interrupted by long tunnels or interminable cuttings, but throughout the whole line he sees the country as well as from a coach road, and hence the alleged monotony of the district passed over is compensated for in one most essential particular.

It will at once be seen that the level nature of this district offered the greatest facilities for the construction of railways, and so early as 1836 Acts of Parliament were

133 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FIVE-
MILE HOUSE STA.

135 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WASH-
INGBOROUGH STA.

Lincoln and
Market Rasen
Branch. 67

138 m. LINCOLN
STATION.

FISKERTON.

LINCOLN. 2 m. N. Burton Hall, Earl of Warwick. 4 m. further, Hackthorn, Weston Cracroft, Esq. 2 m. further, Summer Castle; close to which is Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough.

144 m. SAXILBY
STATION.

SAXILBY.

148 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARTON
STATION.

1 m. E. STOWE. The church is a very ancient building, in the Norman style, with the upper part of the tower, west window, and other portions of a later date. Burton Hall, Earl of Warwick. The woods and park form a striking feature as seen from the cliff north of Lincoln.

151 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEA STA.

2 m. E. UPTON. 1 m. N. of which, HEAPHAM.

155 m. GAINS-
BOROUGH STA.

GAINSBOROUGH, an ancient market-town and parish, county of Lincoln, situated on the Trent—which is here crossed by an elegant bridge of three fine elliptical arches, opened in 1791—about 21 miles from its junction with the Humber. Such a national outlet on the eastern coast having been considered, in 1840 Gainsborough was constituted a sea-port, and now by means of canals connecting it with the Midland Counties, exports the manufactures of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield. Area of parish, 7,210 A.; population, 7,860. The town, which consists principally of one long street running parallel with the river, is densely built, yet clean, well-paved, and lighted. Its church is a modern structure, although the tower is said to have been erected by the Knights Templars. The most curious ancient building it possesses, is called “John of Gaunt’s Palace;” but upon what authority we know not. It contains three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south, and is chiefly composed of oak timber framing; its western exterior consists of a stack of huge brick chimneys; and at the north-east corner is an embattled tower. On the north side is a building that was formerly the chapel; the arches in the hall have niches, containing the figures of kings, warriors, &c.; and the whole building, though in a ruinous state, merits attention.

Gainsborough and
Grimsby Br. 67

BAUTRY STATION
(See
Great Northern).

6 m. N.W. WALKRINGHAM. In the church of which there is a fine tomb. 2 m. N. Misterton, John Corringham, Esq. and John Lowthrop, Esq.

Eastern Counties Railway.

obtained for the formation of two distinct lines, one in a northerly direction, towards Cambridge, called the Northern and Eastern; and the other easterly, towards Colchester, called the Eastern Counties. The Colchester line was partially opened in 1839, and the Northern and Eastern to Broxbourne in 1840. It soon became apparent that it was the interest of both companies to unite; an Act was accordingly obtained, and in 1844 they amalgamated, preserving the distinctive title of the Eastern Counties Railways. In 1845 the Cambridge line had reached Bishop’s Stortford, when it was extended to Brandon, and joined to the Norfolk Railway, which carried it on to Norwich. The

Colchester line had also been joined to another company, the Eastern Union, and in 1846 it reached Ipswich. Both these lines, however, had been constructed on a gauge of five feet, differing from the national uniform gauge of four feet eight inches and a half, and also from the Great Western's of seven feet. This error, which virtually excluded them from the general system of English railways, was quickly perceived, and the gauge reduced to four feet eight inches and a half, that is, the rails were placed three inches and a half closer together, and all new carriages, locomotive engines, and rolling stock were constructed three inches narrower, and the old ones reduced by the same extent. This, of course, was accomplished at a considerable expense, but with no delay, for so perfect were the arrangements, that not a single accident, nor an hour's detention to the traffic, occurred. On the junction with the Norfolk Railway, the traffic thrown upon the Cambridge line was so overwhelming, that the Company really had not sufficient plant to carry on the business of the line, and some confusion and irregularity arose. Some early casualties have given the line a most discreditable notoriety, which engendered a sort of mania among the public for exaggerating every trivial irregularity into a most formidable and momentous occurrence, though, in many cases, incidents in every respect similar, and often far more alarming, on other lines, have scarcely been noticed. It will probably astonish many readers, even old Eastern Counties' travellers, to learn that from a Parliamentary Return dated February 6th, 1851, made to the Commissioners of Railways for the half year ending June 30th, 1850, though 1,537,868 passengers were conveyed over 1,185,628 miles of railway on the Eastern Counties line, not a single passenger was killed from causes depending upon the Company or its management. The same remark holds good during nearly the last five years, no passenger having been deprived of life, except by his own neglect or incaution, since July, 1846. There is no other railway in the Kingdom of one quarter the length of the Eastern Counties that can say as much. This difficulty also was overcome, and there is now no railway in the world where more attention is paid to the comfort of the passenger than on the Eastern Counties. Whatever other faults may be found, this, at all events, must be admitted, that too great praise cannot be awarded to the officers and servants for their civility to travellers, and for their readiness to give any information required—items not always met with as readily as could be desired on the principal lines of railway in England.

This Company possesses 322 miles of territory, of which 228 miles are its own property. These different lines are distributed as follows :

LINEs NOW OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

	Miles.
London to Colchester	51½
Stratford to Brandon	84½
Ely to Peterborough	28½
March to Wisbeach	8
Cambridge to St. Ives	12½

[Carried forward 184½

Left of Railway from London.

Victoria Park. (See account of London, p. 12.)

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, county Middlesex; it is separated from Stratford, Essex, by the river Lea. Area of parish, 630 A.; population, 4,626. It is on the Roman highway, and has a very ancient church, and two free schools, one of which has an annual revenue of £500. Earl Cottage, Mrs. Anderson; Dorick Lodge, William Barnes, Esq.; Coborn Lodge, Henry Ford and William Gagen, Esqrs.; Tredegar House, Mrs. Gibson; Lambourne Cottage, James Oliver, Esq.; Coborn House, R. Sweeting, Esq.; Bow Lodge, E. H. Wulff.

*Distance from
London.*

1 M. MILE END
STATION.

2½ M. VICTORIA
PARK AND BOW
STATION.

Camden Town
and Blackwall
Railway 67

3½ M. STRATFORD
STATION.

Enter Essex

	Miles
Brought forward	184
St. Ives to March	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Broxbourne to Hertford	6
Stratford to North Woolwich	5
Maldon to Braintree	12
Edmonton to Enfield	3
	<hr/> 228

LINES WORKED BY THE COMPANY.

Brandon to Yarmouth	58
Wymondham to Fakenham	24
Reedham to Lowestoft	12
Chesterford to Newmarket	18
	<hr/> 118

The Company also supplies locomotive power and carriages to the Chesterford and Newmarket Company.

In the construction of these various lines the Company have spent a capital amounting to £12,998,207, raised by means of shares, and the work of the line is carried on by a staff numbering 2,933 officers and men, located at 103 stations, forming altogether one of the most important and influential corporations in the country.

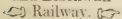
On leaving the Bishopsgate Station, the line for a mile and a half runs on a viaduct of arches level with the tops of the adjoining houses, passing through a densely populated neighbourhood till we arrive at the Stratford works, comprising the locomotive engine and carriage factory, erected at a cost of about £100,000, and occupying, with its various yards, nearly twenty acres, the engine-room alone covering one acre and a quarter. The extent of the works here may be imagined from the fact that the operations of the line are carried on by 203 engines, 164 first-class, 154 second-class, and 164 third-class carriages, 241 horse-boxes, carriage-trucks, and luggage-vans, 2,151 goods-waggons, 679 sheep and cattle-waggons, 807 trucks, and 49 breaks, all of which require periodical repairs.

The only embankment of any importance is that of Wendon, which is 70 feet high, and the only tunnels are at a short distance from Wendon, where the line runs through two; the first 500 yards long, and the second 400. And here we may observe that the construction of these tunnels affords a striking instance of the perfection to which the art of engineering is now brought. One tunnel was begun at both ends, and so accurately were the works conducted, that the two borings met each other midway to within an inch.—(*Abridged, by permission, from the "Eastern Counties Railway and Illustrated Guide."*)

Distance from
London.

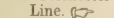
1 M. MILE END
STATION.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. VICTORIA
PARK AND BOW
STATION.

Caunden Town
and Blackwall
Railway. 

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. STRATFORD
STATION.

Enter Essex.

Chelmsford
and Colchester
Line. 

Right of Railway from London.

Bow. (See Stratford.)

STRATFORD, OR STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, on the river Lea, crossed by an ancient bridge in the parish of West Ham, county of Essex. Area, 5,160 A.; population, 12,738. It has a fine church, numerous chapels, distilleries, chemical and print-works, flour-mills, &c. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. WEST HAM. Forest Gate, C. R. Daines, Esq.; Ham House, Samuel Gurney, Esq.; West Ham Abbey, Richard Tebb, Esq.

This station takes its name from a neat iron bridge over the river Lea, on the Layton Road. 1 m. S.W. UPPER CLAPTON, which, with LOWER CLAPTON, forms a hamlet in the parish of HACKNEY, and extends from Hackney Church to Stamford Hill. The London Orphan Asylum, founded 1813, for the maintenance and education of destitute orphans, is a handsome building of light-coloured brick, with a lawn in front, and gardens behind, situated on a gentle elevation at Lower Clapton. The number of children in this institute generally exceeds three hundred. Summit Cottage, Richard Birkett, Esq.; Springfield House, Thomas Bros. Esq.; High Hill Ferry, J. Burch, Esq.; The Lodge, C. S. Butler, Esq.; Willow Cottage, J. R. Gibson, Esq.; Springhill House, J. Greatorex, Esq.; Springfield Cottage, W. C. Wright, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. STAMFORD HILL.

TOTTENHAM. The Yewes, James Dean, Esq.; Downhill House, John Lawford, Esq.; Whitehall, Charles Soames, Esq.

1 m. W. Bruce Castle. A modern building, on the site of an ancient castellated mansion, which was the residence of Robert Bruce (son of the King of Scotland), who died in 1303.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. UPPER EDMONTON. Bush Hill, W. Brackenridge, Esq.; The Hyde, Mark Capper, Esq.; Bush Hill Park, Mrs. Currie; Trafalgar Cottage, C. J. Lloyd, Esq.; Rose Hall, William Lomas, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. PONDER'S END. Eagle House, William Waller, Esq.; Durant's Harbour, William Maxwell, Esq.

WALTHAM CROSS. A hamlet in Cheshunt parish; derives its name from one of those elegant stone crosses which the pious Edward I. erected in memory of his beloved and faithful consort Queen Eleanor, who died at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in November 1291. Her heart was interred in Lincoln Cathedral, but her body was brought to London, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. At each of the places where it had been rested during this journey Edward afterwards erected a cross, of which only those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham now remain. 1 m. W. Theobald's Park, Sir Henry Meux, Bart. It was formerly the residence of the great Lord Burleigh, where, as his guest, Queen Elizabeth frequently resided, and held her Court in great magnificence; it was afterwards a favourite palace and hunting-seat of King James I., and the occasional residence of Charles I., who there received the petition from both Houses of Parliament in 1642, immediately before taking the field against them. A great portion of the palace was pulled down in 1650, and the materials sold to pay the army. Since then the seat has disappeared, and not a vestige of it remains. The present house, standing in a park of 205 acres, is a handsome brick mansion, built on an eminence at a short distance from the New River, which runs through the grounds, and a mile north-west from the site of the palace.

CHESHUNT. Here is a college, a branch of the University of London, instituted by the Countess of Huntingdon, the students of which are provided with the means of procuring a first-rate education. Cheshunt Park, A. T. Russell, Esq.; Walnut-Tree House, William Stowburt, Esq.; Clock House, F. R. Crowder, Esq.; Cheshunt House, Sir G. B. Prescott, Bart., was formerly the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. It is a plain brick structure, which has undergone many alterations since the Cardinal's time.

BROXBOURNE, county of Herts. Area of parish, 4,580 A. The church, a very fine structure, has great claims to the notice of the traveller. Broxbourne Bury, George Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., is a spacious edifice, in the centre of a fine park. King James I. was here entertained by Sir Henry Cock, in his progress from Scotland. Wormley Bury, the seat of Earl Brownlow, is a substantial brick building, with a portico sustained on

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEA BRIDGE STATION.

Cross the river Lea.

Re-enter Middlesex.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TOTTENHAM STA.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. MARSH LANE STA.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WATER LANE STA.

Enfield June

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PONDER'S END STA.

Enter Hertfordshire.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WALTHAM STATION.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHESHUNT STA.

19 m. BROXBOURNE STA.

Hertford Br.

Re-enter Essex.

5½ m. LEA BRIDGE STATION.	1½ m. N.W. WALTHAMSTOW. An ancient town, which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Waltheof. Higham Hall, T. Capel, Esq.; Castle House, Robert Gore, Esq.; Buxton House, Robert Graham, Esq.; Church Hill, Captain Haviside; Shern Hall, Hon. Charles Maynard; Orford House, John Woodley, Esq. 2 m. further, WOODFORD. Oak Hill, John Bunce, Esq.; Mill Cottage, Edward Foster, Jun., Esq.; Woodford Bridge, Charles F. Kirkman, Esq.; Woodford Hall, William Morris, Esq. 2 m. further, CHIGWELL, an ancient village, formerly belonging to King Harold. Great West Hatch, Thomas Abbott, Esq.; Henault Hall, Walter Bearblock, Esq.; Woolston Hall, Robert Boodle, Esq.; Belmont House, James W. Bridges, Esq.; Manor House, E. Charrington, Esq.; West Hatch, C. J. Mills, Esq.
Cross the river Lea.	
Re-enter Middlesex.	
7½ m. TOTTEN-HAM STA.	1 m. S.W. LOW LAYTON.
	1½ m. E. Claystreet, Charles Parkinson, Esq.; close to which is CHAPEL END.
8½ m. MARSH LANE STA.	2½ m. E. Higham Hills, Mrs. Harman. The house is a square, brick building, with wings in both directions; the prospects are rich, diversified, and beautiful.
9½ m. WATER LANE STA.	2 m. N.E. CHINGFORD, on the border of Epping Forest, a short distance from which is a house termed Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, where the Courts of Forest Law are held.
11½ m. PONDER'S END STA. Enter Hertfordshire.	2 m. N.E. Gillwell House, Gilpin Gosh, Esq.; close to which is HIGH BEACH. Beach Hill, Richard Arrabin, Esq.; High Beach, Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.; Maun House, Captain C. Sotheby.
14½ m. WALTHAM STATION.	WALTHAM, WALTHAM ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS, a market-town, in the county of Essex, situated on the river Lea, surrounded by rich meadows. Area of parish, 11,870 A. It is a considerable town, in which are many excellent mansions, in the style of old manor-houses. A portion of the church presents the oldest specimen of Norman architecture in England, and is partly formed out of the remains of the famous abbey founded in the reign of King Canute. Here are the celebrated Government powder-mills, and at Enfield Lock, a distance of two miles, is a factory which supplies about 10,000 percussion muskets to the Government annually. Waltham has also corn and silk-mills, and a pin-factory, and the malting trade is here carried on. A. T. Tunnell, Esq.; Captain Harray Tullock; Sir William Wake, Bart., Lord of the Manor. Thrift Hall, John Soane, Esq. About 1 m. S. SEWARD'S STONE. Gillwell House, Thomas Husband, Esq. 2 m. S.S.E. beyond the Abbey is WARLEYS. 1 m. further, Copped Hall, H. J. Conyers, Esq. 2 m. E. of which is EPPING. Copersale Hall, Charles Appleton, Esq.; Thoydon Garnon, Richard Archer Houblon, Esq.; Park Hall, W. C. Marsh, Esq.; Hill Hall, Sir William Edward Bowyer Smijth, Bart.; The Grove, John C. Whiteman, Esq.
16½ m. CHES- HUNT STA.	
19 m. PROX- BOURNE STA.	1½ m. S.E. NAZING. At the eastern extremity of the parish are vestiges of an ancient fortification, supposed to be British, called Ambers Bank. Nazing Bury, Edward Collins, Esq.; Nazing Park, George Palmer, Esq.
Re-enter Essex.	

four stone columns of the Composite order. The grounds, though not very extensive, are pleasing and well-disposed; and a sheet of water, across which is a Chinese bridge, adds considerably to the general effect.

ROYDON. Roydon Lodge, Mrs. M. Booth; Roydon Lea, J. Brown, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, Colonel Oates; Roydon Hamlet, J. Sibley, Esq. 1 m. N. Stanstead Abbots, Charles Booth, Esq.; Newland, Nathaniel Soames, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. EASTWICK. 1 m. further, HUNSDON. Hunsdon Bury, Edward Calvert, Esq.; Briggins' Park, Charles Phelps, Esq.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Gilston Park, Bryse Pearse, Esq.

22 m. ROYDON
STATION.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BURNT
MILL STA.

26 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. HARLOW
STATION.

SAWERBRIDGEWORTH, county of Herts. Area of parish, 6,470 A. It is also called Sobridgeworth, and was the property of the noble family of Saye, in the reign of Edward IV., and long previously. Pishiobury, Rowland Alston, Esq. The mansion was built by Inigo Jones, but has undergone great alterations under the eminent architect, James Wyatt. It is approached by a serpentine avenue, stands in a fine park well-stocked with game, and is bounded on the south and east by the river Stort, which here divides the counties of Hertford and Essex. From its position on an eminence it commands an extensive view over the fertile district in which it is situated. 5 m. n.w. MUCH HADDAM. Here are the remains of a palace belonging to the Bishop of London, now occupied as the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, containing about 40 inmates. Much Haddam, Lady Palmer; Winches, Mrs. Anthony; Moore Place, Thomas S. Carter, Esq.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SAW-
BRIDGEWORTH
STATION.

Re-enter
Hertfordshire.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD. A populous town and parish, county of Herts. Area, 3,080. It stands on an eminence, is watered by the river Stort, and consists of four streets. The church, a venerable Gothic edifice, stands at the western extremity of the town, and has a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire, and several ancient monuments in the interior of the noble families who formerly resided in the vicinity. The other buildings consist of a town house, several Dissenting chapels, and two schools. It is a polling station for the county, and has a trade in corn and malt. Market, Thursday. Offord House, Colonel William Chamberlain; Tremhall Priory, Thomas W. Wall, Esq.; The Cottage, Francis Vandermulin, Esq. J.P. Albury Hall, the seat of John Calvert, Esq., was the residence of Sir Edward Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1686. 3 m. w. of which is HEMELLS. Sir J. Atty. The manor-house was built by Sir John Brograve, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster in the time of James I. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and display some beautiful landscapes. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. BUNTINGFORD, a market-town, county of Herts. A fair and market, granted to Elizabeth de Bengo in the time of Edward III., first brought the town into notice. A chapel was built at this place in 1614 by voluntary subscription, and near it is an alms-house for four poor men, and as many women, founded and endowed in the year 1684 by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, who was a native of this town. Almswick Hall, James Merchant, Esq.; Layston Villa, William Watts, Esq.

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BISHOP'S
STORTFORD STA.

2 m. W. FARNHAM. Saving End, Mrs. M. Bush.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STANSTEAD
STATION.

- 22 m. ROYDON STATION. 1 m. S.E. GREAT PARNDON. Kingmore House, Frederick Houblon, Esq.
- 24½ m. BURNT MILL STA. Little Parndon, Thomas Collins, Esq. 1 m. s. NETSWELL. One of the ancient parishes given by King Harold as an endowment to Waltham Abbey. Close to which is LATON. Marks' Hall, Rev. Joseph Arkwright, J.P.
- 26½ m. HARLOW STATION. HARLOW, county of Essex. Area, 4,490 A. Harlow Bush Fair, which is held here September 9th, is one of the most celebrated for horses and cattle. Moor Hall, John Watlington Perry Watlington, Esq.; Hubbard Hall, C. F. and F. Simons, Esqrs. 5 m. s. NORTH WEALD. Woodside, J. Marsh, Esq.
- 28½ m. SAW-BRIDGEWORTH STATION. Great Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden, is situated in the south-east part of the county, near the river Stort, in the hundred of Braughing. The park is a beautiful, though not an extensive one. From the mansion there is a fine display of beautiful scenery, and it is surrounded by productive meadow lands. The house is ancient, but the exterior has been modernized, and the interior is roomy and convenient. 2 m. E. Gladdens, Algernon Holt-white, Esq. 2 m. further, HATFIELD BROAD OAKS. Matchings Barnes, Charles Appleton, Esq.; White House, George Paris, Esq.; Down Hall, J. T. Selwyn, Esq. From 5 to 10 m. s. and S.E. are the ROTHINGS. Bird Hatch, Beetham Roothing, John Barnes, Esq.; Berners Roothing Hall, T. W. Bramston, Esq. and W. Robinson, Esq.; Gamish Hall, Martha Roothing, J. Charles Philips, Esq.; Maskell's Bury, White Roothing, Edward Paris, Esq.
- 32½ m. BISHOP'S STORTFORD STA. 1 m. Twyford House, George Frere, Esq. ½ m. further, Burchhanger Hall, Edward Jones, Esq. 2 m. E. at Takeley, Bassingbourne Hall, a large, handsome, modern edifice, situated on an eminence, with a very elegant front, and commands fine prospects. It derives its name from the ancient family of Bassingbourne, to whom it formerly belonged, some of whom lived here as early as the time of Henry III. Waltham Hall, Thomas Mumford, Esq.; Wearish Hall, Thomas Mumford, Esq.; Old House, Nicholas Patmore, Esq.; Sewers Hall, Captain W. Green Rubb. 4 m. further, Easton Lodge, Viscount Maynard. This venerable edifice stands on the west bank of the river Chelmer, opposite to Easton Magna. It has all the appearance of the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was probably erected by Sir Henry Maynard, whose son was secretary to the celebrated Lord Burleigh. It contains a fine armory, a handsome dining-room, which was formerly the chapel, the eastern window of which has six compartments of painted glass, displaying the principal events in the life of our Saviour. The grounds are extensive and pleasant, ornamented with canals, shrubberies, fine plantations, &c. Upon this estate, adjoining DUNMOW, coins of most of the Roman emperors have been discovered.
- 2 m. further, DUNMOW. Bigods, G. R. White, Esq.; Mark's Hill, Charles Barnard, Esq.; Langleys, John Livermore, Esq.; Clapton Hall, Charles Portway, Esq.; Upsall Park, William Portway, Esq.; 1½ m. s.w. Hallingbury Place, John Archer Houblon, Esq. A handsome and spacious red brick mansion, built at the commencement of the reign of George II. The ground plan is a parallelogram, and the angles are adorned with square towers, surmounted by cupola-formed roofs, terminating in vanes. It stands in a very extensive park, with ornamental grounds.
- 35½ m. STANSTEAD STATION. STANSTEAD MOUNT FISKET is one of the largest parishes in Essex, its circumference being computed at nearly forty miles. About ¼ m. from the

3 m. w. MANUDEN. Manuden Hall, Mrs. Patmore; Manuden House, William Thomas, Esq.; Pinchpools, William Patmore, Esq. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, THE PELHAMS. Pelham Hall, G. W. Hallam, Esq. 2 m. further, ORMEADE, Captain Augustus Gould; Layston Villa, William Watts, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. UGLEY. Of this place there is an old couplet,

An Ugley church, and an Ugley steeple.
An Ugley place, and an Ugley people.

Ugley Hall, Mr. J. L. Egerton; Bollington Hall, Edward Sandford, Esq.; Quenden Hall, Mrs. Cranmer. 3 m. w. BURDEN, once the site of a small priory of Augustine Canons. The learned Joseph Mead, M.A., was born at Burden in 1736.

NEWPORT. At the north end of the village are slight remains of an hospital, founded in the reign of King John by Richard de Newport. William Nassau Bell, Esq.; David Shipper, Esq. 2 m. w. ARKESDEN. 4 m. further, MEASDEN. John Perring, Esq. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ANSTEY. Widdeal Hall, C. H. Ellis, Esq. 1 m. further, CHIPPING. 1 m. N. of which Buckland. Robert Sailboys, Esq.; William French, Esq.

Close to the line, WENDENS AMBO. 3 m. N.W. Loft's Hall, John Wilks, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. LOWER CRISHALL. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Cocken Hatch. It derived its name from Cockenach, a Saxon, who possessed it before the Conquest. At the dissolution, it passed with the Priory of Royston to Robert Chester, Esq., and became the principal seat of his family. The mansion is a singular structure, but not inelegant, and it stands in a pleasant park. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. BARKWAY. Barkway Church contains various monuments and inscriptions, together with many ancient slabs, formerly inlaid with brasses, scarcely any of which are now remaining. Some fragments of a series of representations of the creation in painted glass remain in the windows of the north aisle, with arms, and other figures. A short distance from Barkway is Newsells Park, Charles Drummond, Esq. Here, in a chalk-pit in Rockley Wood, was found in the year 1743 a brass figure of Mars, with a brass handle, and seven thin plates, having a figure of Vulcan engraved on two of them, and on each of the others a Mars. On two of the latter were also the following inscriptions:

MARTI
JOVIALI
TI CLAVIDOS PRIMOS
ATTU LIBER
V.S. L.M.
D. MARTI ALATOR
DV M CENSORINVS
GEMELLI FIL
V.S. L.M.

The word *alatorum* is supposed to relate to the Castra Alata of Ptolemy, and the plates to have been ornaments on a shrine of Mars about the time of Dioclesian.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ELSHAM
STATION.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWPORT
STATION.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. AUDLEY
END STA.

Enter
Cambridgeshire

37½ m. ELSENHAM
STATION.

church is the mound of the keep of a castle, built about the time of the Conquest, William Fuller Maitland, J.P.

1½ m. E. Elsenham Hall, George Rush, Esq. A large red brick house, with battlements at top. The gardens are extensive, and beautifully laid out in flower-beds and shrubberies, surrounding a lake of between three and four acres.

2 m. N. Henham-on-the-Hill, William Canning, Esq. 2 m. E. of which, is BROXTED. Cherry Hall, William Dixon, Esq.; Broxted Hall, Thomas Leonard, Esq.; Church Hall, John White, Esq. 1½ m. S.E. TILTEY. Cold Harbour, Mr. Barnard; Tiltey Grange, J. Laurence, Esq. 3 m. E. LINDSELL. Lindsell Step, E. Halgar, Esq.; Tyers Hall, Thomas Smith, Esq. 3 m. N. of Tiltey is THACKSTEAD. Oram Hall, Captain E. Joddrell. 3 m. E. LITTLE AND GREAT BARDFIELD. Little Bardfield, William Phillips, Esq.; and William Spicer, Esq.; Great Lodge, John Brewster, Esq.; Park Hall, Thomas Pollett, Esq.; Claypit Hall, Mrs. B. Smith; Great Bardfield Hall, H. Smith, Esq.; South Lodge, Joseph Smith, Esq.; Park Gate, Mrs. R. Stebbing; Great Bardfield, John Walford, Esq., J.P.

41½ m. NEWPORT
STATION.

½ m. N. Shortgrove Hall, W. C. Smyth, Esq. It is a handsome mansion, with wings, occupying the summit of a pleasant eminence, and having in front the river Granta, flowing at the foot of a lawn, encompassed by plantations. Behind the house is a second lawn, with pleasure-grounds and canals, supplied with water from the river by an engine, invented by Dr. Desaguliers.

1 m. S.E. DEBDEN. Amberton Hall, R. Perry, Esq.; Mole Hall, Robert Perry, Esq.

45½ m. AUDLEY
END STA.

About 1½ m. N. Audley End, Lord Braybrooke. The house originally consisted of two quadrangular courts; the rooms were large, but not sufficiently lofty. The gallery, which formed the eastern side of the inner court, 226 feet long, was pulled down in 1750, and previously to this three sides of the principal court had been destroyed by the bad taste of Sir John Vanburgh, who had been consulted as to the alterations. Notwithstanding these reductions, the mansion is still very extensive; the hall and saloon are noble apartments, and there are a variety of other good apartments, splendidly fitted up, with a collection of pictures and historical portraits of the most interesting character. The park and grounds are well wooded, and beautifully disposed. 1½ m. further, LITTLEBURY. Littlebury Green, E. Emson, Esq.; C. Ryder, Esq.

1½ m. N.E. SAFFRON WALDEN. It is a municipal borough, market-town, and parish, county of Essex. Area of parish, 7,400 A.; population, 5,111. The town is well built, with a spacious market-place, a town hall, a grammar school, with an exhibition to Queen's College, Cambridge, several charities, and a considerable trade in grain and cattle. It derives its name from the saffron formerly raised in the vicinity. It is a polling-place for the county, and the head of a poor-law union. Walton Place, N. Cattlin, Esq.; Farnadine, Samuel Fiske, Esq. 4 m. E. RADWINTER. Radwinter Hall, John Davis, Esq.; New House, Mrs. M. Carter; Great Brockhold, Edward Emson, Esq.; Bendyshe Hall, H. Gibling, Esq. 1½ m. further, HEPSTEAD. Hepstead Hall, Mark Magger, Esq. About 1½ m. S. of which is SAMPFORD. Tynden Hall, Sir James McAdam; New Sampford Hall, General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace. 4 m. N.E. of Sampford is STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD. Moynes Park, G. W. Gent, Esq.; Bower Hall, William Henry Layton, Esq., J.P. An ancient and handsome edifice, for centuries the seat of the Bendyshe family, of whom Sir Thomas was a zealous and distinguished partizan of Charles I. The mansion is situated in a small park, with contiguous gardens. Claywall House, Mrs. French; Old Hall, Edward Fitch, Esq. 1½ m. E. BIRDBROOK. Burleigh House, Henry Sharpe, Esq.; Baythorne Hall, James Viall, Esq.

Enter
Cambridgeshire.

1 m. N.N.W. **HICKESTON**, where a Benedictine monastery was founded in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £80 ls. 10d. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, **DUXFORD**, where there are the remains of an ancient hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a barn. 2 m. W. **TRIPLOW**, celebrated as the place where Cromwell influenced the officers of the parliamentary army to commence the council of agitators.

5 m. W.N.W. **FOULMIRE**. 2 m. further, **MELBOURNE**. Melbourne Bury, John Edward Fordham, Esq.; Melbourne Lodge, Mrs. F. Hitch.

WHITTLESFORD. 3 m. N.W. **NEWTON**. 1 m. further, **HARSTON**. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. **BARRINGTON**. Lord Godolphin.

SHELFORD, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two adjacent parishes, county of Cambridge; the former contains an area of 1,900 A., the latter, 1,200 A.

CAMBRIDGE. A town of immense antiquity, supposed to have been the ancient Granta of the Romans, is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town, capital of the county of Cambridge, the seat of one of the great English Universities, founded by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, in the 7th century. It is situated on both sides of the Cam, and contains an area (comprising 14 parishes, and extra-parochial districts of the University) of 3,470 A., with a population of 24,453, and 4,797 inhabited houses. The town itself is irregularly built, and consists principally of narrow streets, which have little to recommend them; nevertheless the public buildings of the town are handsome. The churches of St. Mary and Trinity are noble structures; while the circular church of St. Sepulchre, built after the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, in the reign of Henry I., is a most interesting monument of antiquity. The shire and town halls, the general infirmary, the theatre, the gaol, in the interior of which are the remains of the ancient castle, the houses of industry and correction, founded by Hobson, the carrier, in the 17th century, the ancient grammar school, national school, numerous alms-houses and other charitable institutions would present considerable claims to the traveller's notice in any other locality; but the splendour of thirteen colleges and four halls of the richest architecture, of the most noble proportions, and some of them of most extraordinary design and execution, as even to puzzle the scientific of this knowing age as to the manner in which they were perfected, causes all the town and corporate buildings to be thrown into perfect obscurity. The colleges, according to their dates, are as follow: St. Peter's, or Peter-house, founded A.D. 1257; Clare Hall, 1326; Pembroke Hall, 1347; Caius, 1348; Trinity Hall, 1350; Corpus Christi, 1351; King's College, Queen's College, founded by Margaret of Anjou, 1446; Catherine Hall, 1475; Jesus College, 1496; Christ's College, 1505; St. John's College, 1511; Magdalen College, 1519; Trinity College, 1546; Emmanuel College, 1584; Sidney Sussex College, 1586; Downing College, 1800. Of these splendid collegiate halls and edifices, we may remark that Clare Hall

WATERBEACH. 2 m. N. Denny Abbey. In the year 1160 it was a cell to the monastery of Ely, which, in the following century, was occupied by the Knights Templars. In 1293 an abbey for Minoreesses was founded here, which is now rented as a farm-house, and the refectory has been converted into a barn.

ELY, a city and episcopal see, capital of the Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, situated on the river Ouse, here navigable. Area (comprising two parishes), 17,480 A.; population, 6,826. Ely is governed by a Custos

47 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **CHESTERFORD STA.**

51 m. **WHITTLESFORD STA.**

54 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **SHELFORD STATION.**

57 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **CAMBRIDGE STA.**

Huntington and
-& St. Ives Br.

Cross the Cam.

63 m. **WATERBEACH STA.**

72 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **ELY STA.**
-& Northampton
and Peterborough
Branch.

47½ m. CHESTER-
FORD STA.

Newmarket
Branch ⇨

51 m. WHITTLES-
FORD STA.

54½ m. SHELFORD
STATION.

57½ m. CAM-
BRIDGE STA.

Cross the Cam.

63 m. WATER-
BEACH STA.

72½ m. ELY STA.
⇨ Lynn and Ely
Branch.

CHESTERFORD, the Camboricum, or Buta Icenorum, of the Romans, county of Essex. The village lies on the Granta, and is remarkable for the quantities of coins, urns, and Roman antiquities found from time to time in the vicinity. In 1848 the remains of a Roman villa were discovered here. Area of parish, 3,030 A.; population, 917. A horse fair is held here July the 5th. LITTLE CHESTERFORD, an adjacent parish, in the same county, has an area of 1,260 A. Great Chesterford Vicarage, the Rev. Lord Charles A. Hervey; Great Chesterford Park, William Nash, Esq. LITTLE CHESTERFORD. Springwell, Charles Nichols, Esq. 4 m. N.E. of Chesterford, LINTON. 2 m. S.E. BARTLOE.

½ m. N.E. PAMPISFORD. William P. Hammond, Esq. 1 m. N. SAW-STON. The Hall, Richard Huddleston, Esq.

Close to the line is STAPLEFORD. 2 m. N.E. Gog-Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin. On the hills, from which the mansion takes its name, is a triple intrenchment with two ditches, but whether British or Roman, is uncertain.

possesses a noble avenue of trees, beautiful gardens, and an elegant stone bridge across the Cam; Peter-house has a handsome chapel by Wren; Corpus Christi, distinguished for its noble buildings; Trinity Hall, a fine library; King's College possesses a chapel of surpassing beauty, the roof of which is almost a miraculous piece of architecture, and the like is not to be found in Europe; Queen's has lovely grounds; Trinity, the largest of all the colleges, and the most magnificent in the whole University, possesses buildings of the grandest and most imposing character. Independently of all these noble structures, the Senate House, public schools, observatory, the library, the University printing-office, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, are strikingly handsome edifices. In 1847 the total number of members on the boards was 6,638. Registered electors for the University, which sends two members to Parliament, amounted in 1849 to 2,780. Cambridge town also sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors in 1846, 1,834. The total revenue of the colleges amounted, in 1835, to £133,268; while the general income of the University is not suffered to exceed £5,500 per annum. The town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors; and the corporate revenue in 1847 amounted to £6,456. The executive government of the University is vested in the Chancellor (at present H.R.H. Prince Albert), Vice-Chancellor, High Steward, Commissary, Proctors, and other officers; but the internal government of each college is regulated by peculiar statutes; and the government of the colleges, as a confederation, lies with the senate, composed of two houses—the members being doctors or masters of arts. Cambridge was the birthplace of the good bishop, Jeremy Taylor, and of Cumberland, the poet. To give merely a list of the illustrious philosophers, statesmen, divines, senators, poets, warriors, and lawyers, who have been educated at this ancient and most distinguished seat of learning, would fill several volumes; it suffices to observe, that Newton and Bacon add the lustre of their names to the noble roll. 2 m. N.E. TEVERSHAM. 2 m. further, QUY CUM STOW. Quy Hall, Thomas Martin, Esq.

3 m. S.E. Bottisham Hall, George Jenyns, Esq. 1 m. N.E. SWAFFHAM BULBECK; and 1 m. further, SWAFFHAM PRIORY. Swaffham Abbey, J. P. Allix, Esq. M.P.

The defence of the Isle of Ely forms one of the most striking events in the early history of England. Hareward, the last of the once celebrated order of Anglo-Saxon knights, and brother in arms of the patriots, Earls

Rotulorum, and is the only city in the kingdom which sends no representative to Parliament. The island, as well as the city, are supposed to derive their name from the quantities of eels which abound in this part of the country. The bishopric was founded in 1107, on the celebrated Abbey of Ely, which was erected by St. Etheldrida, the daughter of a Saxon king, about 673. In 870, it was destroyed by the Danes. The city itself is extremely ancient; and even the present houses bear all the appearance of antiquity. The cathedral was erected shortly after the commencement of the Norman dynasty, but was not completed until some time in the reign of Edward III. It presents almost every description of Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture; nevertheless, it has a grand and striking appearance. Its extreme length is 535 feet, by 190 feet in breadth in the transept. In the centre is an octagonal tower, and many interesting monuments attract the stranger's attention. Trinity Church, erected in the early part of the 14th century, is a truly superb structure. With the exception of the ecclesiastical buildings, the deanery, formerly the refectory of the old abbey, and a beautiful little chapel appertaining to the same, there are no buildings in the city worthy of particular attention.

2 m. N. OCWOLD CUM WELTON. 2 m. further, FELTWELL ST. MARY. The church of St. Mary is a beautiful old edifice; its tower is superb and of stone, with various and appropriate sculpture surrounding it and the tower; in the interior are many ancient monuments, particularly one of brass inserted in the wall.

1 m. Ruins of Wheating St. Mary's Church. 1 m. further, Wheating All Saints. The Hall, John Angerstein, Esq.

4 m. N.N.E. Sinford House, Sir Richard Sutton Bart. 2 m. N.E. of which, is LANGFORD. Buckenham House, Lord Petre. 2 m. further, Cressingham, Robert Crowe, Esq. 2 m. E. Merton Hall, Lord Walsingham, an Elizabethan mansion, in the style of 1613,

1½ m. N. WALTON. 3 m. N. of Cressingham, is Ash Hill, Rev. B. Edwards.

THETFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town, counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, was the ancient Sitomagus. From its proximity to the North Sea, it was frequently, during the Octarchy, desolated by the Danes, who having retained possession of the town for 50 years, totally destroyed it by fire in the 9th century. In 1004 it sustained a similar calamity from their King, Sweyn, who had invaded East Anglia; and in 1010 it became, for the third time, the scene of plunder and conflagration by these marauders, into whose hands it again fell after a signal victory which they had obtained over the Saxons. In the reign of Canute, Thetford much declined, but in that of Edward the Confessor, nearly regained its former prosperity. In the time of the Conqueror, the episcopal see of North Elmham was transferred here, and hence to Norwich, by Herbert de Losinga, in the following reign; but Henry VIII. made it the seat of a bishop suffragan to Norwich, which it continued during his reign. From the time of Athelstan to that of John, here was a mint, in which coins of Edward and Canute were struck. Thetford was also the temporary residence of Henry I., Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. Elizabeth built a mansion, which is still called the King's House. It was once the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia, and the episcopal seat of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk. We find also that as late as the 14th century, it possessed between twenty and thirty churches, monasteries, and other ecclesiastical institutions, the remains of which are visible in all parts of the town. It is situated on the rivers Thet and Little Ouse. Area of borough, including three parishes, 8,270 A. It sends two members to

79½ m. MILDEN-
HALL ROAD STA.

54½ m. LAKEN-
HEATH STA.

Enter Norfolk.

88½ m. BRANDON
STATION.

95½ m. THETFORD
STATION.

Edwin and Morcar, and the successful foeman of William the Conqueror, endeavoured here to rescue from the deep sinking fortunes of his race and country; and at last William, wearied out with the vain contest, condescended to treat with the only foeman left on British soil, and the only one whom he had ever failed to reduce. In the baronial wars of Henry III.'s reign, the isle was again doomed to become one of the chief scenes of civil strife and its attendant evils; but in the great contest between Charles and his Parliament, none of its towns sustained a siege, and no battles were fought. 6 m. S.E. SOHAM; a place of some note at a very early period. Abut 630 a monastery was founded here by St. Felix, first Bishop of East Anglia. This building, as well as the Bishop's palace, was destroyed by the Danish army in 870. Before the draining of the fens, here was a large lake or mere, over which was a dangerous passage by water to Ely; but was subsequently rendered more safe by the construction of a causeway through the marshes at the expense of the Bishop of Ely.

79½ m. MILDEN-
HALL ROAD STA.

8 m. S.E. MILDENHALL, a market-town and parish, county of Suffolk, situated on the river Larke, which travels along the north and south boundaries of the parish. Barton Hall, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.; Barton Place, Captain W. T. Squire.

84½ m. LAKEN-
HEATH STA.

2 m. S. LAKENHEATH. A large village, chiefly inhabited by farmers, and considered to contain more small holders of land than any village in the county; it comprises upwards of 10,500 acres, nearly 3,000 of which are open rabbit warren. Lakenheath Cottage, William Eagle, Esq.; Undley Hall, Thomas Waddelow, Esq.

88½ m. BRANDON
STATION.

BRANDON, a market-town, county of Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon River, is celebrated for its warrens, which contribute greatly to the supply of rabbits to the London market; from here also formerly were obtained the best gun-flints, now in disuse. Brandon has a good church, a bridge over the Ouse, an endowed grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. Brandon Park, Henry Bliss, Esq.; Brandon Hall, E. M. Rogers, Esq.; North Court Lodge, Thomas Kenyon, Esq. 2 m. E. SANTON DOWNHAM, Santon Downham Hall, Lord William Powlett.

95¼ m. THETFORD
STATION.

1 m. E. Kilverstone Hall, John Wright, Esq. 3 m. further,



SHADWELL PARK, SIR ROBERT JACOB BUXTON, BART.

Parliament; registered electors (1848), 214; corporate revenue, at the same date, £853. The town is well built, though without any attention to symmetry; and independently of the churches—of which St. Peter's, or the "Black Church," from its being built of dark flint, is the principal, while St. Mary's, on the Suffolk side of the river, is a thatched fabric with a lofty square tower—it contains a guildhall, market-house, gaol, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. It possesses also a grammar school, almshouses and other charities. Thetford is a polling place for the western division of Norfolk, and the head of a poor-law union. Thetford Abbey, Thomas Featherstone, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. CROXTON. 4 m. further, WRETHAM. Wretham Hall, Wyrley Birch, Esq.; Forest Lodge, G. Wyrley Birch, Esq.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Hockham Hall, H. S. Partridge, Esq. 3 m. N. Shropham Hall, H. D'Esterre Hemsworth, Esq.

103 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HARLING ROAD STA.

2 m. N.E. Hargham Hall, Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart.

106 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ECCLES ROAD STA.

ATTLEBOROUGH, supposed to have been a city, and the capital of the county in former times; is now a small market-town, in the county of Norfolk. Area of parish, 5,800 A. The church is a very spacious cruciform structure, and here are several places of worship for Dissenters, schools, and some charities. It has a Thursday market, a large market every other week, and several annual fairs. Attleburgh Hall, Sir William Bowyer Smith, Bart.

110 m. ATTLEBOROUGH STA.

Fakenham
← Branch.

WYMONDHAM. A market-town and parish, county of Norfolk. Area of parish, 11,240 A. The most interesting edifice in this manufacturing town is the church, which formed part of an old monastery. The grammar school is well endowed, and has two exhibitions to Cambridge. The population is chiefly employed in manufactures of crapes and bombazines. Birfield Hall, Miss A. B. Borrowghes; Silfield Hall, F. J. Skoulding, Esq. 3 m. N.W. Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse, is a very handsome brick edifice, with offices detached, containing nobly-proportioned apartments, with a fine library. Its greatest beauty consists in the park, profusely adorned with a multitude of the most venerable oaks in the country, and bounded on the north and west sides by a pretty rivulet, which adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. 3 m. N.E. from Wymondham, Hethersett Hall, A. J. and H. J. Back, Esqrs. 2 m. N. Melton Hall, Edward Lombe, Esq.

115 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WYMONDHAM STA.

NORWICH. An episcopal city, parliamentary borough, and river port, capital of county of Norfolk, and county of itself, situated on the river Yare, here crossed by ten bridges. Area of city and county, 5,920 A.; population, 60,982. Norwich is bounded on the north and east by the river, and was formerly enclosed by fortifications, flanked with towers, and entered by twelve gates, the greater portion of which have been taken down. The city, which is irregularly built, except in the new quarters, is about five miles in circumference, and has a very large market-place. The cathedral, a splendid pile, was commenced in the 11th century, and not entirely finished until some hundreds of years after that epoch. It is 411 feet in length, by 191 feet in breadth, surmounted by the loftiest spire in England, except that of Salisbury. The bishop's palace, deanery, the cloisters, and the gates of St. Ethelred and St. Essingham, which connect the cathedral

126 m. NORWICH STATION.

A handsome mansion, in the Elizabethan style; the park richly wooded. In the grounds is St. Chad's Well, anciently much frequented by pilgrims on their route to the shrine of our Lady at Walsingham. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Rushforth Lodge, Rev. F. D. Panter, M.A. 2 m. E. Riddlesworth Hall, Thomas Thornhill, Esq. 2 m. S. Coney Weston Hall, Edward Bridgman, Esq.; Market Weston, John Thurston, Esq.; Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton. A large, commodious mansion, built of red brick. Near it is the river Ouse, over which is thrown a neat and substantial bridge. The estate of Euston is of very considerable extent, embracing a great number of villages and hamlets. On an elevated situation in the park stands a temple, built in the Grecian style of architecture, in 1746, and commanding an extensive prospect.

103 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HARLING
ROAD STA.

HARLING ROAD lies in the parish, and near the small market-town of HARLING, county of Norfolk. Area of parish, 2,990 A. Market, Tuesday. 1 m. S.W. Harling Hall, Lord Colborne; and 2 m. S. Garboldisham Hall, Thomas M. Montgomerie, Esq.

106 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ECCLES
ROAD STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ s. Eccles Hall, late Sir James Flower, Bart., M.P. A very ancient house, said to have been a bishop's residence many years ago. 1 m. further, Quiddenhall, Earl Albemarle. 1 m. further, KENNINGHALL. The Grange, Nathaniel Cooke, Esq.

110 m. ATTLE-
BOROUGH STA

3 m. S. BUCKENHAM. St. Andrew's Hall, Sir Francis Baring, Bart. The house is not a large structure. The park is a very ancient enclosure, having belonged to the Black Canons of the Augustine Order in the reign of Henry II., and in the year 1242 King Henry III. issued his writ to those who held lands of Hugh de Albany, Earl of Arundel, that he should deliver to Robert de Tateshale two bucks, as the gift of the King, out of the said Hugh's park.

115 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WYMOND-
HAM STA.

1 m. E. Stanfield Hall. About two years since, this mansion was the scene of a most terrific tragedy, in which the lives of its late owner, Mr. Jermy, and his only son, were sacrificed by the hand of their tenant, Rush, whose name will long be remembered as one of the most facinorous malefactors that ever disgraced the annals of crime. It is a structure of considerable antiquity, for although it has undergone great repairs and alterations in modern times, it is known to have been inhabited in the reign of Henry VIII. by a family named Flowerden, from whom it passed to Lord Cramond, and afterwards to the Prestons, from whom the late unfortunate owner derived the estate. The porch, the large mullioned windows, the clustered chimneys, with the spiral ornaments to the gables, give a correct idea of the architecture of the early period at which it was erected, while the interior contains every specimen of architecture, from the plain groined to the most florid style. The house is surrounded by a moat, and stands in the midst of a fine and well sheltered lawn on the highest ground in the county. 2 m. N. Ketteringham Hall, Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart.

Eastern Union
Branch 67-

126 m. NORWICH
STATION.

Brackendale Lodge, Mrs. A. B. Martindale. 2 m. S. BIXLEY. Bixley Hall, William Martin, Esq. The hall was erected by Sir Edward Ward, about the middle of the last century; it has three fronts, each containing three stories from the basement, and the attic windows are placed in the roof. The grounds are well wooded. The Lodge, George L. Coleman, Esq. 1 m. further, FRAMINGHAM EARL, J. B. L. Knight, Esq. 3 m. further, BROOKE. Brooke Lodge, George Holmes, Esq.; Brooke House, G. S. Kett, Esq. 3 m. further, WOODTON. Woodton Hall, Mrs. C. Gooch. 2 m. S.E. DITCHINGHAM. The Hall, John L. Bedingfeld, Esq.; Holly Hill Lodge, Mrs. E. Dowson; The Cottage, Mrs. Clara S. Foster; The Lodge, William Hartcup, Esq.; Ditchingham House, Mrs. L. A. Margitson. A little further, BUNGAY, a market-town, county of Suffolk. The name is supposed to have been anciently Bongue, from the goodness of a ford over

NORWICH
(continued).

with the city, are all fine buildings. Here are many churches: St. George, Colegate; St. Peter, Mancroft; St. Laurence and St. Saviour are peculiarly handsome structures, and many other churches have the peculiar round towers of the early Norman period. Here are also places of worship for almost every denomination of Dissenters, some of which are fine buildings; and many highly interesting remains of monastic and other ecclesiastical establishments, of which St. Andrew's Hall, now used for public meetings and civic festivities, was formerly a part of a Dominican convent. The castle stands on an eminence in the centre of the city, and consists of a quadrangular Norman keep, surrounded by three lines of walls, the river one, the "castle precinct," being laid out in public walks. The keep is now used as a prison, and on the castle-hill stand the new county gaol and the council hall. The other principal edifices of the city are the guildhall, the new city gaol, corn exchange, the great hospital, which has a revenue of about £7,000 per annum, the cavalry barracks, theatre, public library, and union workhouse. Of the educational and charitable establishments, we may cite the grammar school, the boys' and girls' hospital, with a revenue of £4,000 per annum, Doughty's hospital, Norfolk and Norwich General Hospital, and the blind asylum; and among the learned and literary societies are the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institute, art union, and a mechanics' institute. The worsted manufactures of this city owed their origin to the Flemings, who settled here in the reign of Henry I.; but Yorkshire has now the pre-eminence in this branch of trade, while Norwich bears the palm for shawls, crapes, gauzes, bandanas, and various kinds of silk, mohair, horsehair, sacking, and fringe fabrics. Here are also iron and brass foundries, mustard, snuff, oil, and corn mills, dyeing works, and breweries, a branch of the Bank of England, several private banks, and an insurance company. Corporation revenue (1847), £13,533. Mousehold House, General Sir R. J. Harvey. The mansion was erected in 1821 by the present owner on the left bank of the Yare, at its junction with the Wensum, on the rising ground at three-quarters of a mile distant from both rivers. It is surrounded by forty acres of wood, which forms a great ornament to the beautiful valley it overhangs. Near this site are the remains of St. Leonard's Monastery, which was afterwards the residence of the Earl of Surrey, when the Duke of Norfolk had his palace in Norwich.

2 m. s.w. Eaton Hall, Captain Morris.

2½ m. w. Earham Hall, Joseph Gurney, Esq. 1 m. further, Coney Hall, Joseph Scott, Esq.

5 m. n.w. by w. Costessy Hall, Lord Stafford.

6 m. n.w. Taverham Hall, Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq. 4 m. further, near ATTLEBRIDGE, Weston House, H. F. Custance, Esq.

2 m. n.n.w. CATTON, Captain H. F. Cubit; Rose Lodge, G. S. Everett, Esq. 4 m. further, Felthorpe Hall, Lady E. Fellowes. 3 m. n.w. of which Witchingham Hall, C. Kett Thompson, Esq. 3 m. further, n.n.w. Brandiston Hall, Captain C. J. Butcher. A little further, Booton Hall, Francis Parmeter, Esq., and Samuel Bircham, Esq. 1 m. from which Reepham Sall Hall, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. 1½ m. n. Heydon Hall, W. E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq.

6 m. n. Haynford Hall, Rev. A. W. W. Keppel. 1 m. further, STRATTON. STRAWLESS. The Hall, Robert Marsham, Esq. A little further, at HEVINGHAM, Ripon Hall, Charles William Marsham, Esq. A little further, at MARSHAM, The Hall, Rev. C. Marsham; Bolwick Hall, John Warns, Esq. 2 m. further, AYLESHAM. Paradise, Mrs. B. Bulwer; Bushey Place, Thomas B. Cook, Esq. 1½ m. further, Blickling Hall, Dowager Lady Suffolk; Blickling Lodge, John Thomas Mott, Esq. 2 m. further, Wolterton Hall, Earl of Orford. 2 m. further, Barningham Hall, John T. Mott, Esq.; and Hanworth, James Hunt Holly, Esq. 2 m. further, Fellbrigg Hall, William Howe Windham, Esq. 3 m. further, CROMER. Cromer Hall, Henry Baring, Esq.; Colne House, Mrs. N. Morris.

NORWICH
continued,

the river Waveney, by which the town and common is nearly surrounded, in the form of a horse-shoe, and by which a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, and lime. Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in the reign of Stephen, erected a castle here, which he was accustomed to boast of as impregnable, and is reported by Hollingshead to have made use of this expression:

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the water of Waveney,
I would not set a button by the King of Cockney."

On the accession of Henry II., however, this nobleman, who had invariably espoused Stephen's cause, was obliged to give a large sum of money and hostages to save this castle from destruction. Joining afterwards in the rebellion of Henry the Second's son against his father, he was deprived of the castle of Bungay, as well as Framlingham; but these and his other estates and honours were restored to his son and heir, whose posterity enjoyed them for several generations; but in the reign of Henry III. the castle was demolished. However, on the site, in the reign of Edward I. a mansion was erected, which Roger Bigod obtained permission to embattle. In 1688, a fire broke out in an uninhabited house, and the flames spread with such fearful devastation that, with the exception of one small street, the town was reduced to ashes, the records of the castle, and property of the estimated value of £30,000 were destroyed. The remains of the castle have been subsequently converted into cottages, and little more can now be traced of its former extent than some portions of the walls. Over the river Waveney, which here forms the line of boundary between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, is a handsome bridge. The streets are spacious and paved, the houses are in general modern, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with excellent water from springs which abound in the neighbourhood. In the market-place, situated on a gentle rising ground, and considered the handsomest in the county, are two crosses, in one of which fowls and butter are exposed for sale, and in the other corn and grain. The top of the former is adorned with a figure of Astræa, in lead, weighing 18 cwt. The theatre is a neat edifice, and the assembly rooms are handsomely fitted up. A botanical society has been instituted, also reading rooms. There are two churches; that of St. Mary, rebuilt in 1696, with flint and freestone, is a handsome and spacious structure, with a fine tower, and its pillars supporting the roof are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. It contains some interesting monuments. The other church, the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice with a round tower. There was formerly a church dedicated to St. Thomas, but of it there are no remains. In 1591 the Rev. Thomas Popeson annexed the vicarage of Ilkeshall to the mastership of the grammar school, and founded ten scholarships in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but they have been subsequently reduced to four. The school also has an endowment of forty acres of land. Ten boys are provided for by this bequest. Near St. Mary's Church are some remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Robert de Glanville and his lady, the Countess Gundreda, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Cross, the revenue of which at the time of the dissolution was estimated at £62 2s. 1d. A few Roman coins, some seals and ancient tokens, have been found. Market-day, Thursday. The fairs are May 14th, and September 25th. Dukes Bridge House, Mrs. Barlee; Trinity Hall, Mrs. Dreyer; Trinity Cottage, Mrs. Ebbage; Olland's House, Mr. John Feltham; Rose Hall, John R. Webb, Esq.

1 m. s. Upland Grove, William Hartcup, Esq. 2½ m. s.w. Flixton Hall, Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. This is a noble structure, pleasantly situated near the Waveney. It was built about 1615, and originally surrounded by a moat, filled up some years ago. The style of the architecture has been denominated Inigo Jones's Gothic. The principal front faces the north.

4 m. N. Spixworth Park, John Longe, Esq. The mansion is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and has been in the Longe family for the last two hundred years, and stands in a picturesque park of one hundred and fifty acres. 3 m. further, Horstead Hall, Dowager Lady Suffield; Horstead Lodge, John B. Wenn, Esq.; Mill House, Samuel C. Cooke, Esq. 8 m. further, Gunton Hall, Richard Sanderson, Esq.

3 m. N.N.E. Beeston Hall, Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq. 10 m. further, Westwick Hall, J. Petre, Esq. A little to the east, Westwick House, Hon. William Rous. 2 m. further, NORTH WALSHAM. 2 m. N.N.E. Witton Park, Hon. Captain E. T. Wodehouse.

3 m. N.E. Rackheath Hall, Sir Edward H. Stacey, Bart. 3 m. further Wroxham Hall, S. Trafford, Esq. 1½ m. further, Salhouse Hall, Richard Ward, Esq. The hall stands on a richly wooded lawn, and is embellished with a collection of works of art and *vertu*. The estate is watered by the river Bure in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Broads. 1½ m. further, Overton Hall, H. N. Burrell, Esq., M.P. A little further, Barton Hall, T. E. Preston, Esq.

2 m. E. Burlingham, H. N. Burroughes, Esq. M.P.

2 m. S. Ruins of Langley Abbey, founded in the year 1198. 1½ m. further, Langley Park, Rear-Admiral Sir William B. Proctor, Bart. This handsome seat was erected in 1740 by Sir W. B. Proctor, the first baronet. The main building is in five divisions, adorned with a portico of the Doric order. Two wings are connected with the mansion by a semi-circular sweep, presenting a noble carriage front; the whole is built in stone-coloured brick. The park possesses a pleasing variety of surface, with extensive plantations.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH. A parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port town, and parish, county of Norfolk. Area of parish, 1,270 A.; population, 24,086; area of parliamentary borough, including GORLESTON, county of Suffolk, 3,940 A.; population, 27,500. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,960; corporation revenue at the same period, £6,630; customs' revenue in 1846, £59,784. Registered shipping in 1847, 689 vessels, aggregate burden, 47,321 tons. Yarmouth is situated on a narrow slip of land, lying between the sea and the river Yare, which is crossed by a drawbridge communicating with Little Yarmouth, or South Town, and Gorleston. In ancient times Yarmouth was surrounded by a moat, and fortified by embattled walls, and is said to owe its origin to the Anglo-Saxons. Near Yarmouth, however, are the ruins of Caister Castle, and the Roman station of Garianonum. The town consists of four principal streets, which run parallel to each other, intersected by a number of alleys, or rows, which are said to amount to one hundred and fifty-six, and so narrow that carts are constructed purposely to traverse them. The ancient parish church of St. Nicholas is one of the largest in England; it dates from shortly after the commencement of the Norman dynasty. Here are also St. Peter's, a new structure in the Tudor style, and St. George's, a handsome edifice, and the remains of religious houses suppressed at the Reformation, as well as chapels and meeting-houses for almost every denomination of sectarians. The town hall, situated near the centre of the

NORWICH
(continued).

132 m. BRUNDALL
STATION.

134 m. BUCKEN-
HAM STA.

138 m. REEDHAM
STATION.

146 m. YAR-
MOUTH STA.

NORWICH
(continued).

The hall and staircase are grand, the apartments spacious. To the south was an open colonnade, now closed up, and made into separate rooms. The grounds in front are embellished with extensive plantations, which, together with the fine woods of the park, and the view of the river, produce a charming effect. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. of Bungay are the ruins of Mettingham Castle. The castle was of quadrangular form, and, from the present appearance of the gatehouse, and some parts of the walls still standing, must have been an edifice of considerable extent and strength. It was built by John de Norridge, who in the seventeenth year of Edward III. obtained permission to convert his house into a castle, in which he also founded a college or chantry, dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin. The revenues of this house at the dissolution were valued at £202 7s. 5d. The shattered walls of this castle are now converted into a farm-house. Mettingham Castle, Rev. J. C. Sufford.

2 m. S.E. KIRBY BEATON. 1 m. further, BRAMERTON. The Hall, John Blake, Esq.

132 m. BRUNDALL
STATION.

1 m. s. at SURLINGHAM, Leasingham House, Gibbs Murrell, Esq.

134 m. BUCKEN-
HAM STA.

4 m. N.E. ACLE. A village, once a market-town. Richard II., in the 11th year of his reign, granted to the inhabitants freedom from all tolls, rents of shire and of hundreds, with other immunities.

138 m. REEDHAM
STATION.

Lowestoft
Branch 67

146 m. YAR-
MOUTH STA.

quay, is a fine building, and the other public buildings, consisting of the borough gaol, custom-house, the theatre, public warehouses, the suspension bridge over the North Water, and the Nelson column, are all worthy of inspection. The charities of Yarmouth are on a noble scale, and evince the philanthropy of the inhabitants. Among these we may cite Warren's general relief fund, a hospital for children, a grammar school, &c. The quay is one of the noblest in the kingdom, upwards of one mile in length. Here are ranges of handsome residences, and the harbour formed by the river is accessible to vessels of 200 tons. Here are also barracks for 1,000 men, a pier, and Victoria suburb, with several public gardens and promenades. Yarmouth exports agricultural produce, malt, and fish, particularly herrings, to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, &c. It is the principal seat of the herring fishery, in which it employs 250 vessels belonging to the port, and about 3,000 hands in the different departments. Yarmouth is much resorted to as a bathing-place by the residents of Norfolk and the adjoining counties, and it is specially remarkable for the surpassing beauty of its female population of every rank of life. Yarmouth is the most dangerous coast of England, and its roads have often been the scene of misfortune to the mariner. The sand-banks are, however, carefully marked out by a line of buoys and floating lights. In October 1827, during a dreadful storm, no less than from ten to twelve vessels were wrecked in these roads in one night.

London to Norwich.

There are no very considerable works on this line. The chief bridges are those over the Roding at Ilford, the Ingerbourne at Brentwood, the Wid a short distance from Chelmsford, the Blackwater past Kelvedon, the Colne near Mark's Tey Station, the

Left of Railway from London.

WANSTEAD. Holloway Down, Thomas Bartleet, Esq.; Blake Hall, John Brown, Esq.; Oak Hall, B. Cotten, Esq.; Park Gate, T. Q. Finnis, Esq.; Cam Hall, Richard Plaxton, Esq.; Little Black Hall, a very pretty place, having been built by the late Sir Thomas Nash, Deputy Chamberlain to the late George IV., John Ray, Esq.; Lake House, Thomas Wells, Esq.; Wood House, Money Wigram, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Valentine House, Charles Halcombe, Esq. 3 m. N.E. Hainault Forest; on the Barking side of which stands the celebrated Fairlop Oak, of such great age, that the tradition of the country traces it half way up the Christian Era. About 50 years back the stem measured 36 feet in girth, the branches overspreading an area of 300 feet.

ROMFORD, a market-town and parish, county of Essex. Area of parish, 3,340 A. Here is a very ancient church, an union workhouse, town hall, gaol, market-house, national school, almshouses, and large cavalry barracks. Markets, Tuesday and Wednesday. Gidea Hall, Mrs. Black; Hare Hall, John Braithwaite, Esq.; Dagnam Park, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. 2 m. N. ATTERINGHAM-AT-BOWER. Round House, John Barnes, Esq.; The Grange, George D'Almaine, Esq.; Pergo Park, Robert Field, Esq.; Bower House, Edward Robinson, Esq.; Bedfords, John Rogers, Esq. 2 m. further, STAPLEFORD ABBOTS. Stapleford Hall, Charles Mollett, Esq.; Albyns, Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.; Battles' Hall, George Fitch, Esq. 2 m. further, at FAYDON MOUNT, Hill Hall, Sir Wm. Bowyer Smijth, Bart. Hill Hall, which stands upon a commanding eminence, was built in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Smythe, Secretary of State to Edward VI. and to Queen Elizabeth, the direct ancestor of its present possessor. The interior of the mansion, the hall, and the court, attract considerable attention, from their peculiar style of architecture, based upon the finest models of the Italian school of that age. The whole fabric was from the design of the learned founder himself, who is supposed to have arranged his plans with the celebrated John of Padua, during his travels in Italy. The building is quadrangular, the length of each front being 140 feet. The hall is 56 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 25 feet high. The suite of rooms on the east are handsome, and of good dimensions, being about 33 feet by 20 feet, and are adorned with some fine pictures by the great masters. The grounds are well disposed, and extensive.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. BRENTWOOD. A chapelry, formerly a market-town in the parish of South Weald, county of Essex. Area, 730 A. It has an old Gothic chapel, a free grammar school, founded in 1537, possessing an annual revenue of £1,452, an almshouse, and court-house, in which the assizes were formerly held. Fairs, July 11th, October 15th and 16th. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. SOUTH WEALD. Maskells, G. S. Collyer, Esq.; Langtons, Martin Harvey,

*Distance from
London.*

From Shoreditch
to Stratford (see
page 110).

5 m. FOREST GATE
STATION.

7 m. ILFORD STA.

12 m. ROMFORD
STATION.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BRENT-
WOOD STA.

London to Norwich.

Stour on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, the Gipping near Ipswich, the Waveney on entering Norfolk, and the Yare at Norwich. The only viaduct is that at Chelmsford, and the only tunnel that a short distance past Ipswich.

*Distance from
London.*

From Shoreditch
to Stratford (see
page 119).

5 M. FOREST GATE
STATION.

Right of Railway from London.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. LITTLE ILFORD. The church is a small, neat structure, and has some interesting tombs. North End, Charles Mann, Esq.

7 M. ILFORD STA.

ILFORD, or GREAT ILFORD, a ward and chapelry in the parish of Barking, county of Essex, with a village on the Roding, here crossed by a bridge. It has a hospital, founded in the reign of Henry II; a house of correction for the south division of Essex; and a modern church. The Rookery, Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie; Cranbrook Lodge, Miss Milles; Tyne Hall, Dr. Rees Price; Clements, J. S. Thompson, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. BARKING. Ripple Castle, Thomas Tyser, Esq.

12 M. ROMFORD
STATION.

Averingwell Villa, William Colls, Esq.; Havering Well House, Mrs. Truston. 2 m. s.e. HORNBURCH, Samuel Waddison, Esq. 1 m. further, UPMINSTER. Upminster Hall, Mrs. Branfill. Is curious for its antiquity. It was a mansion belonging to the abbots of Waltham; it is built with timber, and commands fine prospects over parts of the counties of Essex and Kent; the grounds are well wooded. Oak Hall, Joseph Lee, Esq.; adjoining which is CORBET'S TEY. Harwood Hall, Captain P. Z. Cox; Green Laues, Thomas W. Towson, Esq.

3 m. s. AVELEY. Bell House, Sir Thomas Lennard Lennard, Bart., is a spacious edifice, standing in a pleasant park, about three miles in circumference, and abounding with fine oaks and other trees. This mansion was built in the reign of Henry VIII., but was altered and greatly improved by the late Lord Dacre. The decorations are extremely neat, and made from his own designs. This manor possesses the peculiar privilege of excluding any person, however great in rank, from entering it in pursuit of game. 2 m. e. of which, STIFFORD. Ford Place, S. Francis, Esq.; Stifford Lodge, John Freeman, Esq.; Coppid Hall, Thos. Ingram, Esq.; Stifford Clays, Thos. Noakes, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. GRAYS. Grays Hall, W. T. Longbourn, Esq.; Belmont Castle, Richard Webb, Esq.

4 m. s. RAINHAM. Berwick House, Major Crosse. 3 m. s.e. PURFLEET. West Thurrock, William Edward Hunt, Esq. 4 m. s.s.w. Dagenham Level. At this place, owing to the blowing of a small sluice in the Thames embankment, a very destructive breach was formed in the year 1707, which, through the rush of waters, overflowed upwards of a thousand acres of land, and carried nearly one hundred and twenty acres into the Thames.

17 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. BRENT-
WOOD STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Thorndon Hall, Lord Petre. It stands on an eminence, which rises at the end of an avenue, two miles long, leading from Brentwood to the north front of the building, three hundred feet in extent. The architecture is Italian, and consists of a large centre edifice, with two pavillions, connected by sweeping corridors, principally built with fine white brick. Upon the south front is a noble hexastyle portico, of the Corinthian order,

Esq.; Luptons, E. P. Ind, Esq.; South Weald Hall, Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq., is a handsome building, situated in a large park, in which is a prospect house, built in the style of an embattled tower, commanding an extensive view. The grounds are well wooded, and diversified with pleasant gardens. 3 m. N.W. KELVEDON HATCH. Brizes, Misses Dolbey; Kelvedon Hall, J. F. Wright, Esq., is a spacious building of red brick, with a centre, and two wings, situated in a beautiful and well timbered part of Essex, two miles from the market-town of Chipping Ongar, and five and a half miles from Brentwood. The oak flourishes with great vigour in this vicinity. The house is situated in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, and was erected about a century ago, on the site of the old mansion. The Wright family have been established here upwards of three centuries. 3 m. further, CHIPPING ONGAR. A market-town and parish, county of Essex. It was anciently denominated Ongar ad Kaston, on account of its castle, and to distinguish it from High Ongar, a village in the vicinity. It was supposed to have been founded soon after the arrival of the Saxons in England. Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England under Henry II., built a castle on a high eminence at the east of the town, surrounded by a moat, of which there are some traces. The castle itself was destroyed in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Spains Hall, S. B. Brocket, Esq.; Marden Ash, H. Bullock, Esq., J.P.; Greensted Hall, William Gibson, Esq.; White House, B. B. Hurlock, Esq.; Ongar Park Hall, John Stallibrass, Esq. A little to the east, HIGH ONGAR. Wardens Hall, Samuel Lewis, Esq.; Nash Hall, J. Palmer, Esq.; Paslow Hall, T. D. Ridley, Esq.; Forest Hall, Rev. J. P. Stane, J.P.

INGATESTONE. A parish, formerly a market-town in Essex. This place was originally called Ingatestone, a name derived from the Saxon word Ingameddon. A roman military column stood here. There is a large fair for Scotch and Welsh cattle held on the 1st and 2nd December. Furze Hall, Henry Arundell, Esq.; The Hyde, John Disney, Esq.; White House, Charles Grant, Esq.; Bacons, William Havers, Esq.; Huskards, Gordon Kelly, Esq. 3 m. N.W. BLACKMORE. Home Cottage, Miss Crickitt; Jericho House, C. R. Vickerman, Esq. 2 m. further, NORTON MANDEVILLE. Chivers Hall, Thomas Stokes, Esq.; Spurriers, Horatio Kidd, Esq. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. MARGARETTING. Canterburys, Benjamin Bond, Esq.; Ivy Hill, P. Rogers, Esq.; Peacocks, George Straight, Esq. 2 m. N. Writtle Hall, V. Knox, Esq.; close to which is Copfold Hall.

2 m. W. WRITTLE. Formerly a market-town, but long divested of its trade by the increased importance of Chelmsford. Here Morant and some other antiquaries have placed the CÆSARMAGUS of the Itinerary, but there is no evidence of its ever having been a Roman station. Near the village is a square plot of ground enclosed by a deep moat, supposed to have been the site of a palace, recorded in "Stow's Annals" to have been erected by King John about 1211. Some of the foundations were dug up between thirty and forty years ago. The church is an ancient and spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. Within the church are several elaborate monuments, and many inscriptions to the memory of respectable families who have resided in this parish, which is supposed to be the largest in the county, its circumference being estimated at fifty-two miles. Writtle Island, John Atwood, Esq.; Hon. Frederick Petre. 3 m. S.W. of which, at BOXWELL, is Skreens, T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P. 2 m. N. BROOMFIELD. Brookland Mrs. Hills. 2 m. further, GREAT WALTHAM. Langleys, John J. Tufnell, Esq., is a handsome building, standing on a pleasant eminence, bounded by the river Chelmer on the north, and by a small rivulet on the south. The park and grounds are judiciously laid out.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. INGATE-
STONE STA.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHELMS-
FORD STA.

with a beautiful velvet lawn in front, and fine prospects extending over the fertile hills of Kent, on the opposite side of the Thames. The park is very extensive, well timbered, containing many fine views in its home scenery, and the neighbouring county, abounding in eminences, luxuriantly clothed with wood. The principal entrance to the house is by the north front, where a light and lofty staircase leads to the great hall, 40 feet square, and 32 feet in height; the roof of the hall being supported by 18 scagliola columns. The drawing-room is 38 feet by 26 feet; and the dining-room, 36 feet by 24 feet; the library, over the eastern corridor, is 95 feet long, by 20 feet wide, opening at the east end upon a gallery in the chapel, which occupies the eastern wing, and is 48 feet by 24 feet. The grand saloon is a magnificent apartment, 60 feet by 30 feet. Thorndon Hall contains a fine collection of pictures, and its late noble owner had the honour to receive George III. at this seat. At the south end of the park, EAST HORNDON. Herongate Lodge, Edwin James, Esq.; Park House, Mrs. A. Miles. 6 m. further, passing through DUNTON, BULPHAM, and THORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, is ORSETT. Orsett Hall, Mrs. J. Baker. 5 m. further, TILBURY FORT, which was built in the time of Henry VIII., and was the abode of Queen Elizabeth while she reviewed the English army collected to oppose the Spanish Armada.

23½ m. INGATE-
STONE STA.

3 m. s. BILLERICAY, Captain Ede; William Schneider, Esq.; T. J. Spitty, Esq. ½ m. further, GREAT BURSTEAD, William Bulwer, Esq. A little to the left, LITTLE BURSTEAD, Captain Charles London. About 3 m. further, LANGDEN HILLS. The most considerable eminence in this part of the county, affords some fine and extremely extensive prospects over the river Loudon, the river Thames, the metropolis, and the hills of the coast of Kent as far as the Medway, the whole of which, in clear weather, are displayed to the view, and compose a scene of almost unequalled beauty. 3 m. e. of Billericay, RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE. Chithams, Thomas Gabbett, Esq.

29½ m. CHELMS-
FORD STA.

CHELMSFORD, a market-town and parish, the capital of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cann, which are crossed here by two beautiful bridges of iron and stone. Area of parish, 1,750 a. The town is well built, and lighted; many of its houses have gardens extending to the rivers. The parish church, which has been lately rebuilt, is a fine structure in the decorated style. The other principal buildings are a handsome county hall, in which are the assize court, assembly rooms, and corn exchange; county gaol and house of correction, a grammar school, founded by Edward IV., with an annual revenue of nearly £500; a theatre, and a public conduit. Chelmsford is the seat of the assizes and local courts. It has no manufactures; but its retail trade and grain markets are extensive. Market-day, Friday; fairs, May and Nov. 12. 4 m. s. Moulsham Hall, Sir H. B. P. Mildmay, Bart. A little further on the road to MALDON, Noakes' Place, George Clapham, Esq.; Great Baddow Hall, Mrs. Laeland; Baddow Court, Mrs. General Douglass; Baddow Lodge, Thomas Greenwood, Esq.; Baddow Place, Richard Crabb, Esq.; Vineyard, Mrs. L. Bullen; Grove Cottage, Mrs. Reynolds. 2 m. further, DANBURY. Danbury Place, John Round, Esq. M.P.; Riffhams, J. R. S. Phillips, Esq., J.P.; The Palace, Lord Bishop of Rochester; Wood Hill, Miss Hales. 2 m. further, WOODHAM. Mortimer Place, John Oxley Parker, Esq.

Witham House, W. H. Pattisson, Esq. 2 m. N. Rivenhall Place, P. M. Smith, Esq.; Faulkourn Hall, Jonathan Bullock, Esq., is a stately and spacious mansion, erected at different periods. Part of it displays a tower-gateway of curious architecture, and is said to have been erected by the Earl of Gloucester about the time of King Stephen or King Henry II. The present family have made great improvements in the house and grounds, the latter of which are very extensive, and agreeably disposed, several fine springs of water adding greatly to their beauty. Here is supposed to be the largest cedar tree in England.

3 m. W. at TERLING, The Hall, Lord Rayleigh. Was once appendant to Ely Cathedral, but was granted to Ranulph Pevenot by the Conqueror. The Bishops of Norwich formerly had a palace and park here, and a chapel, which possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and is recorded to have sheltered the great Hubert de Burgh from the indignation of King Henry III. Henry VIII. had also a residence here, which he granted to Lord Audley, from whom it passed into the family of Strutt. Berwick House, C. Gratton Townshend, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Felix Hall, T. B. Western, Esq. The Hall is a neat modern building, standing in a small but pretty park. The interior of the house is elegantly fitted up, and the gardens are laid out with much judgment. 2 m. further, COGGESHALL. Marygolds, W. F. Hobbs, Esq.; Leeze House, Mrs. Skingley; Mount House, Stephen Unwin, Esq. About 1 m. further, Oldfield Grange, Osgood Hanbury, Esq. 1 m. further, Mark's Hall, W. P. Honeywood, Esq. The manor-house was partly rebuilt by Robert Honeywood, Esq., of Charing in Kent, in 1605, who erected a handsome front, over the porch of which are various quarterings of the family arms. It stands on a rising ground near the church, in a pleasant park, which was greatly improved by the late Titmus Honeywood, Esq., M.P. for Kent, who made it his principal residence. In the dining-room was a portrait of Mrs. Mary Honeywood, who died in 1620, in her ninety-third year, having had sixteen children, one hundred and fourteen grandchildren, two hundred and twenty-eight great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren, making three hundred and sixty-seven in all during her life.

2 m. N.E. FEARING. Fearingbury, Edward Catchpool, Esq.

MARK'S TEY. A small parish of 1,350 A. 3 m. N. WAKES COLNE. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from which is WHITE COLNE. Berwick Hall, John Beard, Esq.; Countess Cross; F. Sewell, jun., Esq. About 1 m. S.W. EARLS COLNE. Mark's Hall, Mrs. Honeywood Blake; Colne Priory, H. H. Carwardine, Esq.; Colne House, Mrs. M. Gee; Marsh Hall, William F. Hobbs, Esq.; Hay House, Oliver Johnson, Esq. 1 m. W. COLNE. Colne Park, Robert Hills, Esq.; Grove House, Thos. Sewell, Esq. 2 m. further, HALSTEAD. Halstead Lodge, J. N. Brewster, Esq., J.P.; Stanstead Hall, Mrs. S. Bridge; Letches, J. Cook, Esq.; Don John's, J. Houghton, Esq.; Sloe House, P. S. F. Martin, Esq., J.P.; Claverings, John Nunn, Esq.; Parley-Beans, Joseph Nunn, Esq.; Fitzjohns, R. B. Scale, Esq.; Boishall, J. Sewell, Esq.; Hepworth, J. Smoothy, Esq.; Gladfin Hall, J. Woolmer, Esq.; Starstyle, G. De Horne Vaizey, Esq. J.P.; Whitehall, J. Savill, Esq. J.P.; Westwood House, Major Charles Rooke.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. GREAT HORKESLEY, Captain C. Rooke. 1 m. further, NAYLAND. A small parish on the river Stour (over which is a bridge of brick), in a fertile valley, surrounded by hills, on the high road to Hadleigh.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. WITHAM
STATION.

Braintree and
Maldon Br.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. KELVEDON
STATION.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. MARK'S
TEY STA.

Sudbury Br.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. COLCHES-
TER STA.

1½ N.E. SPRINGFIELD. Mount Hill, A. R. Chalk, Esq.; Springfield Place, C. G. Parker, Esq.; Shrubland, Isaac Perry, Esq.; Old Lodge, John Seabrook, Esq. 1½ m. further, BOREHAM, R. G. Haslefoot, Esq., J.P.; Boreham House, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., M.P.; Boreham, Rev. Sir Coventry Pane, Bart. 1 m. S.E. of which is TOFTS. Little Baddow, Hon. Miss Strutt.

38½ m. WITHAM
STATION.

WITHAM, a market-town and parish, county of Essex. Area of parish, 8,280 A. It is near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, and has a church, almshouses, an endowed school and other charities, producing an annual revenue of nearly £250. Witham is said to be the site of the Roman station Canonium, and there are vestiges of a Danish camp in the neighbourhood. Witham, W. W. Luard, Esq., J.P.; The Grove, Rev. H. Du Cane, J.P. 2 m. E. Braxted Lodge, Captain Du Cane, R.N. It is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence near the centre of a small park, commanding agreeable prospects of the surrounding country.

3 m. S.W. Hatfield Priory, Peter Wright, Esq.

41½ m. KELVEDON
STATION.

KELVEDON, county of Essex, is an ancient place which belonged to Edward the Confessor, and consists of a street about a mile long, on the north bank of the river Blackwater. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was given by King Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, and has a square brick tower with five bells. 1 m. E. INWORTH. 3 m. further, LAYER MARNEY. Layer Marney Hall, Quintin Dick, Esq., M.P., formerly the seat of the noble family of Marney, who flourished for many centuries as warriors and statesmen. It was originally a large quadrangular building, enclosing a spacious court, the chief entrance to which, a tower-gateway, still remains. This highly interesting relic of former grandeur, is built of brick, and consists of a lofty centre of two stories, flanked at each angle by an octagonal tower, rising from the ground to some height above the centre. Each of the octagonal towers contains eight floors, lighted by small pointed windows; the centre stories are lighted by two large square windows. The summit, chimneys, and divisions between the windows, are curiously ornamented with sculptured mouldings of various patterns. On the east and west sides of this gateway are considerable remains of the old mansion, now converted into a farm-house and offices. A most extensive prospect is obtained from the tower, which stands on high ground.

46½ m. MARK'S
TEY STA.

3 m. S.E.E. LITTLE BIRCH. Situated on the river Roman, over which there is a bridge, called Ichford. The church is now in ruins. Birch Hall, Charles Gray Round, Esq. A little further, GREAT BIRCH; and a little further, LAYER DELAHAY.

1½ m. S.E. COPFORD, at which there is a very ancient church of Saxon architecture, with a nave, south aisle, and chancel; the east end of which is semi-circular; the walls are very thick, and the pillars supporting the roof very massive. It has a wooden turret, containing three bells, and a shingle spire. There is a tradition that the shoe of a Danish prince was nailed on the door of this church. Copford Hall, Fiske Harrison, Esq., J.P. It is a handsome mansion, supposed to have been the residence of Bonner, Bishop of London, to which see the manor once belonged. The grounds are pleasant, and ornamented with several pieces of water. 1 m. further, Stanway Hall, Colonel Brewster.

51½ m. COLCHES-
TER STA.

½ m. S. COLCHESTER, the Camulodunum of the Romans, and one of their ancient stations, is a parliamentary and municipal borough, river port and town, county of Essex, situated on the Colne, over which there are here several bridges. Area of borough, comprising 16 parishes, 11,770 A. It is

It consists of several streets, in which are some good dwelling-houses. The inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The adjoining eminences command a fine view of the harbour of Harwich and the surrounding country. The woollen manufacture flourished here for many years, but is now extinct. The river is navigable from Sudbury to Harwich, by which means a considerable quantity of corn and flour is conveyed to Mistley for London. The church, dedicated to St. James, is situated in the centre of the town, and is a fine structure of the Elizabethan style of architecture. In the interior is a good painting of our Saviour, and several ancient marble monuments, inlaid with brass. The living is endowed with £400 private benefactions, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the parishioners. The Independents have also a place of worship. The market has been discontinued, but a fair is held on the first Wednesday in October for horses, cattle, and toys. 4 miles E. of Nayland, LANGHAM. Langham Hall, Thomas Maude, Esq. 1 m. further, at STOKE, Tendring Hall, Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart.

ARDLEIGH. There are three places of this name, ARDLEIGH, ARDLEIGH WICK, and ARDLEIGH CROWN. Ardleigh Park, J. P. Osborne, Esq. 3 m. to the right, The Rookery, Thomas L'Estrange, Esq.

55½ m. ARDLEIGH STATION.

2 m. N.W. EAST BERGHOLT. It was the birthplace of Constable the artist, in the neighbourhood of which most of his finest subjects are taken. Old Hall, Dowager-Countess Morton; Highlands, C. T. Oakes, Esq.; West Lodge, C. W. Halford, Esq.

59 m. MANNING-TREE STA.

Enter Suffolk.

BENTLEY. A small parish in the Hundred of Sandford. 2. m. W. CAPEL, Cooper Brooke, Esq. 1 m. further, GREAT WENHAM, John M. Syer, Esq. 2 m. N. COPDOCK.

62½ m. BENTLEY JUNCTION STA.

Hadleigh Br.

At and near Ipswich are the following seats: Orwell Place, Mrs. Barker; Stoke Park, Hon. Lyndsey Burrell; Birkfield Lodge, F. W. Campion, Esq. The Lodge is situated on the top of Stoke Hills, and commands a delightful view of the river Orwell to the extent of six miles. Red House, Rev. M. G. Edgar. An old mansion, built in the year 1688. Christ Church Park, W. C. Fonnereau, Esq.; Mount, T. S. Gowing, Esq.; Hill House, Mrs. Hamilton; Stoke Hall, Joseph Smyth, Esq.; Preston Lodge, Edward B. Venn, Esq., situated on the banks of the Orwell, remarkable for its fine wooded scenery. 2 m. W. The Chauntry, C. Lillingstone, Esq. 3 m. further HINTLESHAM. The Hall, J. A. Harcastle, Esq., M.P. Hintlesham for a great length of time was the property of the Timperleys, but subsequently passed to the ancestors of the late proprietor. The mansion is in the Elizabethan style, and built of brick in the form of the letter H. It contains a choice collection of paintings by Vandyke, and other eminent masters. The park is pleasantly situated, and contains an area of 150 A. The church, which is an ancient fabric, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a square tower. In the chancel are several monuments to the Timperley family, especially a tomb of blue marble, on which is the portraiture in brass of John Timperly, Esq., in complete armour, who died in 1400, and Margaret his wife, with a hound at her feet, and on which there is a Latin inscription.

68 m. IPSWICH STATION.

a polling-place for the north division of the county, and sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,235; corporate revenue (1847), £3,236; customs' revenue (1846), £14,220; registered shipping (1847), 9,447 tons. The town is built on an eminence, and was formerly surrounded by walls, portions of which still exist, as well as many antiquated buildings, and the remains of a castle of great strength, said to have been built by Edward the Elder, parts of which are now used as a prison and town library. Here are also interesting relics of an abbey, an ancient chapel, and a priory. The parish churches, of which there are twelve, are very ancient; and the town contains the following public edifices: a fine moot, or town hall, county house of correction, a general hospital, well-endowed poor's hospitals, an union workhouse, various money charities, savings' bank, several literary and scientific associations, custom house, large market-house, bonding warehouses, and a neat theatre. The free grammar school has scholarships at Cambridge, and was presided over, in 1779, by Dr. Parr. Vessels of 150 tons approach the quay. The malting trade is here carried on; and it imports coal, timber, lime, oil cake, and manufactures and colonial produce; and exports corn and malt, and has thriving oyster fisheries. Many ancient Roman coins and other relics have been discovered in Colchester, and it was also a Saxon town of considerable note. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, July 5th and 23rd, and October 20th. Olivers, T. J. Turner, Esq. 2 m. s. Berechurch Hall, Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart.

1 m. S.E. **HYTHE**. Hythe Hill, late Gen. Sir John Maclean. 3 m. **WIVENHOE**. Wivenhoe Park, J. G. Rebow, Esq.; Wivenhoe Hall, S. S. Brown, Esq. A little to the right is **DONYLAND**, P. Havens, Esq.; Donyland Lodge, Rev. J. Holroyd. 1½ m. below Wivenhoe, **ALRESFORD**. The Hall, W. W. Hawkins, Esq. 4 m. further, **ST. OSYTH**. St. Osyth's Priory, W. S. Nassau, Esq.

55½ m. **ARDLEIGH STATION**.

2 m. s. **YELMSTEAD**. The Lodge, Charles Joscelyn, Esq. 2 m. further, **BROMLEY**. Bromley Lodge, Mrs. Bateman.

59 m. **MANNING-TREE STA.**

Enter Suffolk.

MANNINGTREE, a market-town, county of Essex, on the river Stour, which is here navigable. Area of parish, 30 a. s. of which is Mistley Park, J. T. Ambrose, Esq. 2 m. further, Bradfield, Captain Runnacles. 10 m. E. **HARWICH**.

62½ m. **BENTLEY JUNCTION STA.**

2 m. S.E. Tattingstone Place, T. B. Western, Esq. 2 m. further, **HOLBROOK**. Holbrook Cottage, John Berners, Esq.; Woodlands, William Rodwell, Esq.

4 m. E. **WOOLVERSTONE**. The Hall, Archdeacon Hull.

68 m. **IPSWICH STATION**.

IPSWICH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, river port and town, capital of the county of Suffolk, situated on the river Orwell, which is here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping. Area of municipal borough, including the whole of eight, and parts of four other parishes, 1,720 a.; population, 19,824; area of parliamentary borough, comprising twelve parishes and parts of six others, 7,020 a.; population, 25,384. The borough sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,685; corporate revenue (1847), £5,085; customs' revenue (1846), £37,012; registered shipping (1847), 182 vessels, aggregate burden, 14,434 tons. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden. Ipswich was formerly environed by a ditch and ramparts, and had four entrance gates. It stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the east and north. There is a town library, and grammar school founded by Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of Ipswich, from a portion of the ancient Blackfriars monastery. Ipswich also possesses several minor endowed schools and charities, a Philological Society, and a mechanics' institute. It has manufactures, and exports considerable quantities of corn to London. The scenery of the river Orwell is deservedly praised by the tourist, its banks being beautifully planted, and the sea-view is magnificent. Ipswich was twice burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991 and 1000, and some vestiges

BRAMFORD. Levetofts Hall, R. A. Wood, Esq.; The Grove, R. W. Mumford, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Bramford Hall, Sir Philip Broke, Bart. 1 m. S.S.W. SPROUGHTON. Boss Hall, C. Kersey, Esq.; Sproughton Hall, W. Woodgate, Esq.

70 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BRAMFORD STATION.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. LITTLE BLAKENHAM. William Haward, Esq.; Benjamin Morgan, Esq. About 10 m. further, CHELLESWORTH, Sir Henry Edmund Austin.

73 m. CLAYDEN STATION.

NEEDHAM, or MARKET NEEDHAM. A small market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Barking, county of Suffolk. 2 m. W. BATTISFORD, Edward Linwood, Esq. 2 m. further, LITTLE FINBOROUGH. 4 m. further, THORPE-MORIEUX.

76 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEEDHAM STATION.

STOWMARKET. A market-town and parish, county of Suffolk. Situated at the confluence of three rivulets, which form the river Gipping. Area of parish, 1,240 A. The Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich, and here are manufactures of tanned leather and iron, and a considerable trade is carried on in coal, malt, corn, and timber. Abbotts Hall, Mrs. A. S. Rush. 2 m. W. GREAT FINBOROUGH, Captain John Bussell; R. J. Bussell, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Bucks Hall, Robert A. Fuller, Esq.; Robert John Garner, Esq. About 3 m. further, RATTLEDEN, Captain W. Parker.

80 m. STOW-MARKET STA.

HAUGHLEY. Sorrells, Mrs. H. Jacob. 1 m. S.S.W. Tot Hill, James Ward, Esq. 1 m. further, ONE HOUSE. The Lodge, Mrs. Susan Page Wrench.

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAUGHLEY STA.

2 m. W. Plushwood, the Rev. Sir A. B. Henniker, Bart. 1 m. further, Haughley Park, Rev. H. W. Crawford.

Bury St.
Edmund's Br.

FINNINGHAM. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower and Gothic porch. It has a stone front, with beautifully carved cover, and the altar windows are of stained glass. Mrs. A. and E. Clayton. 1 m. W. WESTHORPE. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of which is WALSHAM-ON-THE-WILLOWS, Captain Thos. H. Wilkinson. 3 m. further, STANTON ALL SAINTS, and STANTON ST. JOHN. Stanton Park, Mrs. S. Vautier.

86 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FINNINGHAM STA.

BOTESDALE. A chapelry, formerly a market-town, in the parish of Redgrave. The town consists of one long street, extending into the parishes of Rickenhall Superior, and Rickenhall Inferior. It has a chapel (from the titular saint of which the name of the town is derived), which is a neat structure, of the later style of English architecture, of which it exhibits some good specimens. In the interior are monuments to the memory of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and that celebrated lawyer and patriot, Lord Chief

91 m. MELLIS STATION.

	are still extant of a castle erected here by William the Conqueror, as well as of some monastic institutions. 2 m. s.e. Berkwell Lodge, Henry Campbell, Esq. 2 m. s.w. Orwell Park, late Sir R. Harland, Bart.; close to which is Nacton, G. Tomline, Esq.
70½ m. BRAMFORD STATION.	2 m. s. Worsted Hall, Lady Harland. 3 m. e. KESGRAVE. The Hall, Robert Newton Shaw, Esq. 3 m. further, MARTLESHAM. Beacon Hill House, E. S. Gooch, Esq.; about 3 m. n.e. of which is WOODBRIDGE. A thriving market-town on the banks of the river Deeben. Woodbridge Abbey, William Norton, Esq.; about 1½ m. w. of which is Bealings House, Major Edward Moore; Ufford Place, Francis Brooks, Esq. 1½ m. n.e. MELTON. The Lodge, Richard Aplin, Esq.; Hill House, C. Sharpe, Esq.; Foxbury Hall, C. Walford, Esq. 3 m. n.w. Boulge Hall, J. Fitzgerald, Esq.
73 m. CLAYDON STATION.	1½ m. n.e. WHITTON CUM THURLESTON. Whitton Cottage, S. Catt, Esq.; Thurleston Hall, Rev. E. Woolnough. 1 m. n. of which is AKENHAM. The Hall, Robert Baker Orford, Esq.; Walnut Tree, Stephen Heyward, Esq.; Rice Hall, R. Woodward, Esq.
76½ m. NEEDHAM STATION.	1 m. e. CLAYDON, Lieutenant-Colonel Kerby. 2 m. n. Shrubland Park, Sir W. Fowle Middleton, Bart. 2 m. further, HEMINGSTONE. The Hall, Richard Martin, Esq.; Charles Crow, Esq. 2 m. e. HENLEY. The Hall, Charles Steward, Esq. 1½ m. further, WITNESHAM. The Hall, Daniel Charles Meadows, Esq. Witnesham Hall is pleasantly situated, and is a very ancient structure. The Meadows' family have resided here since the time of Richard III. When it came into the present owner's possession, it was in a very dilapidated condition, but has since been restored and embellished in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Burghurst House, Rev. John Brewster Meadows.
80 m. STOW-MARKET STA.	1 m. n. THE CREETINGS. Creeting Lodge, B. Wilkinson, Esq. A delightfully situated and romantic dwelling, with ornamented pleasure-grounds. 4 m. e. GOSBECK. 6 m. n. of which is DEBENHAM, Samuel Dove, Esq.; Barrington Chevalier, Esq. 3 m. e. from Gosbeck, HELMINGHAM. The Hall, John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. 4 m. further, BRANDESDON. The Hall, Charles Austin, Esq., Q.C.
82½ m. HAUGHLEY STA.	4 m. e. STONEHAMS. STONEHAM ASPELL, William Taylor, Esq. EARL STONEHAM, Richard Dunningham, Esq. STONEHAM PARVA. The Cottage, Mrs. Welham. About 1½ m. n.e. STEWARTLAND, Charles R. Freeman, Esq.; Mill House, Miss Cross.
86½ m. FINNINGHAM STA.	1 m. e. OLD NEWTON, John George Hart, Esq. Close to which is GIPPING CHAPEL, a hamlet, which derives its name from its situation near the source of one of those springs which form the river Gipping. Gipping Hall, the seat of the ancient equestrian family of Tyrrell.
91 m. MELLIS STATION.	1½ m. e. WICKHAM SKEATH, Thomas Turner, Esq. 3 m. n.e. THORNHAM MAGNA. Thornham Hall, Lord Henniker. 4 m. e. THORNDON. Standwell Lodge, John Hayward, Esq. 3 m. e. YAXLEY. Yaxley Hall, Mrs. R. Leake. P. R. Welsh, Esq. 1½ m. further, EYE. A parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish, county of Suffolk. Area, 4,320 A. It now sends but one member to Parliament, although the parliamentary borough extends over eleven parishes. Registered electors (1848), 330. The town is surrounded by a rivulet, from which circumstance it is said to derive its name of Eye, or Island. It consists principally of whitewashed and thatched houses of

Justice Holt, whose remains are deposited here. There is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1576 by Sir Nicholas Bacon. Botesdale Cottage, John Dyce, Esq.; Botesdale Lodge, Nathaniel Surtees, Esq. A little to the N., REDGRAVE. The Hall, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.; Redgrave Cottage, E. P. Blake, Esq.

3 m. N.W. WORTHAM. Manor Hall, J. J. Tuck, Esq.

DISS. A small market-town. This place, formerly Dus, or DISE, was held a royal demesne in the reign of Henry I. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Waveney, by which it is separated on the south from the county of Suffolk, and consist of several well-built and paved streets. The principal manufactures are those of hemp and cloth. Market-day, Friday; fair, November 8th. Several distinguished characters have been born in this place. For instance: Ralph De Di Cito, Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry II.; Walter of Diss, a Carmelite monk of Norwich, afterwards confessor to the Duke of Lancaster, and Acquetaine, King of Castile, and also to Constance, his Queen; and John Shelton, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII., and styled by Erasmus "the light and ornament of English scholars," was rector, and most probably a native of this place. 1 m. W. ROYDON. The Hall, Rev. Temple Frere. 3 m. further, SOUTH LOFHAM. The Grange, George Wharton, Esq. 2 m. N. of Diss, Westfield House, Stephen Walter, Esq.

1 m. W. SHELFANGER. 1 m. north of which, WINFARTHING.

1½ m. N.W. FIBBENHAM. A village containing 3,120 A., the chief owner of which is J. Petre, Esq.

1 m. FORNCETT. There are two Forncetts, St. Mary's and St. Peter's. In former times, the Knighted Court, as it was termed, was held here every three weeks. At this court all the great men who held their lands or tenements of the Norfolk honour were obliged to attend and commute for castle guard service for the castles' guard at Norwich.

2 m. N.W. BRAKENASH. The Hall, Miss E. Burney.

2 m. W. MULBARTON. The Lodge, Sir William Bellairs. 2 m. N. KESWICK. Old Hall, H Birkbeck, Esq.; New Hall, Hudson Gurney, Esq.

Enter Norfolk.

94½ m. DISS STA.

97 m. BURSTON STATION.

100 m. TIVETSHALL STA.

103½ m. FORNCETT STA.

106 m. FLORDEN STATION.

109 m. SWAINSTHORPE STA.

113½ m. NORWICH STATION.

(See London and Yarmouth).

London and South-Western Railway.

The act for the incorporation of the London and Southampton Railway Company received the royal assent on the 25th of July, 1834; and various acts were subsequently passed, authorizing the company to raise sufficient capital to carry out their intentions, as it appears from the history of their proceedings, that the original estimate fell far short of the expenses actually incurred. The earth-works, cuttings, &c., were very heavy; the bridges, generally built of brick, numerous, averaging about two and a quarter per mile, although there is no particular bridge or viaduct throughout the line worthy of especial notice. There are but four tunnels, and two archways on the line, beyond Winchfield. Two of the tunnels are at Popham, one at Waller's Ark, and one at Lichfield. Those at Popham are each two hundred yards in length, twenty-five feet wide, and twenty-two feet high; the Waller's Ark tunnel is five hundred yards, and the Lichfield two hundred yards in length. The line from Vauxhall to Southampton was opened to the public throughout on the 11th of May, 1840, having cost, from the commencement of the undertaking, up to the 30th of June of the same year (without


Enter Norfolk.	a mean appearance, but its Gothic church is spacious, and it has a grammar school, with two exhibitions to Cambridge, a handsome guildhall, gaol, house of industry, almshouse, and a branch Bank of England. It formerly contained a castle, and eastward of the town are the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.
91½ m. DISS STA.	1 m. S. PALGRAVE. St. John's Lodge, the Misses Harrison. 2 m. E. SCOLE. The Shrubbery, the Misses Lee; Scole Lodge, Mrs. J. Whittaker. 1 m. further, OAKLEY. Oakley House, Mrs. B. Frank. 3 m. further, NEEDHAM. 1½ m. further, HARLESTON, once called Heroldveston, and Herofston, from a Danish leader named Herop, who came over to England with Canute, and probably settled at this place. It is situated about 1 mile from the river Waveney, over which there is a bridge. The manufacture of bombazine has been carried on of late years to a limited extent. Market, Wednesday. Sandy Hall, W. S. Holmes, Esq.
97 m. BURSTON STATION.	BURSTON. 1 m. N.E. SHIMPLING. Shimpling Place, Duke of Grafton.
100 m. TIVETSHALL STA.	1 m. E. TIVETSHALL. There are two villages of this name, St. Margaret and St. Mary's.
108½ m. FORTNETT STA.	1½ m. E. LONG STRATTON. The Manor House, a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, the Rev. Ellis Burroughes. 1½ m. further, Boyland Hall, Frederick Irby, Esq. An Elizabethan mansion, built in 1571, and repaired in 1804 by its late owner, the Hon. Admiral Irby. The hall is situated in a valley, one mile north of Morningthorpe. This place formerly belonged to the Garneys' family, through whom it has descended to its present proprietor.
106 m. FLORDEN STATION.	3 m. E. SHOTTISHAMS, or Scentseshill, the village of Scots, or Portions. The landed property having been divided into twelve parts at the time of the Conquest, it now consists of two parishes, St. Mary and All Saints.
109 m. SWAINSTHORPE STA.	1 m. N.E. DUNSTON. A small parish on the river Tas, consisting of about 600 acres, principally the property of Robert K. Long, Esq., of Dunston Hall, Lord of the Manor.
113½ m. NORWICH STATION. (See London and Yarmouth).	

London and South-Western Railway.

reference to the Gosport and other branches), £2,054 5s. 5d. The Waterloo Station is admirably convenient, and is situated in the Waterloo Bridge Road, on the Surrey side of the Thames, within five minutes' walk of that great national monument, Waterloo Bridge, in the very centre of London.

The Nine Elms, or Vauxhall Station, the original terminus of this Company, being too far removed from the seat of commerce, and difficult of access, except by hackney or other conveyances, the directors, desirous to meet the public convenience, determined upon the metropolitan extension; and erected that gigantic viaduct over the populous districts of Vauxhall and Lambeth, which was opened to the public on the 11th of July, 1848, and now connects the distant suburban station of Nine Elms with the Strand, the most central spot, and the greatest thoroughfare of the metropolis. Waterloo Station, beyond its great convenience in point of position, presents no remarkable feature as to architectural design or embellishment.

<i>Left of Railway from London.</i>	<i>Distance from London.</i>
KENNINGTON. NORTH BRINGTON.	2 m. VAUXHALL STATION.
CLAPHAM COMMON, is situated in the parish of Clapham, county of Surrey, one of the most agreeable suburbs of London. The Common, which is its principal attraction, and contains about 200 acres, is prettily planted with trees and shrubs, and surrounded by handsome villa-residences, and beautiful gardens.	5 m. CLAPHAM COMMON STA
$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s. MERTON. Is on the river Wandle, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has some handsome residences, not unlike the old manor-houses, a very ancient church, and some vestiges of a priory, which dates from the Conquest. A Parliament was held here in the reign of Henry III. In 1264 Robert De Merton, Bishop of Rochester, founded a college here, which was afterwards removed to Oxford, and called Merton College. Merton Grove, Alexander A. Park, Esq. Merton Cottage, William Adams, Esq.; Wandlebanks, Harry Pollard Ashby, Esq.; Long Lodge, Major James Colebrooke; Holmes Elms, Captain Thomas Hegar; Merton Rush, Miss Jenkinson; Spring House, J. H. D. Mandeville, Esq.; Dorset Hall, George Orme, Esq.; Cannons Hill, Richard Thornton, Esq.	8 m. WIMBLEDON AND MERTON STATION.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. MALDON. Thomas Weeding, Esq.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MALDON STATION.
1 m. s. TALWORTH. George Pugh, Esq. Worcester Park, Kensington Lewis, Esq. 2 m. s.s.w. HOOK. Gooseberry Hill, E. Jiggins, Esq. A little further, CHESSINGTON, near which, at Stoke Common, is Jessup's Well, celebrated for a mineral water of the same nature as that of Cheltenham. Its superior strength appears from the crystals retaining their figure and firmness for a year and a half after being formed, and it has been observed to have an extraordinary effect, probably owing to the steel it contains. Dr. Adee, an eminent physician at Guildford, in the early part of the last century, asserted that by a steady and cautious use of this water, some of his patients had been cured of scurvy.	12 m. KINGSTON STATION.
1 m. s.w. ESHER. The scenery is highly interesting, being enriched with mansions and seats of the first order. Adjoining Esher, a priory and monastery was founded in the time of Edward II., on the site of which is Sandown House, James Nugent Daniel, Esq.; Esher Place, John William Spicer, Esq., is distinguished as having been the abode of Cardinal Wolsey. Claremont, built by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, who, on setting out on his last voyage, gave directions to Brown the architect to pull down the mansion of the same name built by the Duke of Newcastle, and to build him a house, without regard to any expense. This he did to the satisfaction of his employer, at a charge of £100,000. It forms an oblong square of thirty-four yards by forty-four yards. The principal front has a flight of thirteen steps, which leads to the great entrance, under pediments supported	15 m. ESHER AND CLAREMONT STA.

<i>Distance from London.</i>	Right of Railway from London.
2 m. VAUXHALL STATION	VAUXHALL GARDENS.
Windsor Line.  5 m. CLAPHAM COMMON STA.	<p>BATTERSEA. It is principally occupied by market gardens, in which asparagus was first introduced, and is celebrated as containing above one quarter of the species of English plants. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and forms an interesting object from the river. The windows over the altar are decorated with portraits of Henry VII., his grandmother, and Queen Elizabeth. The interior contains some interesting monuments, one of which is to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke and his lady, and one to the memory of Edward Winter, an officer in the E.I.C.S., who is stated to have singly and unarmed killed a tiger, and on foot defeated forty Moors on horseback.</p>
8 m. WIMBLEDON AND MERTON STATION.	<p>WIMBLEDON is a very pretty picturesque village, in the county of Surrey, surrounded by the villas of the aristocracy, many of which are handsome structures. Its wild heath or common was once celebrated as the resort of duellists. Copshill, late Lord Cottenham; Wimbledon House, Mrs. Marryatt; Wimbledon Park, Duke of Somerset.</p>
10½ m. MALDON STATION.	<p>1 m. N. Coombe Wood, Samuel Smith, Esq.; Coombe Cottage, Edward Woodbridge, Esq.; Coombe Farm, Francis Garner, Esq.; Coombe Lodge, W. O. Hunt, Esq.</p>
12 m. KINGSTON STATION.	<p>KINGSTON NEW TOWN. A little further, SURBITON. Surbiton Hill House, Benjamin Hinds, Esq.; Surbiton Lodge, Captain Manderson, R.N.; Surbiton Cottage, Miss C. Massey; Gothic Cottage, John Smith, Esq.; West Field, Thomas Taylor, Esq. ½ m. further, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, county of Surrey, a municipal borough town, containing 7,360 A. This is one of the most ancient and historical towns in England, built on the site of a Roman station, a fact which is satisfactorily attested by the numerous coins and other Roman antiquities from time to time discovered. Many of the Saxon kings were crowned, and Egbert held a great ecclesiastical council here in 838. The first parliamentary army assembled here in the civil wars; and this town also witnessed the last effort in favour of Charles I., when the Earl of Holland and others were taken prisoners, and beheaded. The town is prettily situated on the banks of the Thames, which is here crossed by a very elegant new stone bridge of five river arches. Seething Well, John Brown, Esq.; Fairfield, Thomas Chalk, Esq.; Woodbines, W. M. Christie, Esq.; Elmers, Mrs. A. Disney; Bury Lands, William F. White, Esq. A little to the E. Norbiton, Dowager Lady Liverpool; The Lodge, William Bulmore, Esq.; The Hall, Mrs. F. Jeyes.</p>
15 m. ESHER AND CLAREMONT STA.	<p>1 m. N.E. THAMES DITTON, a neat village situated on the banks of the Thames, and much resorted to by the disciples of Isaac Walton. It was a favourite resort of the late Theodore Hook, and is supposed to be the spot where he played off the joke attributed to Daly in "Gilbert Gurney," of the Deputy-Assistant Surveyor of the Grand Junction Canal Company. Hon. Lady S. Fitzgerald; Weston Green House, General Sir John Lambert, Bart.; Boyle Farm, Sir Edward Sugden.</p>
	<p>½ m. N. Ember Court, Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart, long the residence of the Hon. E. Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and his son, Earl Onslow. It is a commodious brick dwelling, covered with stucco, with a park of very considerable extent. About ½ m. further, EAST MOULSEY. Matham Manor House, Miss E. Bates; Elm Cottage, James Bland, Esq.; Bridge House, Thomas Flockton, Esq.; Walnut-Tree House, S. Kendal,</p>

by Corinthian columns. The situation is well chosen for commanding views of the woods and plantations in the park. After Lord Clive's death in 1774, this estate was sold for not more than one-third what the house and alterations cost. Having passed through the hands of Viscount Galway, Earl Clanconnel, and Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., it was purchased for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, by whom it was offered to Louis Philippe as an asylum after his abdication of the French throne in 1848, and in which he resided until his death in August, 1850. West End Cottage, John Abbott, Esq.; Grove House, John L. Baker, Esq.; Moor Place, Right Hon. Lady Noel Byron; Esher Lodge, Thomas Chapman, Esq.; Stanza Cottage, Richard Cobbett, Esq.; Home House, John Duckett, Esq.; Melbourne Lodge, Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B.; Woodside, Samuel McDowall, Esq.; West End Lodge, Thomas Roberts, Esq.; Belvidere House, Thomas Stanborough, Esq.; Wolsey Grange, Thomas Vardon, Esq.; Holly Cottage, Mrs. Vesey.

HERSHAM. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Burwood Park, Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., is an elegant mansion, built by the late Sir John Frederick, in a park containing 300 acres, without any road or footpath before the late enclosure, which added to it 150 acres more. Burwood Cottage, Henry Westcar, Esq.; Burwood Lodge, Thomas Terry, Esq.; Burhill Park, Colonel Kemeys-Tynte. 1 m. further, COBHAM. Cobham Park, Harvey Combe, Esq.; Cobham Lodge, Miss Molesworth; Paynes Hill, Mrs. Cooper; Hatchfield House, The Earl of Ellesmere.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. BYFLEET. West Lodge, James Sparkes, Esq.; Byfleet Lodge, John Back, Esq.; Albany House, Mrs. Varden. 1 m. further, WISLEY. 1 m. further, Oakham Park, Right Hon. Stephen Lushington. 3 m. further, West Horsley Place, H. Currie, Esq., M.P.

17 MI. WALTON
AND HERSHAM
STATION.

19 MI. WEYBRIDGE
STATION.



EAST HORSLEY TOWER, EARL LOVELACE

Esq.; Moulsey Park, James Todd, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. WEST MOULSEY. Grove Cottage, Right Hon. John W. Croker; Sutton Villa, Thomas Gunning, Esq.; Ivy Cottage, John G. Nicholls, Esq.; Mole Cottage, W. P. Palmer, Esq.



THE GRANGE, EDMUND LIONEL WELLES, ESQ.

The villa is charmingly situated between the village and the Mole. Its grounds are laid out with great taste and beauty, and being on a gravelly soil, is remarkably salubrious.

17 m. WALTON
AND HERSHAM
STATION.

1 m. N. WALTON HERSHAM. Walton-on-Thames, county of Surrey, is beautifully situated on the above river, which is crossed by a good bridge. It has a handsome church, with some fine monuments. Apps Court, Richard Sharpe, Esq. It was built on the site of an old mansion of Cardinal Wolsey's. Elm-Tree House, John Chapman, Esq.; Ashley Park, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Holly Grove, Captain John Shepherd; Mount Felix, Earl Tankerville; Manor House, Mrs. Colonel Taylor; Apps Court Cottage, Henry Tubbs, Esq.

19 m. WEYBRIDGE
STATION.

Chertsey Br. 67

WEYBRIDGE. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains some ancient and modern monuments, and among them one to the memory of the late Duchess of Kent, by Chantrey. On the green is a column thirty feet high, also erected to the memory of Her Royal Highness. Oatland, — Pepper-corn, Esq., formerly the seat of the late Duke of York. This magnificent edifice was erected towards the end of the last century, the former building having been destroyed whilst the Duke was in Flanders. It stood near the middle of the park, on a noble terrace, from which the prospects are extensive and beautiful. Below the brow of the terrace was an artificial piece of water, made to appear as if Walton Bridge crossed it in the distance. On the side of the hill between the house and the kitchen garden rise some springs, which are formed into a small piece of water. By the side of it was a grotto, divided into three apartments, the sides and roof encrusted with petrifications. One of the rooms was a bath, supplied by a small spring dripping through the rock. The park and grounds comprised about 3,000 A. Firsgrove, Sir J. Easthope, Bart.; White House, John Feetham, Esq.; Stanmore Villa, V. Flockton, Esq.; Holly House, J. H. Hardwick, Esq.

The mansion is Elizabethan, built of white flint and Caen-stone, and stands on the northern slope of the North Downs, and commands from the top of the tower a fine view over parts of Surrey, Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Oxon, and Hants, including twenty-two churches, among which is St. Paul's, the race-stands of Epsom and Ascot, and the Roman camps at Farnham and St. George's Hill.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. WOKING. This is one of the royal demesnes of Edward the Confessor, and there was a royal palace at this place in the time of Henry VIII., who occasionally used it as a summer residence; and it was here in September, 1551, that Wolsey received the letter from the Pope informing him of his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal. Sutton Place, A. Hicks, Esq.; Mrs. H. Wyndham. 2 m. further, SEND, Mrs. F. Boughton; Sendhurst Place, Hon. F. Scott, M.P.; Send Grove, George Rickards, Esq. 2 m. s.e. of Woking is RIPLEY. Ripley Court, Miss Harrison.

FARNBOROUGH, George Morant, Esq.; The Hill, Dean of Chichester.

WINCHFIELD. 1 m. further, Dogmersfield Park, Sir J. H. Mildmay, Bart. The mansion is a very extensive building, standing on an eminence in a park containing about 700 acres.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. HODDHAM, the birthplace of the celebrated grammarian William Lilley. The Bury, Mrs. John Cole; Hatchwood House, Mrs. Thompson. 2 m. further SOUTH WARBOROUGH, Thomas M. Wayne, Esq.

BASINGSTOKE is an ancient town, situated near to the canal bearing its name, and communicating with the rivers Thames and Wey, which, with the railway, facilitate a brisk trade in corn and malt. Area of parish, 3,970 A. Is has a church, built in the 16th century, a free school, with a revenue of £200 per annum, a blue-coat school, founded 1646, and several other charities, a market house, town hall, and a gaol. Shrubbery, Edward Cove, Esq.; Down Grange, Mrs. C. Terry; Winton House, F. C. G. Ritson, Esq.; Lawn Cottage, C. Simmonds, Esq. 1 m. s. Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton; still further, Herriard House, G. P. Jervoise, Esq. 2 m. further, BENTWORTH. Bentworth Hall, Charles Bush, Esq.; Binstead Hill, C. B. Coulthard, Esq. 2 m. further, ALTON. Willhall Cottage, Mrs. Abbott; Rose Cottage, Captain J. G. Duncan, R.N.; Anstey Hall, Misses Miller; Theddon Grange, John Wood, Esq. 1 m. s.w. CHAWTON. Chawton House, Edward Knight, Esq. 2 m. further, NEWTON VALANCE. Manor House, Henry Chawner, Esq.; Pelham House, Captain Lemprie, R.N. 1 m. s. EAST STISLEAD. Rotherfield Park, James Scott, Esq. 2 m. e. of Hackwood Park, UPTON GRAY, J. H. Mackay, Esq.

3 m. s.s.w. Farley House, Charles Bowyer, Esq. 3 m. further, PRESTON CANDOVER, Charles E. Rumbold, Esq., M.P.; North Hall, Francis J. Ellis, Esq.

2 m. s.w. CLIDDESDON. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Kempsholt House, Edward W. Blunt, Esq.

1 m. e. Stratton Park, Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., M.P., formerly the property of the Duke of Bedford, and about the commencement of the present century a favourite hunting residence of the then Marquis of Tavistock, who pulled a large portion of the mansion down lest his successors should prefer it to Woburn. Since it passed into the family of the present proprietor, considerable improvements have been made in the

25 m. WOKING
STATION.

29 Guildford Br

33 m. FARN-
BOROUGH STA.

Guildford and
Reading Railway.
↩ ↪

37 m. FLEETPOND
STATION.

40 m. WINCH-
FIELD STA.

48 m. BASING-
STOKE STA.

58 m. ANDOVER
ROAD STA

25 m. WOKING
STATION.

2½ m. N. Ottershaw Park, Richard Crawshay, Esq. A noble stone mansion, built by Sir Thomas Sewell, many years Master of the Rolls. Potters Park, George Wood, Esq.

3 m. N.W. CHOBHAM. Chobham Place, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.; Grove House, William Keyton, Esq.; Westcroft House, Thomas Fielder, Esq.; Pankhurst, Richard Collier, Esq. 2 m. WOODLANDS, J. C. Tyler, Esq. 1 m. further, WINDLESHAM. Windlesham Hall, William Archer, Esq.; Windlesham House, the late Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G.C.B.

1 m. W. HORSELL. 3 m. further, BISLEY.

33 m. FARN-
BOROUGH STA.

Gauldford and
Reading Railway.
↔

37 m. FLEETPOND
STATION.

40 m. WINCH-
FIELD STA.

Basingstoke and
Reading Rail. ↔

1 m. W. MATTINGLEY. 1 m. further, Strathfieldsaye, Duke of Wellington. North Hartley Row, Thomas Husband, Esq.; Belmont Cottage, Charles Gay, Esq.; West Green, Robert White, Esq. 2 m. further, EVERSLEIGH. Bramshill Park, Sir John Cope, Bart. Few places afford such an unmixed treat to visitors and lovers of old halls as the fine old house of Bramshill; Warbrook Cottage, Captain West.

48 m. BASING-
STOKE STA.

Near the station are the ruins of the ancient Chapel of the Holy Ghost, which owes its destruction to the ruthless hands of the Presbyterians during the civil wars of the 17th century. 1½ m. N. The Vine, William L. Wiggett Shute, Esq. This was formerly the seat of the celebrated Lord Sandys. The mansion is a long range of brick building, with wings. The grounds are extensive, and well wooded. A small stream of water crosses the lawn, that extends from the north front of the house. ½ m. further, Beaurepaire, Hon. P. Barrington. HECKFIELD, Right Hon Charles Shawe Lefevre. The house is situated on a hill, whence there is a fine view over a well-timbered country. 2 m. further, SILCHESTER. The Bangalow, Henry Newnham, Esq.

4 m. N.W. WOLVERTON. 1 m. S. of which is EWHURST. Manor House, W. J. Chaplin, Esq. A little further, Wolverton Park, Sir P. Pole, Bart. 2 m. W. of which is KING'S CLERE. Elm Grove, William Holding, Esq. 2 m. further W. SIDMONTON. Sidmonton House, William Kingsmill, Esq.

2 m. W. WORTING. Worting House, Mrs. P. Warren. A little further, Manydown, Rev. L. B. Wither. 2 m. further, DEAN. Oakley Hall, William Beach, Esq.; Dean House, Charles Harwood, Esq.

58 m. ANDOVER
ROAD STA.

4 m. N.W. WHITCHURCH. Close to which is Freefolk Priors, Melville Portal, Esq., M.P. A little to the left, Hertsborne Priors, Earl of Portsmouth. The mansion stands on elevated ground, commanding fine and extensive prospects. To the south and north it consists of a centre and two uniform wings, connected with the body of the house by colonnades. From the south, or principal front, the ground gradually slopes to a piece of water

house and grounds. 3 m. s. of which is NORTHINGTON. The Grange, Lord Ashburton. 2 m. further, ALRESFORD, or NEW ALRESFORD. It appears to have been a market and borough-town from time immemorial, and returned for some time one member to Parliament. The town was given by King Kenewalch to the church at Winchester. In 1220 the market, which had then decayed, was re-established by Bishop de Lucy. The town was destroyed by fire in 1690 and 1710, and since then has been nearly destroyed in a similar way. A noble piece of water, covering about 200 acres, to the south-west of the town, and which forms the head of the Itchen river, owes its origin to Bishop de Lucy, who, in the time of King John, completed it, and also made the river navigable to Winchester, and thence to Southampton. In recompense for this vast and expensive work, the entire royalty of the river, from the head to the sea, and other privileges, were given to the Bishop and his successors. Close to which is OLD ALRESFORD. Lord Rodney; Earl of Guildford; Upton House, Colonel C. T. Onslow.

WINCHESTER, the *Caer-Gwent* of the Ancient Britons (one of their most important cities), afterwards a celebrated Roman station, is a city, parliamentary, and municipal borough, capital of the county of Hants, situated on the river Itchen, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Area of city and soke liberty, 2,250 A. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1847), 710. Winchester, which was the capital of England throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties, is well built, lighted, and paved, and contains many handsome mansions and modern residences, which, with its grand ecclesiastical structures, and ancient edifices in the by-streets, give it altogether a most venerable and interesting appearance. It was formerly enclosed by walls, no vestiges of which remain, and contained ninety churches, chapels, and monastic institutions, many of which were suppressed and destroyed at the Reformation. Winchester has now nine parish churches, the principal of which are St. Lawrence, the Mother Church, St. Swithin's, St. Michael's, a new structure, and St. Maurice, which was rebuilt in 1840. The south-east quarter of the city is almost exclusively occupied by the cathedral, which, according to the most learned antiquaries, was founded in the 2nd century. It is a vast structure, five hundred and forty-five feet in length, two hundred and eight feet broad at the transept, with a nave three hundred and fifty-one feet, and a choir one hundred and thirty six-feet in length, and a central tower one hundred and fifty feet high. Externally, the whole building is plain and heavy, with the exception of the west front, but the interior is magnificent. The ashes of many of the kings of Wessex, and the Saxon kings of England repose in carved chests over the choir, and William Rufus was here interred. The altar-piece, which represents the "Raising of Lazarus," is one of the best productions of West. Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham, one of the most celebrated public schools in the kingdom, contains some fine buildings, and near it are the remains of the ancient Episcopal Palace, the City Cross, St. John's House, the barracks, formerly the palace of the sovereigns of England, who resided here from time to time until the death of Queen Anne; the assize hall, built on the site of the ancient castle, the guildhall, county gaol, house of correction, and county hospital, are all worthy of notice. Winchester has also a market-house, a theatre, and assembly rooms, many almshouses and other charities, mechanics' institute, public library, and savings' bank. There were formerly four entrance gates to the city, of which the west gate alone remains, and in one of its chambers is still preserved the original Winchester bushel of King Edgar, and other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near this gate is the public cemetery, which was laid out in

67 M. WINCHES-
TER STA

which winds through the park, which is delightfully intersected, and abounds with wood and deer, particularly to the east of the house, where the beech and oak have obtained great size, and are extremely flourishing.

8 m. w. **ANDOVER.** A parliamentary and municipal borough, county of Hants, capital of division and hundred. Area of parish, 7,670 a.; area of borough, including the parish of Knights Enhan and Foxcott, 10,780 a. Andover returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 243. It is a well-built and thriving town. Although its trade consists principally in the supply of the necessary articles of life to the neighbouring country, it possesses, however, a considerable silk factory. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, said to have been erected before the Norman Conquest. The town hall, a modern erection, a free school, hospital, and almshouses, are its principal public buildings. Andover is connected with Southampton by a canal. The Weyhill cattle fair is held in this neighbourhood. Market, Saturday. It has also horse, leather, and cheese fairs. Wood House, Charles Holdway, Esq.; Finckley, J. B. Munday, Esq.; Red Rice House, Rev. Thomas Best; Abbotts Ann Rectory, Rev. Thomas Best. About 4 m. N. of Andover, **HURSTBOURNE TARRANT.** Prosperous House, Richard E. Bunney, Esq.; Ithorpe House, Mrs. Mosdell. 3 m. w. Amport House, Marquis of Winchester.

67 m. WINCHES-
TER STA.

2½ m. w. **SPARSHOLT.** The Dean, Charles Fielder, Esq.; Westley, James P. Pitt, Esq. 3 m. further, **ASHLEY,** W. L. P. T. Taunton, Esq. 1½ m. further, **KING'S SOMBORNE.** It was part of the ancient demesne belonging to the Crown previous to the Conquest, and Domesday Book records it to have had two churches; but one of these most probably belonged to some dependent manor. John of Gaunt is said to have had a seat or palace here, and the tradition is supported by the appearance of a large mansion in ruins, in a vicinity abounding in yew-trees, which appear to have been assiduously cultivated about his age, for the use of archery. The surrounding grounds are laid out in a peculiar manner. In the church is an ancient tomb, with a mutilated effigy of either an ecclesiastic or a lady. The inscription, which appears to have been in the Saxon characters, is nearly defaced. The arch exhibits the trefoil ornament. Compton House, T. Edwards, Esq. 2 m. s. Shawford House, Sir H. B. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart. 1 m. N. **LITTLE SOMBORNE.** The Roman road passes through this village; and though the vestiges of it may not attract the incurious eye, sufficient remains for a considerable distance to engage the attention of the antiquary. Somborne Park, Sir F. H. Bathurst, Bart. 1 m. further, **STOCKBRIDGE,** a borough, market-town, and parish. It consists of one long street, which is intersected at the west end by the river Test. The streams are particularly favourable for trout fishing; and Stockbridge is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry during the trout season. Parchment and glue are manufactured to a small extent. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, brother of the Empress Matilda, was taken prisoner in this town, on his flight from Winchester. It is said he took refuge in the church, after having effected the escape of the Empress, who was conveyed thence in funeral procession through the besieging army, under pretention of her being dead; but having arrived at a certain distance, she mounted a horse, and reached Gloucester in safety. Grosvenor Cottage, John Cunningham, Esq.; Houghton Lodge, Hon. A. Hallendale; North Mavor Farm, John Payne, Esq. 2 m. n.w. of Stockbridge, Danebury Hill, on which is a circular entrenchment, enclosing an extensive area with high ramparts. The entrance is by a winding course protected by great banks, and very strong. The ditch on the east and north sides, where the ground is most abrupt and steep, is single; on the west and south-west, where the ground is more level, there is an outer work at a little distance. On the west and north-west of this camp are several barrows; one of them about a mile distance has the name of Canute's Barrow. 5 m. n.w. Quarley Mount, where there is another considerable camp occupying its summit,

1840, and here is an ancient obelisk, erected to commemorate the ravages of the plague in 1669. Winchester is the seat of the county assizes, and has quarter and petty sessions, a recorder's court, and a chancery court of the bishop. It is also the place of election of members for the county. Henry III. was a native of this city. Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V., and Philip and Mary were married here in 1554. Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Henry Wotton, Collins, Otway, Hayley, Young, and the two Wartons were educated at Winchester school. Near Winchester, and included within the parliamentary borough, but at about one mile south of the city, stands the Hospital of St. Cross, founded in the reign of King Stephen. Its church is a remarkably ancient and beautiful edifice, and the venerable buildings attached to this rich monastic foundation are highly interesting. 3 m. N.E. Avington, Duke of Buckingham. 5 m. E. Titchborne Park, Sir Edward Doughty, Bart. 1 m. S. of which CHERITON. Cheriton Lodge, Mrs. M. Barrett; Hockley House, W. Taylor, Esq. 1 m. further S. BRAMDEAN. Bramdean Cottage, C. G. Oliver, Esq.; Woodcote House, Colonel William Cole. 2 m. further, WEST TISTEAD. 1½ m. further, Basing House, Joseph Martineau, Esq.

3 m. S.E. MORESTEAD. 1 m. further, OWSLEBURY. Rose Hill, Earl of Northesk; Marwell Hall, John Long, Esq.; Crab's Hall, James Trigg, Esq. 2 m. further, at UPHAM, Belmore House, William Ross, Esq. A little to the east of which is Preshaw House, Walter Long, Esq. 2 m. further E. WARNFORD. Warnford Park, E. R. Tunno, Esq.; Belmont Cottage, Richard King, Esq. 1 m. N.E. of which is WESTMEON, from whence, 1 m. E. at EASTMEON, Bourdeaux House, Captain Chawner; Berel House, John W. Drew, Esq.; Westbury House, Hon. Thomas William Gage; Langrish House, J. H. Waddington, Esq.

2 m. S. Twyford Lodge, John Thomas Waddington, Esq.; Twyford House, J. L. Dampier, Esq.

2 m. N. BISHOPSTOKE. Bambridge House, William Young, Esq.

1½ m. S.E. Fair Oak Park, William Bradshaw, Esq. 1½ m. S. Townhill Park, Edward Gaylor, Esq.; South Stoneham House, Miss L. Middleton.

SOUTHAMPTON. A parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town and county in the southern part of the county of Hants, occupying a peninsula between the mouths of the Test and Itchen rivers, at the head of the Southampton Water. Area of borough and county, 1,970 A.; population, 27,490. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 2,258. The entrance to this beautiful town from the old London Road is by a magnificent avenue of trees, which lead by some very handsome terraces into its main, or High Street, upwards of a mile in length, above and below the Bar, or ancient gate, in the walls formerly enclosing the old town, parts of which still exist, and are in a good state of preservation. This is a very handsome street, with excellent shops, many of which are not inferior to those of the first-rate streets of London. The principal public edifices are the audit and custom houses, dock company's office, the assembly rooms, public baths, theatre, the cavalry barracks, and the town hall over the Bargate. Among the public institutions we may cite the free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a hospital of Henry III.'s time, several almshouses, and other charities, a royal humane society, an infirmary, botanic garden, with a mechanics', and literary and polytechnic institutions. Here are also several churches, some of which are of considerable antiquity. Since the formation of the new docks at the east end of the town, Southampton has assumed a commercial importance suitable to its admirable natural position, and if a sufficient depth of water

7½ m. BISHOP-STOKE STA.



Portsmouth and Salisbury Rail-
way. 67.

80 m. SOUTHAMPTON STA.

and supposed to be the opposing camp to that of Danebury. On the south side the works are quadruple; the outer trenches are sixty paces asunder, and from the second to the third the space measures thirty-six paces. Various tumuli are scattered over the Downs in this vicinity.

3 m. s.w. Hursley Park, Sir William Heathcote, Bart. It is a substantial, spacious edifice, situated in a pleasant park. An ancestor of the present possessor purchased it from a descendant of Oliver Cromwell; and tradition states he made a vow, that because it had belonged to the Cromwells, "he would not let one stone or brick remain upon another, even to the foundations." In pulling down the old house, in one of the walls was found the dye of a seal, which, being very rusty, was supposed to be a Roman weight. When cleaned, however, it proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth of England, and the artist, Vertue, who saw it in the year 1760, considered it to be the identical seal which Oliver took from the Parliament.

74 m. BISHOP-
STOKE STA.

Portsmouth and
Salisbury Rail-
way.  way. 

80 m. SOUTHAMP-
TON STA.

2 m. N.W. Cranbury Park, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq.; Hampfield Park, James White, Esq. 1 m. s.w. Stoneham Park, John Willis Fleming, Esq.

could be ensured at all times of the tide for ships of the heaviest burthen, we cannot doubt that it would speedily become the most flourishing seaport, and the safest harbour in the British dominions. The docks in question were opened in 1842, they contain an area of 208 A., and are capable of receiving steam-vessels of upwards of 700 tons burden. Southampton is the station for the West India, Mediterranean, and other mails, and it communicates by steam with all the southern ports of England, the Channel Islands, and Ireland, and by railway with the whole interior of the country. The port extends from near Portsmouth to Christchurch. In 1845, 707 ships of 150,826 tons burden entered, and 708 of 149,308 tons burden cleared out of the port, and in the same year British and Irish produce to the amount of £1,475,105 was exported. Registered shipping of port in the year 1847, 4,965 tons. Corporation revenue in 1847, £8,934. The mildness and salubrity of the air, the beauty of its position, the picturesque scenery of its environs, all combine to render Southampton one of the most delightful places of resort on this part of the coast of England: the Southampton Water covered with shipping, and the shores lined with beautiful parks and noble manions. There are annual races, and a regatta. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The station of the South-Western Railway at Southampton is a very neat elevation, replete with accommodation for the public.

Across the floating bridge, **ITCHEN**. Ridgway Castle, F. M. Lewin, Esq.; Highlands Cottage, Commodore John Lowry; Prospect Cottage, Richard Rosamond, Esq.; Fern Hill, Edward Westlake, Esq.; Oak Bank, Robert Wright, Esq. A little to the north of which is **PEARTREE GREEN**. Admiral Sir J. W. Loving. A little further, **BITTERN**. Bittern Grove, Alexander Hoyes, Esq.; Eastfield Lodge, George Parkhouse, Esq.; Brownlow Cottage, J. P. Hoare, Esq.; Bittern Lodge, H. Burgh, Esq.; Merry Oak, J. H. Forbes, Esq.; Manor House, Stuart Macnaghton, Esq.; Bittern Court, Captain J. Wigston. A little to the south of Itchen is **WESTON**. Barnfield, Mrs. P. Hulton; Weston Grove, John Trower, Esq. 1 m. further, Netley Castle, George Hunt, Esq.; and Netley Abbey, which stands on the declivity of a hill, rising gently from the water, and, except on a near approach, is secluded from observation by the beautiful woody scenery. The ruins have often furnished a theme for poetical description and moral precept. The lyre has been employed in mournful plainings over the fallen splendour of this foundation.

"Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o'ergrown,
Yon prostrate walls their awful fate bewail;
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,
Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.
The ivy now, with rude luxuriance, bends
Its tangled foliage through the cloister'd space;
O'er the green window's mouldering height ascends,
And fondly clasps it with a last embrace,
While the self-planted oak, within confined,
Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar,
Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,
And rends the wall, whose aid it courts no more."

About 1 m. further, Netley Lodge, Rev. George Southouse. A little further, Sidney Lodge, Earl of Hardwicke. And still further, **HAMBLEDON**. Cams Cottage, W. H. Barkworth, Esq.; Bury Lodge, Thomas Butler, Esq.; Park House, John Foster, Esq.; West End, John Goldsmith, Esq.; White Dale, J. G. Higgins, Esq.; Fairfield Field, W. J. J. Higgins, Esq.; Ashling House, H. Jones, Esq.; Hamble Cliff, Mrs. W. Webber.

2 m. across Southampton Water, **MARCHWOOD**. Marchwood Lodge, F. K. Holloway, Esq.; Marchwood, John Lamprey, Esq.; Byhams House, Colonel Phipps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. **ELING**, called Edlingsdays in Doomsday Book. It appears from that record to have been a place of some consequence in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was held by the tenure of providing half a day's entertainment for the King whenever he should pass that way. On sinking a well in this parish a few years ago, a quantity of fossil shells were discovered at the depth of thirty-six feet. Grove House, William Hallet, Esq.; Langley Cottage, F. C. Wilson, Esq.

Soon after leaving Redbridge we enter the precincts of the New Forest, interesting not only in itself, but also from its historical associations. That this was a woody tract previous to its afforestation by the Conqueror may be inferred from its ancient name **ITENE**, or **Y THENE**. The forest, according to its earliest boundaries, included the whole of that part of Hampshire which lies between the Southampton river on the east, the British Channel on the south, and the river Avon on the west. In the reign of Charles II. the forest was limited to about 92,365 acres. The scenery of the New Forest affords as great a variety of beautiful landscape perhaps as can be met with in any part of England. Its woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with its river views and distant coasts, are all in a great degree magnificent.

Itchen Viaduct.

82 m. BLECHYN-
DEN STA.

85 m. REDBRIDGE
STATION.

Cross the Test.

88 m. LYN-
HURST STA.

1 m. N.W. Banneston Lodge, Mrs. Fitzhugh; Portwood Lodge, William Abbott, Esq.; Myrtle Cottage, Lieut.-Colonel Drummond; Portwood House, George Jones, Esq.; Rose Cottage, Mrs. M. Whitmore. Crossing Southampton Water, 2 m. S. HYTHE, a beautiful little hamlet in the New Forest Union, having many fine and extensive prospects from the adjoining eminence. Langdown House, Miss Tate. 1 m. S.E. FAWLEY. Fawley Cottage, Hon. Brownlow De Grey. Cadland Park, A. R. Drummond, Esq. The house is a plain, but commodious structure, standing on a gentle eminence, commanding the Southampton Water. The grounds, which include an area of about five miles in circumference, are tastefully laid out, and contain an abundance of old and venerable timber. A little further, Ashleet House, R. Hunter, Esq. Still further, Ower Cottage, Captain C. P. Copping. About 1 m. E. of Hoare, Calshot Castle, a small fort constructed by Henry VIII. as a safeguard to Southampton Water. It is constructed on a singular piece of land, which projects about half across the Southampton Water. It is but ill-adapted for defence, and at present of immaterial importance, except as a coast-guard station. A little to the W. on the sea-coast, Eaglehurst, Colonel B. Drummond. This fine mansion was formerly called Luttrell's Folly, having been erected by the Hon. Temple Luttrell. It occupies a very beautiful commanding eminence, which has been formed into a terrace, and extends a considerable way along the beach. The sea-view is remarkably interesting. 3 m. S.W. from Hythe is BOYLLOW, where are the ruins of an ancient abbey, the outer walls, or a large part of which, still remain. It was erected by King John. It possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet, and to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Various immunities, amongst which is exemption from arrest for debt, are still attached to the manor. 2 m. S. Exbury House, John Royds, Esq.

Itchen Viaduct.

52 M. BLECHYN-
DEN STA.

Millbrook Manor House, Charles Baker, Esq.; Summary House, B. C. Henderson, Esq.; Brookland Villa, Mrs. Admiral Jackson; Victoria Lodge, William Tetlow, Esq.

85 M. REDBRIDGE
STATION.

REDBRIDGE. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Testwood House, late Right Hon. W. S. Bourne; Little Testwood, Sir Henry Powlett, Bart. 1 m. further, NUTSHALLING. Rowenham's House, Captain Colt; The Mount, Ralph Etwall, Esq.; Upton House, William Litchfield, Esq.; Lee House, George Rawlings, Esq. 2 m. N.W. Tadbury Mount, supposed to have been an ancient military station, and a royal hunting-seat. 1 m. further, HILL. Freemantle Park, Dowager Lady Hewitt; Hill House, Captain J. Wood, R.N.; Clifton Lodge, Captain J. Woodruffe, R.N.; Poulton House, W. S. Stanley, Esq.

88 M. LYN-
HURST STA.

1 m. N.W. Northwood, Rev. Richard Pulteney. 1 m. further, LYN-
HURST, a beautiful and picturesque village, situated in the centre of the New Forest, near (as tradition asserts) the spot where William Rufus was accidentally, or otherwise, slain by an arrow. Sir Walter Tyrrel, whose name for so many centuries has enjoyed the odium of this act, on his death-bed, and with his last words, utterly denied being in that part of the world at the period in question. The parish of Lyndhurst contains an area of 3,560 A. The Forest Courts are held here, and the King's House, the residence of the Lord Warden, is situated in this locality. A little to the W. Foxlease, James MacTaggart, Esq. A little to the W. Cuffnalls, Sir Edward Poore, Bart.; Holly Mount, J. P. Bulley, Esq.; Queen's House, Thomas White, Esq. 1 m. N. MINSTEAD. Castle Malwood, Major-General Robins; Minstead Lodge, William Robert Preston, Esq.; Manor House, Henry C. Compton, M.P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Bartley Lodge, Alexander Powell, Esq.; Bartley Manor House, William R. Preston, Esq. 2 m. further, BRAMSHAN. Bramshan House, T. D. Shute, Esq.; The Warrens, George Hare, Esq.

Cross the Test.

3 m. S.W. BEAULEAU. (See Southampton.)

91 m. BEAULEAU
STATION.

1½ m. s. BALDREE. 2 m. further, LYMINGTON, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river of the same name, which falls into the Soland Channel. Its excellent accommodation for sea-bathing have rendered it a favourite place of resort for invalids during the summer. n. Tweed Villa, General Gilbert; Hinchelsea, F. F. Lovell, Esq.; Mrs. H. Cox. w. Newton Park, W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P. w. Bashley Lodge, John Bean, Esq.; Beacon Lodge, Hon. G. Berkeley; Rochliffe, Lady Carnac; Ashley Clinton, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton; Barton, Mrs. Dent; Efford, Marchioness Hastings; Erney Wood, J. Hawkins, Esq.; Carringtons, R. Jennings, Esq.; Shooton Lodge, G. Marriott, Esq.; Ashley Arnewood, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; Downton, Admiral Symonds; Newlands, F. R. West, Esq., M.P. e. Wolhampton, Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart.; Worborne, Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.; The Elms, R. H. Lewin; Pilewell, G. L. Peacocke, Esq.; Formosa, Captain Rooke, R.N.; East End, Joshua Wells, Esq. s. Fairfield, Mrs. Daniels; Woodside, W. W. Rooke, Esq.; Pennington House, Colonel Pringle Taylor, K.H.

2 m. s. HINTON. Hinton, Admiral Sir George J. Gervis, Bart.; Knee House, Colonel Cameron; Hubborn Lodge, Captain Hopkins. 3 m. further, CHRISTCHURCH. The most remarkable feature in this secluded town, which has very little trade, is its splendid old church, formerly collegiate, from which it derives its name. It was founded in the early Saxon period, but was rebuilt in the 11th century. It displays different styles of architecture, a finely carved altar-piece, and several handsome chapels. Near the town there are remains of a Roman encampment, and on a cliff named Hengistbury Hill, towards the sea, on the south-east of the town, are the ruins of an ancient castle. Market, Monday; fairs, Trinity Thursday, and October 17th. Sandhills, Hon. Sir George H. Rose; Purewell Cross, John Aldridge, Esq.; Hengistbury House, John Bayley, Esq.; Priory, Frederick Brander, Esq.; Jumpers, Charles Collins, Esq.; Stourfield, Captain W. Popham, R.N.; Wick House, John Sloman, Esq.

100 m. CHRIST-
CHURCH STA.

RINGWOOD. A market-town and parish, county of Hants, situated on the Avon, chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollens and hosiery, and brewing ale for export. It is an ancient town, on the borders of the New Forest, but contains nothing remarkable to interest the traveller. Manor House, John Morant, Esq.; St. Ives, Charles Castleman, Esq. 2 m. s. Biston Park. 2 m. further, SOPLEY, William Tyce, Esq. 1½ m. w. HOLDENHURST, from which, 3 m. S.W. BOURNEMOUTH, Lady H. Hoare; BOSCOMBE, Major John Stevenson.

106 m. RINGWOOD
STATION.

Cross the Avon.

1 m. S.E. CANFORD. A small village, pleasantly situated on the river Stour. The parish church is a picturesque and interesting structure, with a tower partly covered with ivy. In the interior are several monuments and brasses. Morley House, H. R. Willett, Esq.; Canford House, Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., M.P.; Knighton, W. R. Hayes, Esq. 1 m. e. of which is HAM PRESTON. Huddings House, E. Wright, Esq.; Long House, W. Biddell, Esq.

115 m. WIM-
BORNE STA.

91 m. BEAULEAU
STATION.

BROCKENHURST. A pleasing village of Saxon origin, of which date is the church. The arch over the doorway is ornamented with zigzag moulding. The font is a curious and very antique piece of workmanship, evidently constructed when total immersion was prevalent. Various tumuli are dispersed over the heath, south-west of the village. Some of them lie in the area of an entrenchment, and have a regular fosse and vallum, and are supposed to have been constructed about the time when the Britons, under Nantelsod, or Ambrosius, and the Saxons, under Cedric, were contending for empire. On removing the earth from a barrow, and digging below the surface of the natural land, a cell was perceived, about two feet square, evidently formed for the reception of an urn; and in another barrow an urn was found in a perfect state, composed of burnt clay, and containing ashes and small human bones in a state of calcination, mixed with an earth of the texture of peat. Brockenhurst House, John Morant, Esq., a handsome building, standing in a pleasant park, and commanding a very grand and picturesque view, in which both the foreground and distance are complete. Whatcombe House, in Brockenhurst Park, was three years the residence of Howard the philanthropist. New Park, Colonel W. Thornhill.

100 m. CHRIST-
CHURCH STA.

1½ m. N.W. **BURLEY-IN-THE-WOOD.** Burley Park, George R. Farnall, Esq.; Burley Lawn, Lawrence Hill, Esq. 1½ m. further, Post House, Mrs. Phillips. 4 m. N. Baldree Lodge. 3 m. further, **CANTERTON**, at which stood a celebrated oak-tree, said to be the very tree against which the arrow glanced that was shot by Tyrrell, and caused the death of William Rufus. This tree had become so decayed and mutilated about sixty years ago, that the then Lord Delawarr had a triangular stone erected, inscribed thus: "Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir W. Tyrrell at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., surnamed Rufus, on the breast, of which he instantly died, on the 2nd Aug. anno 1100. Anno 1745. That where an event so memorable had happened might not be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delawarr, who had seen the tree growing in this place."

106 m. RINGWOOD
STATION.

Cross the Avon.

2 m. N. **ELLINGHAM.** John Gabbatas, Esq.; Somerley, Earl Nor-
manton. 1 m. further, **HARBRIDGE.** 2½ m. further, **FORDINGBRIDGE**, at
which, at a place called God's Hill, is an ancient encampment, defended on
one side by a double trench and ramparts, and secured on the other by the
steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. Bemgate House.
1 m. further, at **ROCKBOURNE**, West Park, Captain Corry. 1 m. further,
Breamore House, Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.; near which is Charlford,
Samuel Whitechurch, Esq.; and Hale Park, Joseph Goff, Esq. 6 m. N.W.
Orton Park. 3 m. further N. St. Giles Park, Earl Shaftesbury. 1 m.
further, **CRANBOURNE**, a place of great antiquity and some importance in the
Roman and Saxon times. On the Castle Hill, a little south of the village,
is a circular fortification, with a well in its area, both supposed to be of
Roman origin. The town is surrounded by a chase, as it has been from the
earliest historical period. Alderholt Park, Jonathan Key, Esq.; Boveridge
House, Richard Brouncker, Esq.; Cranbourne Lodge, John Tregonwell,
Esq.

115 m. WIM-
BORNE STA.

1 m. N.W. **WIMBORNE.** Wimborne Minster; Dean's Court, Rev. Sir
James Hanham, Bart. ½ m. further, Stone Cottage, Captain J. G.
Garland, R.N. 1 m. further, Kingston Hall, William J. Banks, Esq.;
Kingston Lacey, George Banks, Esq., M.P. 6 m. further, **BLANDFORD.**
This place derives its name from being situated near an ancient ford on the
river Stour. It was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, in 1579, but
was soon after rebuilt. During the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., it
was plundered by the parliamentary forces, and alternately possessed by
each party in 1677 and 1713. It again suffered greatly from fire in 1731,
and was entirely destroyed with the exception of forty houses. Bryanston

Poole Junction. This station stands about two miles from the town of Poole, to which there is a short branch from the main line from Southampton to Dorchester, and as it extends no further, we shall here describe it. **POOLE** is a sea-port town, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a county of itself, in the county of Dorset, situated on a peninsula, on the north side of Poole Harbour, which is an inlet in the English Channel, six miles in length, and four in breadth, having the Isle of Purbeck on the south. At the entrance of the harbour, a quarter of a mile across, is a shifting sand bar, with only fifteen feet of water at high tide, near to which are some large oyster beds. Here also the tide ebbs and flows twice in the twelve hours. The area of town, county, and parish, 170 A.; area of parliamentary borough, 6,040 A. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 522; corporate revenue (1847), £1,908; customs' revenue (1846), £8,856; registered shipping of port (1847), 13,715 tons. The town, which was formerly but a poor and mean place, has been much improved by the modern houses. The principal buildings are a new church, a chapel of ease, and Dissenting chapels, the guildhall, gaol, custom house, exchange, union workhouse, and library. Here are spacious quays, near to which vessels not drawing more than fourteen feet, can anchor. The trade is chiefly coasting, with exports of corn to London, and large quantities of Purbeck clay to the potteries in Staffordshire. Poole has also a considerable trade with our North American colonies. Holly Cottage, Captain J. Brine; Parkstone Villa, Hon. W. D. Damer.

121 M. POOLE
JUNCTION STA.

WAREHAM, a parliamentary borough, county of Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, which are each crossed by a bridge, one mile from the mouths, in Poole Harbour. Area of municipal borough, 4,880 A.; population, 2,746; area of parliamentary borough, comprising Corfe Castle, Bere Regis, &c., 22,890 A.; population, 6,646. It sends one member to Parliament, with Corfe Castle; registered electors (1848), 424. The town, which is surrounded by an embankment, is regularly built, and the space between the rampart and the streets is occupied by garden grounds, the surplus produce of which is sent to Poole. Here are also traces of ancient buildings. The church, a very fine old edifice, a free and other endowed schools and charities, almshouses, and the union workhouse, are the principal public buildings. Manufactures of straw plait, hosiery, and shirt-buttons, are here carried on, and immense quantities of pipe-clay is exported; but in consequence of the shallowness of the water, the harbour being accessible only to small craft, its trade has greatly declined. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. **HOLME.** Holme House, Major Edward Bridges. 3 m. S. **CHURCH KNOWLE.** 1 m. E. Corfe Castle, formerly a market-town, which owed its importance from a formidable castle erected by Edgar prior to the year 980, at the gate of which Edward the Martyr, when calling to visit his step-mother, Elfreda, was treacherously murdered. In the reign of Stephen the castle was taken by Baldwyn, Earl of Devonshire, who held it against the King. It was frequently the residence of King John, by whose orders twenty-two prisoners were starved to death in its dungeons. Richard III. was imprisoned here in 1327. During the parliamentary war it was assaulted by Sir Walter Erle and Sir Thomas Trenchard, but it was

126 M. WAREHAM
STATION.

House, Lord Portman; Langton House, J. J. Farquharson, Esq.; Littleton House, Mrs. W. Donaldson; Down House, Sir John W. Smith, Bart.; Charlton Marshall, Thomas H. Bastard, Esq. 2 m. n. Stourpaine, P. N. Bastard, Esq. 1 m. further, Hanford, H. K. Seymer, Esq., M.P.; Ranston House, Sir Edward De Baker Baker, Bart. 1 m. further, Iwerne, T. B. Bower, Esq.; Gussage All Saints, Miss Bower; Iwerne Cottage, Miss Williams. 4 m. N.E. from Blandford, Eastbury Park, Duke of Buckingham. 4 m. w. Turnworth House, W. P. Okedon, Esq.

3 m. w. CORFEMULLEN. Knowle House, W. C. Lambert, Esq.; Corfe House, Thomas Onslow, Esq.

121 m. POOLE
JUNCTION STA.

1 m. N.W. **LYTCHET MINSTER.** The church, supposed to be dedicated to St. Mary, as one of the bells bears the inscription, is a modern structure, with the exception of the tower. There was formerly a priory, or minster in this place, from the ruins of which the church is built. In the churchyard there are two yew-trees, whose supposed age is 800 years. Lytchet Beacon, on Chronse Hill, commands an extensive view of Poole Harbour, Downsee, the Isle of Purbeck, and its neighbourhood.

Lytchet House, Sir Claude Scott, Bart.; Post Green House, H. House, Esq.; Manor House, W. R. Fryer, Esq.; Organ House, Thomas Cox, Esq. 2 m. further, **LYTCHET TRAVERS.** A scattered village, in which there is a church of ancient structure, in good repair, with a tower of four bells, and some good altar tombs. Manor House, H. D. Trenchard, Esq. This house stands on an elevated situation, in the midst of an extensive and picturesque lawn, or pleasure-ground, of park-like character and appearance, and is visible at a distance of several miles. It commands fine views of the surrounding country, with the Purbeck Hills in the extreme distance.

126 m. WAREHAM
STATION.

4 m. N. **BLOXWORTH.** Bloxworth House, George Morant, Esq. 2 m. further,



CHARLBOROUGH PARK, JOHN SAMUEL W. S. ERLEDRAK, ESQ.

heroically defended by Lady Bankes and her daughter: assisted only by her domestics, she endured a siege for six weeks, and sustained a loss of two men only, and preserved the castle for the King. In 1645 it was again besieged by the forces under Fairfax, when, owing to the treachery of an officer of the garrison, it was taken and demolished. The remains of this stupendous edifice are extremely interesting, and plainly indicate its former prodigious strength. Encombe House, Earl of Eldon. The house occupies the bottom of a very deep vale that opens to the British Channel. The situation is extremely fine, and a piece of water near the house is so happily managed as to have the appearance, from the windows, of forming part of the sea which terminates the view along the vale. The grounds are disposed with much taste, the plantations are extensive, and the mansion itself is a handsome building of Purbeck stone. Rempstone Hall, John H. Calcraft, Esq.

WOOL. Close to which are the ruins of Bendon Abbey. 2 m. s. COOMBE KINGS. 1 m. further, Lulworth Castle, Joseph Weld, Esq. It is a noble pile, situated on an eminence in the south-east corner of an extensive park, which occupies a circumference of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, surrounded by a stone wall upwards of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It commands a fine view of the sea from an opening in the hills, as well as an extensive prospect of the adjoining country. The castle is an exact cube of 80 feet, and has a Roman tower at each corner 30 feet in diameter, and rising 16 feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled. The walls are 6 feet thick. The house has three stories, but the tower has four. In each front are three rows of four windows. In the towers are four rows of three each, exclusive of the offices. A little beyond the castle is the village of LULWORTH, where, at the top of a very high hill, is a fortification, consisting of three ramparts and ditches, including an area of about five acres. A little to the E. WEST TINEHAM. Tineham House, Thomas Bond, Esq.

1 m. N.E. MORETON. Moreton House, James Frampton, Esq.

2 m. N. TINKLETON. Cliffe House, Charles Porcher, Esq.

2 m. S.E. Carne House, Hon. Dawson Damer, M.P.; Sewell House, Mrs. Hawkins; and a little out of the direct road, ELLINGSTONE. 2 m. s. Ellingstone House, J. D. Bayley, Esq. On the road to Melcombe Regis, Melcombe House, Mrs. Lewis; Corfe Hill, Mrs. Balston; Uperay House, H. C. Gooding, Esq.; Nottingham House, Mrs. Stewart. MELCOMBE REGIS and WEYMOUTH. The towns of Melcombe Regis and Weymouth were united into one in the reign of Elizabeth, to terminate a long and prejudicial rivalry for the exclusive possession of the harbour, of which each place forms the opposite boundary. Weymouth was probably known to the Romans, as there are traces of a vicinal way from Maiden Castle to the via Iceniana, where the town of Melcombe Regis now stands. A grant was made by Athelstan, in 938, to the abbey of Melton, of "all that water within the shore of Weymouth, and half the stream of that Weymouth out at sea a saltem, &c," and it is noticed also at the Conquest. This port, in 1588, contributed six ships to oppose the Spanish Armada; and one of the enemy's vessels having been taken in the Channel, was brought into the harbour. In the reign of Edward I. Melcombe became the dowry of Queen Eleanor, on which account it obtained many valuable and extensive privileges; and in the reign of Edward III. it was a very important place. In

131 m. WOOL
STATION.

136 m. MORETON
STATION.

141 m. DORCHES-
TER STA.

The present mansion was rebuilt in the time of Charles I., the former mansion having been burnt by the King's forces of that date, the then proprietor, Sir Walter Erle, Knight, being a Parliamentarian, and a member of the Long Parliament, having sat for the borough of Wareham. He commanded the Parliamentary forces at the taking of Corfe Castle, which place was gallantly defended by the Lady Bankes. In one of the cellars is a principal beam brought from Corfe Castle at that date. The present mansion has been modernised by the late Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, Esq., under the direction of Mr. Nash, and the present proprietor has made considerable additions, having built a picture-gallery, and formed an armory. In the pleasure-grounds there is a grotto, memorable for the meeting of certain patriotic gentlemen who assembled there in the year 1688 to arrange the expulsion of King James II., and the bringing over of King William III. On the borders of the park, and towering above the woods, is situated a very handsome Gothic tower, 120 feet in height, built by the present proprietor, who has also added much to the beautifying of the place by the enlargement of the park, which he was enabled to do by the formation of a new turnpike road from Wimborne to Dorchester, planned and completed through his instrumentality in the years 1841 and 1842.

131 m. WOOL
STATION.

1 m. N. APPLETON, James C. Tyler, Esq. 3 m. further, BERE REGIS. The Hyde, Charles James Radclyffe, Esq. About 2 m. s.w. Witherbury Castle, an oblong, double-entrenched camp of about seven acres in extent. 2 m. N. from which is WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH. Whatcomb House, Mrs. M. Mitchell. 1 m. further, MILTON ABBAS. Milton Abbey, Earl of Portarlington. The mansion occupies the site of an abbey, which was founded by King Athelstan. It was built from designs by Sir William Chambers, who intended it to assimilate in style with the beautiful collegiate church which nearly adjoins its southern front. The mansion, with its offices, form four sides of a quadrangle, and is cased with a fine white stone. There is on the south side of the abbey a venerable old room, once the refectory, called The Monks' Hall. It has a fine oak roof, painted and gilt, and a richly carved screen, with the date 1498 thereon.

136 m. MORETON
STATION.

1½ m. S. WINFRITH NEWBURGH. About 2 m. further on the sea-coast are the arched rocks of Lulworth Cove.

141 m. DORCHES-
TER STA.

DORCHESTER, the capital of county of Dorset, was the Durnoraira of the Romans, the traces of whose ancient walls and other remains in the vicinity of the town, consisting of two strongly-entrenched stations, and the amphitheatre of Maumbury, considered to be the most perfect in the British empire, are particularly worthy the traveller's attention. Dorchester is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and is situated on the right bank of the river Frome. Area of borough, comprising three parishes, 1,870 A. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 396; corporation revenue (1846), £259. It is one of the prettiest towns in England, being generally well built, with some particularly handsome structures, while the principal, or High Street, contains many excellent shops; added to this, the beautiful avenues which surround the upper parts of the town are delightful public walks, not unlike the boulevards which enclose the continental towns. Dorchester has three churches. That of St. Peter is a very ancient edifice, with monuments and stained glass windows worthy of particular notice. It contains also a fine town hall, and market-house, a county hospital, a county hall, gaol, and house of correction, large cavalry barracks, a theatre, banks, a grammar school, which has some exhibitions to the University, and several ancient charities. Dorchester,

the early part of the time of Edward IV. it was burnt by the French, and the inhabitants so greatly impoverished, that they petitioned the King for relief, which was granted by royal charter, and enjoyed until united with Weymouth. The air is so mild and pure, that it is much frequented in the summer. 1 m. s.w. on the road to Portland, Beefield Regis, Mrs. Buxton. About 4 m. s. PORTLAND. Portland Castle, Captain Manning; Pennsylvania Castle, Granville Penn, Esq. About 2 m. e. from Melcombe Regis, Southdown Cottage, John Sanders, Esq.; near which is Charlemont Lodge, Mrs. Kettle.

DORCHESTER
(continued).

London and South Coast Railway.

The Brighton Station is situated to the south of the South-Eastern Terminus, opposite the back buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital, and is altogether a distinct building from the Dover Station. It consists of a basement story, the centre of which recedes, having an octagonal advancing wing or tower at each end, between which is carried a wooden awning, or portico, supported by iron brackets, to protect the passengers from the rain while alighting from their carriages, &c. The booking office is a fine lofty room, but of irregular form, off which is a refreshment room, fitted up in the style of a handsome London coffee-house. The cloak room is in one of the wings to which we have adverted. There is no doubt that there are handsomer terminal stations than that which is devoted to this important railway, but it answers the purpose for which it was intended, as well as if it vied in splendour with the noble hall of the Euston Station. The passengers' arrival and departure platforms about seven hundred feet in length, are covered with a wooden roof, through which light is admitted by rough plate-glass, in sheets of eight feet long, and three feet six inches wide; and it may be justly observed that this, by far the most essential portion of a railway station, both as regards the convenience of the passengers, and the requisite space for the engines and carriages, covering nearly ten acres of ground, appears to be admirably constructed by the company's engineer, R. Jacob Hood, M.I.C.E., who has evidently, and greatly to his credit, consulted the *utile*, rather than the *dulce*, which latter is only another word for extravagant outlay.

The works upon the first portion of this railway as far as Croydon are not of any great importance in point of constructive difficulty, as the line followed the general direction of the old canal, which was purchased by the Croydon Railway Company. The New Cross Cutting was the chief earth-work, the quantity of earth removed amounting to upwards of half a million cubic yards, a portion of which was applied to the formation of the embankment between New Cross and the Greenwich Junction. Between the London Station and Croydon there are eighteen bridges, independently of the viaduct adjoining the Greenwich Railway, and six large culverts, the chief of which are at New Cross and Sydenham. Six of the bridges over the railway are of novel design, and present a light and elegant appearance. That over the line at Forest Hill

DORCHESTER
(continued).

which is celebrated for its ale, has a large retail trade; and its fairs for sheep and lambs, pastured on the adjacent downs, held February 14th, July 6th, August 6th, and October 25th, are well and numerous attended. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. 1 m. N.E. Stinsford House, Herbert Williams, Esq. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, Kingston House, F. P. B. Martin, Esq. 3 m. further, FIDDELTOWN. Hilsington House, Earl of Orford. 2 m. further, DEWLISH. Dewlish House, John Walmsley, Esq. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. WEST STAFFORD. Frome House, John Floyer, Esq. 1 m. N.W. Woolveton House, J. Henning, Esq. 1 m. further, BRADFORD PEVERELL. Quatrebras Cottage, Captain J. J. Hamilton Burgoyne. 2 m. further, Frampton Court, Richard B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P. The house is large and commodious, built of Portland-stone, situated close to the river Frome, which runs through a finely-wooded park. It was built about 150 years ago, by Robert Browne, Esq., whose ancestors purchased the property from Sir Christopher Hatton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The house is built on the site of an old monastery, which was a cell to Caen in France.

4 m. N. GODMANSTONE, Joseph Goodenough, Esq. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, MINTERNE MAGNA. Minterne House, Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq.

A little further, Ledling House, J. T. Tatchell, Esq. About 1 m. S.W. of Dorchester, Maiden Castle, one of the strongest and most extensive camps in England. It occupies the entire apex of a hill, and is supposed to have been the *Castro de Stica*, or summer station of the garrison at Dorchester. 3 m. further, Bridehead House, R. Williams, Esq.

London and South Coast Railway.

may be cited as an illustration. It consists of seven segmental arches; the central one over the railway is of thirty feet span, and twenty-seven feet six inches high, the abutment arches being each of twelve feet span, and of correspondent height to the soffits. The novelty consists in the main arch springing from the pier of the two adjoining arches on each side, instead of from its own, the spandrels above the haunches being left open.

The bridge at New Cross is constructed of cast-iron ribs, secured by wrought-iron ties, and has a very neat appearance. Here is the locomotive station of the Brighton and Dover Companies; the buildings are said to have cost upwards of £60,000. From Croydon to the terminus at Brighton, the earth-works, from the undulating surface of the country, assume a different character, amounting to no less than 6,861,683 cubic yards, being at the rate of 156,000 cubic yards per mile, exclusive of the tunnels.

The number of bridges over and under the railway from Croydon to Brighton amounts to ninety-nine, almost all of which are built of brick, with dressings of stone brought from the Heddon quarries, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the arches over the railway being all thirty feet span, and sixteen feet high. The principal tunnels are at Mersham, Balcombe, and Clayton Hill. Mersham Tunnel, one hundred and eighty feet in depth from the surface in the deepest part, is through chalk, which was raised to the surface of the ground by double horse-gins, one at the top of each, of twelve vertical shafts, from whence the skiffs were moved on small trucks by means of tramways. The length of this tunnel, one thousand eight hundred and twenty yards, will alone give an idea of the enormous labour expended upon its construction.

The Balcombe Tunnel, which is situated about thirty-four miles from London, is one thousand one hundred and twenty yards in length, and the difficulties attending its construction may be imagined from the report of Mr. Rastrick, who described the ground as very treacherous, requiring great caution on the part of the miners in working it, as "it swells and effloresces as soon as exposed to the air."

The Clayton Hill Tunnel, about forty-three miles from London, is a work of extraordinary magnitude, the very contemplation of which would have alarmed the architects and engineers of antiquity. It is two thousand two hundred and forty yards

in length, passing through the whole range of the South Down Hills in the direct line to Brighton.

The Patcham Tunnel, near Brighton, is insignificant when compared with those we have enumerated, as it is only four hundred and eighty yards in length.

The principal Embankments are those of Earl's Wood Common, about twenty-three miles from the London Bridge Station, and Vale Pool.

The largest Viaduct is over the Ouse Valley, just beyond the Balcombe Station, about thirty-five miles from London. It is one of the most magnificent undertakings of this

Left of Railway from London.

The ground about here is in the occupation of market-gardeners, and from hence the Borough Market receives its principal supply of vegetables.

1 m. LEWISHAM. The name is a slight corruption of the Saxon, Lewis Ham, or dwelling among the meadows, and anciently written Levisham. Here was a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Pilu, in Ghent, and most probably founded in the Saxon times, this manor having been given to King Elfrida, nephew to King Alfred. The village, which is situated on the river Ravensbourne, extends some distance along the Tunbridge Road, contains one principal street, and many pretty suburban residences. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. The waters, which are of mild cathartic quality, nearly resemble those of Epsom. Lewisham confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Earl of Dartmouth, who is Lord of the Manor, and who holds by his steward a Manorial Court once a year. Ravensbourne Park, Charles J. Blake, Esq.; Ivy Place, Charles Hicks, Esq.; Laurel Cottage, Hon. Spring Rice; The Limes, Edward Legh, Esq.

SYDENHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent. It has a handsome church, an almshouse, &c. Perry Hill, William Skeat, Esq.; Sydenham Hill, Andrew J. C. Laurie, Esq.; Brockley, W. H. Jackson, Esq.

1 m. E. BECKENHAM. A little further, Eden Farm, Earl Auckland. 2 m. further, BROMLEY. The Palace, Bishop of Rochester. It is a plain brick building, rebuilt in 1777. In the garden there is a chalybeate spring, called Blaise's Well. Plaistow Lodge, Robert Boyd, Esq.; Bromley House, Colonel Tweedy; Strawfield Lodge, Mrs. S. Meynell; Bromley Lodge, W. Potts, Esq. A little further, WIDMORE. Sundridge Park, Samuel Scott, Esq. This mansion stands on a hilly spot, and the famous architects, Repton, Nash, and Wyatt, have each bestowed a share of their skill upon the construction of this house. The principal front is adorned with three porticos—one in the centre and one at each end, the centre one being circular, supported by six columns, and surmounted by a dome; the other two have each four columns supporting a pediment. They are all of the

*Distance from
London.*

Enter Kent.

Greenwich Rail-
-road way.

North Kent
-road Branch.

3 m. NEW CROSS
STATION.

5½ m. FOREST
HILL STA.

6½ m. SYDENHAM
STATION.

Enter Surrey.

7½ m. ANERLEY
STATION.

nature that has ever been constructed in this country. It consists of thirty-seven arches, each of thirty feet span, and about sixty feet in height, and one hundred feet in its greatest height from the surface of the water to the parapet, its whole length being four hundred and sixty-two yards. When viewed from the circumjacent country, it is a beautifully picturesque object, while from the train the traveller cannot fail to admire the extensive prospect which opens to his view at this interesting part of the line.

The Brighton Terminus, although not remarkable for architectural adornment, is a very commodious and convenient station.

*Distance from
London.
Enter Kent.*

Right of Railway from London.

3 m. NEW CROSS
STATION.

NEW CROSS, is a hamlet in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, which owes its principal increase to the establishment of the station in this locality, although long known to the traveller by reason of its turnpike.

5½ m. FOREST
HILL STA.

FOREST HILL. This precise spot has been ushered into notoriety solely by the establishment of the railway station; but the scenery by which it and other places similarly situated are surrounded, serves to show how much that is beautiful was hidden from our sight before the country was intersected by railways.

1½ m. N.W. DULWICH. At which is Godcliffe College, founded in 1619, by Edward Alleyne, Esq. The building is chiefly in the Elizabethan style, and occupies two-thirds of a quadrangle, of which the chapel constitutes one. The east wing was rebuilt in 1740, of red brick, ornamented with stone, and contains a school room, and apartments for the fellows. The opposite wing comprises the library, and apartments for scholars. The altar-piece in the chapel is ornamented with a fine picture of the Ascension, presented to the college by Mr. Hall; and in front of the chancel is a black marble slab, covering the tomb of the founder, who was buried in the chapel. An extensive collection of pictures was bequeathed to the college by Sir Francis Bourghers in 1811, for the reception of which a handsome gallery has been erected at the south end of the college. Visitors are admitted by tickets, which can be procured from the principal printsellers in London.

6¼ m. SYDENHAM
STATION.

1½ m. W. NORWOOD. This village derives its name from an adjacent wood, which borders on a common formerly well known as the haunts of gipsies. Its elevated situation, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, have of late years caused the erection of many elegant seats in the vicinity. The Beulah Spa, a spring discovered in 1827, is held in some estimation. Hill Lodge, B. D. Colvin, Esq.; The Oaks, John Howe, Esq.; Biggins Wood, Hugh Bowdich, Esq. 2 m. further, STREATHAM. Streatham Park, George Philipps, Esq.

Enter Surrey.

7½ m. ANERLEY
STATION.

ANERLEY, county of Surrey, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and the good accommodation afforded at the pretty inn and grounds, built and laid out since the formation of this line. It is a favourite place of resort during the summer season.

2 m. W. Norbury Park, A. K. Barclay, Esq. The mansion was built by the late William Lock, Esq., on a new site, having pulled down the greater part of the old building, which stood in a low situation, reserving only the north end for his farm. It stands on a hill, commanding beautiful and extensive prospects, and is justly considered one of the handsomest houses in the county of Surrey. The architecture is striking, though not perfectly regular, and the walls of the principal rooms are painted by the

Corinthian order, and of perfect dimensions. At CHISLEHURST, Camden House, T. Bownar, Esq., the residence of the historian Camden when he compiled his annals of Queen Elizabeth. Frognals, Viscount Sydney; Pheasant Grove, Lord Wynford; Chislehurst, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust; Chesnut House, J. Bland, Esq.

8½ m. NORWOOD
STATION.

1 m. E. ADDISCOMBE. Addiscombe House, a handsome edifice, said to have been built by Sir John Vanburgh, and the walls and ceilings painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the 16th century it was possessed by the Heron family; and in later times it was successively occupied by Lord Chancellor Talbot (who died here), Lord Grantham, and the Earl of Liverpool. Addiscombe, the military college of the Honourable East India Company, Major-General Pasley. 3 m. further, HAYES. Hayes Place, formerly the seat of the Earl of Chatham, and the birthplace of his son, William Pitt. 2 m. further, FARNBOROUGH. Locksbottom, General Williams. At Epwood Hill, in this parish, are the remains of an immense elliptic encampment. Roman bricks and coins have been found here, and hence it is supposed to have been the Roman station of Noveo Magnus, once the capital of the Belgio-British tribe of the Ribrosi. 2 m. N.E. ORPINGTON. The Priory, William Berens, Esq.; Mayfield House, Joseph Jackson, Esq. About 3 m. S.E. Lullingstone Castle, Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. The castle, stands in a park 1½ miles long containing 1,800 acres. Nearly adjoining the south-east side of Lullingstone Park, and close to the Darent, stood Shoreham Castle, by some improperly called Lullingstone Castle. The demesne is now a farm. The farm-house appears to have been constructed of the materials of the fortress, which was in ruins in Leland's time. Phillpott says this castle, if not built by, was certainly very anciently in the possession of the family of Aldham, one of which resided in this place in the time of Henry III. About 2 m. S.E. of Hayes is KESTON, Captain C. Bates. 1 m. S.E. of Farnborough, Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart. 2 m. further, HALSTEAD, J. P. Atkins, Esq. 2 m. E. SHOREHAM. 3 m. S.E. ADDINGTON. Addington Place, Archbishop of Canterbury, is a handsome modern building, standing nearly in the centre of a well-wooded park. It was commenced in 1772 by Alderman Trevothick, who had purchased the estate for £35,000, and was subsequently sold by his nephew, to form the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, instead of rebuilding the old one at Croydon. The mansion is nearly square, and its centre, slightly projecting, is surmounted by a pediment.

10½ m. CROYDON
STATION.

2 m. N.E. SANDERSTEAD. Selsdon Park, George R. Smith, Esq., was chiefly built from the designs of its proprietor, and the construction of this very handsome mansion exhibits a choice selection from our ancient architecture. The centre is occupied by a very light cloister of five arches, the spandrels of lancet-pointed open work, springing from buttresses, the interstices of which are filled with light tracery of stone. This arcade is terminated by two small turrets, rising above the embattled parapet, which surmounts the whole. The house stands on a hill, and commands most beautiful prospects. A little further, SALMONS. Garstone House, M. J. Langdale, Esq. 2 m. further, Marden Park, Colonel Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart. The house is a handsome quadrangular building, on a rising ground near the church. The extensive pleasure-grounds are agreeably diversified, and embellished with two fine sheets of water.

14½ m. STOAT'S
NEST STA.

celebrated artist Barret with views of the Cumberland and Westmoreland lakes and mountains. The park is extensive, agreeably diversified, and embellished with the richest plantations. The walnut-trees are here most abundant, and about a century ago Norbury Park was said to possess no fewer than 50,000. In some years £600 worth of walnuts have been gathered in this park; and, to show the uncertain produce of this tree, in other years they have not yielded a bushel.

8½ m. NORWOOD
STATION.

2 m. N.W. NORWOOD. (See Sydenham.)

Epsom Br. 67-
10½ m. CROYDON
STATION.

CROYDON, a market-town, county of Surrey. Area of parish, 940 a.; population, 16,712. It is a very old town, built on the site of the ancient Noviomagus, and alternately with Guildford the seat of the county assizes. It has also a county court and petty sessions, and is the place of election of members for East Surrey. The town is well built, and continually increasing, the situation being salubrious, and its communication with the metropolis so rapid. Its principal public buildings are the town hall, poultry market-house, gaol, union workhouse, and its various places of worship. The church is a spacious structure, in which are the tombs of several archbishops of Canterbury, whose archiepiscopal palace is in the vicinity of the town. Independently of the Trinity Hospital for forty poor persons, with a revenue of £2,000 per annum, there are some almshouses, and other charities, producing £500 per annum, and several public schools, including Archbishop Tennison's for thirty children, and one belonging to the Society of Friends. Croydon has a considerable trade in corn for the London markets. Market, Saturday; fairs, July 6th, and October 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. Near the town are some barracks. Waddon, Joseph Lanfear, Esq.; Seldson House, G. R. Smith, Esq.; Oakfield Lodge, R. Sterry, Esq.; Birdhurst Lodge, J. W. Sutherland, Esq. 1½ m. w. BEDINGTON. Bedington Park, Charles Hallowell Carew, Esq. The present mansion was built in 1709. It formerly consisted of three sides of a square, but the interior of the north wing having been burnt soon afterwards, it was never restored. The centre is a large and lofty hall, with a noble Gothic roof of wood. The great door has a curious ancient lock, very richly wrought, a shield with the arms of England, which moves in a groove, concealing the key-hole. The old mansion was built in the 16th century, by Sir Francis Carew, who expended vast sums of money in laying out the gardens and grounds, and is said to have first planted the orange-tree in England. In August, 1599, Queen Elizabeth passed three days here on a visit to Sir Francis. The orangery at Bedington was long famous. In 1691 it was described as above 200 feet in length, most of the trees being 13 feet high, and that in the previous year the gardener had gathered from them 10,000 oranges. Bedington House, Sir Henry Bridges.

14½ m. STOAT'S
NEST STA.

2 m. w. WOODMANSTERNE. 2½ m. further, BANSTEAD. Nork Park, Dowager Lady Arden; Burgh House, Earl of Egmont; Banstead Park, Mrs. E. Spencer. 2 m. N. from WOODMANSTERNE, The Oaks, Earl of Derby, considered one of the most delightful spots in England, was originally a small edifice built by a society of sporting men called "The Hunters' Club," for the convenience of the Epsom race meetings. The mansion was greatly enlarged by the late Earl of Derby, who purchased it of General Burgoyne, and the grounds improved with beautiful plantations, made out of a part of the common, which was enclosed for that purpose, nearly three miles in circumference. The lawn is remarkable for the beauty of its turf, and here is a singular beech-tree, the boughs of which have grown into one another.

5 m. E. Sheneoaks, Rev. E. F. Baynard. It is a handsome villa residence, situated on a romantic situation amongst the hills and woods. 7 m. S.S.E. by E. Titsey Place, William Leveson Gower, Esq.

1½ m. N.N.E. NUTFIELD. This place is noted for producing fuller's earth, superior to any other of England. In 1755 a quantity of brass Roman coins, of the Lower Empire, were found in this parish in an earthen vessel. Nutfield Park, Daniel B. Meek, Esq.; Hall Land, Miss S. M. Fuller; Pilcher House, Thomas Hoof, Esq.; Pendell Court, John Perkins, Esq. 1 m. further, Mertsham House, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.

3 m. E. BLETCHINGLEY. Previous to the Reform Bill, a borough, returning two members to Parliament. It once possessed a castle, supposed to have been built by Richard de Tonbridge. In the reign of Henry III., his descendant, Gilbert, surnamed the Red, having joined the disaffected barons, and commanded a division of their forces at the battle of Lewes, in 1264, his conduct, though his party proved victorious, occasioned the demolition of this fortress; for the King's forces, then in garrison at Tonbridge Castle, hearing of his defeat, sallied out on the Londoners, who had been dispersed in the beginning of the engagement, and were collecting their shattered remains at Croydon, and destroyed Blethingley Castle in their way. This castle stood at the western extremity of the town on a bold brow of a hill, but now only the foundations are to be found. 2 m. further, GODSTONE. Rook's-Nest Park, Charles Turner, Esq. A handsome mansion, situated near the foot of the chalk hills, in the centre of 240 acres of land, of which 140 are laid out as a park. It was formerly a part of the priory of Tandridge, and was long the residence of Sir Henry Strackey, Bart., Master of the Household to George III. 1 m. further, TANDRIDGE. Tandridge Hall, John Pearson, Esq.; Tandridge Court, the seat of the Pepys' family; Southlands, Mrs. Trowers; The Priory, Captain R. Wellbank.

20½ m. REIGATE STATION.

↪ Dover Railway.

2 m. S.E. BURSTOW. Burstow Lodge, Mrs. M. A. Sanders. 3 m. further, Fellbridge House, a handsome mansion, at the southern extremity of the parish of Godstone, on the borders of Sussex, was erected by the late James Evelyn, Esq., on the site of a former house, called Heath Hatch. It stands in a park, bounded on the south by Fellbridge Water, a small stream which here divides the counties of Surrey and Sussex.

25½ m. HORLEY STATION.

Enter Sussex.

6 m. E. EAST GRINSTEAD, George Covey, Esq. The ruins of Brambletye House, a castellated mansion in the Italian style, of the time of James I., are situated about a mile south of the town. Brookhurst, F. Capes, Esq.; Kidbrooke Park, Lord Colchester; Ashdown House, Augustus E. Fuller, Esq., M.P.

29½ m. THREE BRIDGES' STA.


2 m. E. Wakehurst Place, Sir Alexander E. Cockburn, M.P. 5 m. further, Pippingford Park, John Mortimer, Esq. 2 m. N.E. of which, HARTFIELD. Hartwell House, Sir Thomas Bradfield, Bart.; Hollywyche House, General F. Maitland; Sandhurst, Richard Price, Esq.; Holtze House, Robert Whatley, Esq. 3 m. E. WITTHAM. Buckhurst Park, Earl Delawarr; Penns' Rocks, Stephen Beeching, Esq.; Highfield Park, R. Price, Esq.

33½ m. BALCOMBE STATION.

1½ m. N.N.E. LINDFIELD. Oat Hall, John Bent, Esq.; New House, Alexander Graham, Esq.; Buckshalls, Charles Jolland, Esq.; Beadleshill, Stephen Lowdell, Esq.; Gravely, Thomas Scutt, Esq. 4 m. S.E. FLETCHING. Danehurst, Colonel Francis John Davies; Woodgate, Warburton Davies,

37½ m. HAYWARD'S HEATH STATION.

Hastings
↪ Linc.

Dorking and
Reading Br. 

3 m. s. CHIPSTEAD. Hooley Cottage, H. Butler, Esq.; Shabden Park, Mrs. A. Little; Pirbright, John Pape, Esq.

20 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. REIGATE
STATION.

2 m. w. REIGATE. A parliamentary borough and market-town, county of Surrey, situated on a branch of the river Mole. Area of parish, 5,900 A.; population, 4,584; population of parliamentary borough, 4,415. It sends one member to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 198. It is a well-built town, with many superior residences. The church contains several handsome monuments, and it has a grammar and national schools, a town hall, market-house, and clock tower. Reigate is the head of a poor-law union, and amongst its curiosities may be named the foundations of an ancient castle, with a cave, in which it is said the barons held meetings to settle the articles of Magna Charter. The neighbourhood of Reigate is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and the sand of the county, used in glass-making, together with fuller's earth, produce some trade to the inhabitants. Market, Tuesday. Linkfield Lodge, Thomas Burt, Esq.; Great Dood House, Mrs. D. Hume; Heath House, Henry Lainson, Esq.; Springfield House, Samuel Relf, Esq.; Reigate Lodge, Thomas Smith, Esq.; Priory Park, Earl Somers, a modern mansion, in beautiful grounds, standing at the southern extremity of the town of Reigate, on the site of a religious house founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, whose chief seat was Reigate Castle, not a portion of which now remains. In the centre of the area in which the old castle stood is the entrance to a cave, which is supposed to have served as a depôt for treasures and military stores, and a place of safe custody for prisoners. It is 235 feet in length, one room being 123 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 11 feet high to the crown of the arch, in one part of which is a crypt, nearly 50 yards long, with a stone seat which extended the whole length of the room on both sides. Park Cottage, W. Williams, Esq.; Deville House, William Yatman, Esq.

2 m. n. GATTON. Gatton Park, Countess of Warwick, for many years the residence of Sir Mark Wood, Bart., who was the owner of both Upper and Lower Gatton, stands in the centre of an extensive park, in which is also situated the parish church. In the piping times of the rotten borough system, it is recorded that the elections for Gatton were conducted in the servants' hall of this mansion, Sir Mark's butler acting as returning officer. Gatton (Upper), John Currie, Esq., is a handsome mansion, standing on the hill next to Chipstead, surrounded by a park of about 100 acres.


25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HORLEY
STATION.

HORLEY. The church is a fine edifice, and here are the traces of a considerable castle. Horley Lodge, George Birch, Esq.; Kenmersley Park, John Clark, Esq.

Enter Sussex.

29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. THREE
BRIDGES' STA.

1 m. w. CRAWLEY. Oakfield, William Brown, Esq.; Ifield, Mrs. Lewin; Crabbett Park, H. Dawes, Esq.; Broadfield, — Briggs, Esq.; Buckingham Hill, Rev. S. B. Piggott. 1 m. n.w. HIGHFIELD. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains statues of a knight and his lady recumbent.

Horsham Br. 

33 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BALCOMBE
STATION.

BALCOMBE. A parish in the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex. Area, 6,050 A. The only remarkable feature of this locality is the tunnel to which we have adverted in our account of this railway. Benjamin F. Robinson, Esq. 2 m. further, Hill House, Lord William de Blackhear.

37 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. HAY-
WARD'S HEATH
STATION.

2 m. w. CUCKFIELD. The parish church contains some monuments by Bacon, Flaxman and Westmacott, and a very beautiful stained window, by Ward, has lately been placed in the church by Thomas Waller, Esq., of London. The adjacent paving of the floor has been covered with tiling

Esq.; Searles, Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart, The mansion stands rather low, in a park of between 500 and 600 acres, the entrance to which is under a large Gothic arch, shaded by stately trees. The gardens alone contain upwards of 100 acres. 2 m. further, MARESFIELD. Forest Lodge, Lady Campbell; Marshalls, Arthur Le Blanc, Esq.; Maresfield Park, Sir John Shelley, Bart.; Twyford, Robert Trotter, Esq. J.P.; Nutley Court House, George Wilson, Esq. About 2 m. s. UCKFIELD. It is situated on the river Ouse, through the aid of which it carries on a considerable trade with Lewes. Uckfield House, Mrs. S. Kelly; The Rocks, R. S. Streatfield, Esq.; Buxted Park, Earl of Liverpool.

5 m. E. CHAILEY. The Hooke, Robert W. Blencowe, Esq.; Ades, James Ingram, Esq. 2 m. further, ISFIELD, Newick Lodge, John Day, Esq.

41½ m. BURGESS
HILL STA.

1 m. E. CAYMOORE, William Cheeseman, Esq. 1 m. further, DITCHLING. Here, on the Downs, is Ditchling Beacon, 864 feet high. There are also remains of an ancient British camp. Knevington, J. B. Cripps, Esq.

43½ m. HASSOCKS
GATE STA.

↪ Lewes Lane.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTELMSTONE. Supposed to have been a Roman station, is said to have derived its name from Brichtelm, a son of Cissa, the first King of Sussex. In the middle of the last century it was but an insignificant fishing village; it is now a parliamentary borough, sea-port town, and parish, and one of the most fashionable watering-places in England. Many of its streets, squares, crescents, &c., vie in point of elegance and architectural taste with the most aristocratic parts of the metropolis, while its shops display every article of fashion and luxury that can be found in the grand emporiums of Regent Street, and other great thoroughfares of London. It owes its origin as a place of resort, and its magnificence as a splendid city (in all but the name), to the long-continued favour of George IV., who, when Prince of Wales, erected the oriental palace or pavilion which, with its gardens, occupies so conspicuous a portion of the valley in which it is situated. Brighton is sheltered on the north and north-east by the South Downs, and extends along the sea-shore for nearly three miles, the frontage to the ocean being defended by a high sea wall, which forms a beautiful promenade. Area of parish, 1,980 A. It is difficult to give a very accurate estimation of its population, as it is subject to continual fluctuation; but in 1841 it amounted to 46,730, while the ascertained population of the parliamentary borough was 48,567. It

50½ m. BRIGHTON
STATION.

Brighton to Portsmouth.

The line from Brighton passes through Shoreham, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Emsworth, and Havant, to Portsmouth. The level nature of the country has dispensed with the necessity for any of those gigantic works which ornament and beautify most of the districts which are traversed by railways; but great credit is due to Mr. John Uppeth Rastrick, the Company's engineer up to 1846, for the construction of the timber viaduct at Shoreham, the great drawbridge at Arundel, and the swing-bridge

	<p>of an ancient pattern by the same gentleman. Oaklands, Hon. E. Curzon; Bolnore House, Misses Dealtry; Mill Hall, Edward Ludlow, Esq.; Borde Hill, Captain William Preston, R.N.; Staplefield Place, Sir John Shaw; Cuckfield Place, Rev. John Sergison. The house was erected in the latter part of the 16th century, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by a park. The approach is by a spacious gravel walk to the gate-house, which opens into a court leading to the principal entrance of the mansion. 6 m. further, COWFOLD. Avisford, Sir John William Anson, Bart. 2 m. further, WEST GRINSTEAD. Knepe Castle, Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart. The castle was built about fifty years ago, and named after an ancient castle, some small remains of which are still to be seen on the high road leading to Horsham.</p>
41½ m. BURGESS HILL STA.	Close to the Station, Clayton Priory, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Elwood.
43½ m. HASSOCKS GATE STA.	<p>2 m. W. HURST, or HURST PIERPOINT. Hampton Lodge, Richard Weekes, Esq.; Danny Park, W. J. Campion, Esq.; Pakyns Manor, Nathaniel Borrer, Esq. 4 m. further, SHERMANBURY. Shermanbury Place, Stephen Challen, Esq.</p> <p>2 m. s.w. Newtimber Place, Lady Gordon.</p>
50½ m. BRIGHTON STATION.	<p>returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1846), 2,766. It is governed by a constable, and twelve headboroughs. Petty sessions are held weekly, and a daily court of county magistrates is held in the town hall. Its principal structures are the suspension chain-pier, an elegant work of art, extending 1,014 feet into the open sea, the church of St. Peter, which possesses an ancient Norman font, numerous other churches and chapels for all denominations of sectarians, the town hall (a noble building), county hospital, assembly rooms, theatre, baths, and perhaps some of the handsomest and best hotels in the kingdom. There are no less than 158 daily schools, many almshouses, infirmaries, and other charities, and amongst its learned establishments we may cite the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution. With the exception of the fisheries, which employ about 150 boats, chiefly for the London markets, Brighton has only a retail trade for the supply of its inhabitants and visitors, but its Thursday market is admirably furnished with all the luxuries of the table. Brighton communicates with France by a regular line of steam packets between its port and that of Dieppe, and with Hastings and Portsmouth by different branches of this railway. Annual races are held here in August. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and September 4th.</p>

Brighton to Portsmouth.

near Portsmouth. These, with the exception of a short tunnel at Windmill Hill, Brighton, about two hundred yards in length, the very beautiful brick viaduct over the London Road, at the entrance to Brighton, and a large terminal station at Portsmouth, the two latter works designed and carried out by R. Jacomb Hood, Esq., C.E., are all the works we can enumerate on the line from Brighton to Portsmouth.

Left of Railway from Brighton.

HOVE. It is a pretty little watering-place, has a fine old church, and possesses many good houses.

KINGSTON, or KINGSTON-ON-LEA.

SHOREHAM, a parliamentary borough, sea-port town and parish, in the county of Sussex. Area of parish 170 a.; population, 1,998; area of parliamentary borough, including a considerable part of the rape of Bramber, 27,980. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1847), 1,921; customs' revenue, £25,182; registered ships, 8,962 tons. It is an old and ill-built town; it has however, like most parishes in this county, a very fine old church, a market-house, and a noble suspension bridge over the Adur, the piers of which are surmounted by the supporters of the Duke of Norfolk. The harbour which is formed by the mouth of this river is a very indifferent one. Ship-building, and the import of corn, coal, and Irish provisions, with exports of timber, &c., form the chief trade of this place. Markets, Saturday and Monday. Charles II. made his escape from Shoreham to Fes Camp after the battle of Worcester.

LANCING. Stands immediately on the sea-coast, and although frequented during the bathing season it has a dull and desolate aspect.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. s. WORTHING. A celebrated watering-place and chapelry, in the parish of Broadwater, county of Sussex, situated on the English Channel. Population, 4,702. The rapid rise of this place from an obscure village within the memory of man, is said to be due to the patronage bestowed upon it by George III. The air is exceedingly mild, and the sands along the shore form a delightful promenade of several miles. The inns are excellent, and the modern buildings towards the village of Broadwater display considerable taste and elegance. The parish of Broadwater has an area of 2,240 a., with a population, including Worthing, 5,345. Its church is of Saxon origin, and is a remarkably picturesque and interesting edifice. Here are cattle fairs, June 22nd and October 30th.

GORING, a small parish, in the rape of Arundel. Courtland, William Olliver, Esq.

1 m. s. KINGSTON. 1 m. s.w. RUSTINGTON. Greenfold, Captain Edward Penfold.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. LITTLE HAMPTON. Is a small harbour, much frequented for sea-bathing. It is situated at the mouth of the river Arun, which has its source in St. Leonard's Forest, whence it flows for a few miles by Horsham, thence turns due south, having received the water of the Rother, which rises from the north-west part of the county, and joins it near the village of Stopham. Its course becomes very serpentine as it flows through a rich tract of marshes by the town of Arundel to the sea at Hampton. This river is celebrated for its mullets, which, in the summer season, are seen in shoals as far as Arundel, and it abounds in eels and other fish.

*Distance from
London.*

HOVE STATION.

SOUTHWICK
STATION.

56 m. KINGSTON
STATION.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SHOREHAM
STATION.

LANCING STA.

61 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WORTHING
STATION.

64 m. GORING
STATION.

66 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ANGMER-
ING STA.

68 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ARUNDEL
AND LITTLE
HAMPTON STA.

Cross the river
Arundel.

<i>Distance from London.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Brighton.</i>
HOVE STATION.	N. BLATCHINGTON. ANGLETON.
SOUTHWICK STATION.	SOUTHWICK has a very ancient and interesting church.
56 m. KINGSTON STATION.	Kingston House, William Gorringe, Esq.
56½ m. SHOREHAM STATION.	1 m. N.E. OLD SHOREHAM, formerly a town of some importance, situated near the mouth of the Adur, is mentioned in our ancient history as the spot where Ella, the first King of the South Saxons, made good his second landing on his return from Germany with the reinforcements which enabled him to accomplish the conquest of this province. The church, great part of which lies in ruins, is a fabric of very early date. The arches are large, in the Saxon style, and adorned with the zigzag ornaments. On the south side is a remarkable door-way, the columns nearly buried in the ground, with foliage to the capitals, supporting an arch, having in the architrave three distinct parts; the first contains a sort of triglyphs, the second diagonals, and the third pateræ. Buckingham House, Harry Bridger, Esq.; Erringham House; Thomas Elane, Esq.; Highden, Sir H. D. Goring, Bart.; Combs, John Hampton, Esq.; Cysbury, Hugh Penfold, Esq.; Finden Place, W. W. Richardson, Esq.; Rowdell, Major Sandham.
LANCING STA.	1½ m. N. COOMBS. ½ m. further, BOTOLPHS. A little further, STEYNING, anciently a place of much note. King Ethelwald, father of Alfred the Great, and St. Cuthman, are buried here.
61½ m. WORTHING STATION.	1 m. E. DONNINGTON. A little further, SOMPTING. 4 m. further, Weston Park, The Reverend Goring. This place gave birth to three brothers, sons of Sir Thomas Shirley, who attained to considerable eminence. Sir Anthony Shirley, the second son, becoming known to Robert Earl of Essex, in 1596 embarked on a voyage of adventure to Africa and the West Indies. He took the Island of Jamaica, but being deserted by his ships, was obliged to return to England. Sir Robert, the third son, entered into the service of Persia, and performed such eminent services against the Turks, that the Sultan gave him a relation of his own in marriage. Sir Thomas, the eldest son, undertook several sea voyages to foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but small enriching of himself.
64 m. GORING STATION.	3 m. N.W. FINDON. Findon Place, William W. Richardson, Esq.; Muntham House, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
64 m. GORING STATION.	1½ m. N. Goring Castle, Captain Sir George B. Pechell, Bart.; Goring Hall, David Lyon, Esq. A little further, Patching, Sir Richard Hunter, Bart.; Mitchell Grove, John Forth, Esq.
66½ m. ANGMER-ING STA.	ANGMERING. Ham House, W. K. Gratwicke, Esq.
68½ m. ARUNDEL AND LITTLE HAMPTON STA.	ARUNDEL. A municipal and parliamentary borough, market-town and parish, county of Sussex, situated on the river Arun. It is a well-built town, and has a thriving trade in corn and timber, the river being deep enough to permit vessels of 200 tons to approach the town. Arundel Castle, Duke of Norfolk. This noble pile, one of the grandest palaces in the kingdom, enjoys a twofold celebrity—in its great antiquity, and its peculiar privilege of conferring the title of Earl on its possessor.
Cross the river Arundel.	<p>"Since William rose, and Harold fell There have been Counts of Arunde And Earls old Arundel shall have While rivers flow and forests wave."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Z</p>

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. FORD. 1 m. further, CLIMPING.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. YAPTON. C. H. Gibbins, Esq.; J. P. Holloway, Esq. 2 m further, MIDDLETON. The village, which, as the name implies, formerly stood in the centre of the parish, is now on the sea-shore. The church is entirely swallowed up by the sea.

70 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FORD
STATION.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. YAPTON
STATION.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. BOGNOR, formerly called Hothampton, is a market-town and chapelry, on the south coast, in the parish of Bersted, in the county of Sussex, and a well-frequented bathing-place during the season. Population, 2,190. This was a favourite spot of the Princess Charlotte, who here founded a school, and from a small fishing village, has become a very considerable town, containing good terraces and pleasant residences overlooking the sea, several places of worship, and a good market. The coast here is rocky and dangerous. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Manor House, Dr. and Lady Mary Arnold; Aldwick Place, John Cabbell, Esq.; Beach House, Sir John Chetwode, Bart., M.P.; Felpham House, John Dale, Esq.; Aldwick Pavilion, Captain Dixie, R.N.; Chapel House, Mrs. Admiral Jackson; The Lodge, Lord George Lennox; Bersted Lodge, Earl of Mayo; Aldwick Lodge, Captain Money, R.N.; Dome House, Admiral Schomberg; Sudley Cottage, Christopher Teesdale, Esq.; The Pavilion, Charles Walters, Esq.

74 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BOGNOR
STATION.

1 m. S. MERSTON.

Chichester Harbour, about two miles from the city, is formed out of a creek, or inlet, in the English Channel, the entrance to which is both narrow and dangerous, and can only be entered at a certain time of the tide. In this creek are situated Hayling and Thorney Islands. At low water it forms a vast area of many thousands of acres of mud, the effluvia from which in the summer season is far from conducive to health, and renders this part of the country from Chichester to the vicinity of Portsmouth very insalubrious.

77 m. DRAYTON
STATION.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHICHESTER
STA.

6 m. S. SELSEA. It is an island, or more properly, peninsula, being a considerable flat tract of land which runs far into the sea, so as to be surrounded at high-water on all sides but the west. There is a ferry a little below Sidlesham, and a good road at low water, with a small bridge across the narrow stream. This place is remarkable as having been originally an episcopal see. After its removal to Chichester, the Bishop continued to have a mansion and park here, no traces of which are now left; but at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, by virtue of an act empowering the Queen to take into her hands certain of the temporal possessions of any see that should become vacant, making compensation for the same with parsonages impropriate and tithes, Selsea, with seven other manors, was separated from the estates belonging to the bishops. The church is situated at the north-east corner of the peninsula, nearly two miles from the village. It is an ancient building, and appears to have once been larger than at present. At the west are some ruins, which are said to have formed part of a tower begun some years ago, but the design was relinquished. In the middle aisle are several ancient coffin-shaped stones, two of which have crosses or pilgrims' staves upon them. Near the churchyard are the marks of some

70½ m. FORD
STATION.

71½ m. YAPTON
STATION.

74½ m. BOGNOR
STATION.

77 m. DRAYTON
STATION.

79½ m. CHICHESTER
STA.

2 m. N. Bignor Park, John H. Hawkins, Esq. A little further, Coates Castle, John James King. 2 m. E. Stopham House, George Barttelott, Esq. N. Tottington, William Stubbs, Esq.

1 m. N. WALBERTON. Walberton House, Richard Prime, Esq., M.P.; Avisford, Lady Elizabeth Reynell; Hill House, P. Cobbett, Esq.; Hill Cottage, John Halliday, Esq. 1½ m. further, EARTHAM, the Hon. Mrs. Huskisson; Charles Bailey, Esq. 1½ m. E. Dale Park, John A. Smith, Esq., M.P. 3 m. further, Lavington House, Bishop of Oxford. It is beautifully situated under the steepest and highest range of the South Downs, which are here clothed with magnificent woods. It commands an extensive view over a rich and variegated country, and, with its extensive woods, forms one of the most beautiful seats in this county.

4 m. N. Petworth Road. 1 m. further, Burton Park, E. Bainbridge, Esq., is a very handsome edifice, which was commenced in the year 1740, from designs by Leoni, after the old mansion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was partly destroyed by fire. The principal front is 173 feet long, and very imposing in its appearance. In the centre is a small Doric doorway, over which are balustrades, and a large circular-headed window. The pediment which crowns this division bears in its tympan the arms of the Biddulph family. The whole front is in five divisions, upon a rusticated basement, with a bold blocked cornice surmounting the principal story, upon which is the drawing-room and the saloon. The situation of this mansion is one of great beauty, in the midst of a large park, picturesquely diversified, and intersected by a succession of small lakes falling into each other. There are beautiful views of the Downs, from the verge of which is a fine prospect of the sea. 3 m. further, New Grove House, unoccupied. ½ m. further, PETWORTH. Petworth House, Colonel Wyndham. 1 m. N.E. Hillyears, Mrs. L. Ladbrooke. 8 m. N. Shillinglee Park, Earl of Winterton. 4 m. N.W. Lodsworth House, H. Hollish, Esq.; and Blackdown House, James Henry, Esq.; Pitshill, Mitford, Esq.

1 m. N. HAMPETT.

CHICHESTER is a city and county of itself, a parliamentary and municipal borough, capital of the county of Sussex. Area of city liberty, 1,680 A.; population, 8,512; population of parliamentary borough, 8,084. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 789. Chichester is surrounded by Roman walls, which are now formed into public promenades, and planted with trees. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been discovered in the city and suburbs, and it is supposed to have been the Regnum of that people. It was partially destroyed A.D. 491 by the East Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (from whom it derives its name), and was constituted by him the capital of the kingdom of Sussex, and so continued until its conquest by the West Saxons. Without pretending to magnificence beyond its ecclesiastical buildings, Chichester is a clean, and neatly-built cruciform city, well drained, paved and lighted. The market and council houses, corn exchange, gaol, infirmary, the guildhall (part of an ancient priory within an enclosure), the hospital of St. Mary, almshouses, grammar school with a revenue of £1,300 per annum, blue-coat, Lancasterian, national, and other schools, with the mechanics' institute, and the literary and philosophical society, are its principal public buildings. In the centre of the city, from whence diverge the four streets of which it is composed, stands its beautiful octagonal cross, erected in 1478. The cathedral is a plain structure in comparison with the general character of such buildings in this country, but it is nevertheless a most interesting fabric. It was built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and is 410 feet in length, and 227 feet in extreme breadth, having a noble spire 300 feet high. Although the interior is plain, the choir is very richly and elaborately adorned, and, amongst other curiosities, are the

place of defence thrown up in a semicircular form. Here also was the first monastery founded in this county, the charter of which was given by Adelwalch, King of Sussex, and included the whole peninsula, with part of the hundred of Manwode. This monastery for canons regular was dedicated to St. Peter, and was erected on the south-east side, and contiguous to the spot where the parish church now stands. The remains of this building, and the adjoining city, according to Camden, "are visible at low water, the sea having here encroached considerably upon the land." About a mile and half out at sea there are several places having rocks, or the ruins of buildings under water. The best anchoring off the island is, to this day, called the Park, and the rocks between the islands and the shoals farther out, bear the name of The Streets, where a tomb-stone, with an inscription, is said to have been a few years since picked up by some fishermen.

1 m. s. BOSHAM, situated on the north of Chichester Harbour, was formerly a place of considerable merchandise, but Chichester has since absorbed the whole of the trade of this and other small mercantile towns.

52½ m. BOSHAM
STATION.

Enter Hampshire.

EMSWORTH. One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful little town on the south coast. It is situated in Hampshire, just on the borders of Sussex, on an arm of the same inlet which forms Chichester Harbour. It was formerly a small fishing hamlet, but from its favourable situation has become a populous and thriving town. It is neatly built, and contains a church, in the Norman style of architecture, with two towers at the west end, and surrounded with octagonal turrets, terminating in low spires. It has several vessels employed in the coasting trade, and a considerable number of boats in the oyster fishery, for which it has long been celebrated. Highland Cottage, William Baynes, Esq.; Verletta, Major John Temple. 1 m. s. Thorney Island.

56½ m. EMSWORTH
STATION.

HAVANT, a market-town, county of Hants, consists of one long street, in the centre of which stands its venerable cruciform church, and square stone tower. From Havant there is a communication by bridge with Hayling Island, and in the vicinity is the pretty village of Warblington, with its picturesque church, and the lofty ivied tower of its ruined castle. Shawfield Lodge, G. A. Shaw, Esq. 2 m. s. NORTH HAYLING. 2 m. further, SOUTH HAYLING. Gothic Cottage, Miss M. Brereton; Lennox Lodge, Rev. Frederick Leicester; Clarence Cottage, Richard Meade, Esq.; Manor House, William Padwick, Esq.

58 m. HAVANT
STATION.

	<p>portraits of all the sovereigns of England, with many other historical subjects, and some ancient and other monuments, which are beautiful specimens of statuary, two or three of which are by Flaxman. The Bishop's palace and gardens, the cloisters, and other ecclesiastical buildings, are on the south side of the cathedral, within an enclosure. The annual revenue of the see, which extends almost entirely over the county, is about £6,000. There are eight parishes in the city, but the modern church of St. Peter, a handsome structure, is the only one worthy of especial notice. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs for cattle and horses, May 4th, Whit Monday, October 10th and 20th. In the vicinity of the city are some barracks, and Kingley Bottom, on the south-east of Chichester, is said to have been the burial-place of the South Saxon kings. Collins and Hayley, the poets, were natives of this place. Nyton, Charles P. Peckham, Esq.; The Palace, Bishop of Chichester. 3 m. N. Goodwood, Duke of Richmond. Few situations present greater advantages of a local nature for an extensive mansion than are found at this splendid place. The scenery around is most beautiful, embracing a view of the Channel, the Isle of Wight, and Chichester spire. The house, situated in a spacious park, is grand and extensive. The carriage-front extends 166 feet, and is ornamented with two circular turrets of white flint, with hemispherical roofs. The entrance is formed by a portico two stories high, consisting of the Doric and Ionic orders, with a bold block cornice, and surmounted by a balustrade. From either turret there is a front of 106 feet towards the east and south, which stands upon an angle of 45°. The whole building is composed of square flint stones of the neatest masonry. Over the entrance in the garden front there is a pediment, and on this side of the house are some fine cork-trees. 1 m. N.N.E. Molecombe House, Earl of March, M.P. A little further WESTDEAN. Charlton, Rev. G. H. Woods; Chilgrove, L. Woods, Esq. 1 m. N. of SINGLETON, Grove House, Colonel G. Wyndham. 4 m. further, MIDHURST. Cowdray Lodge, Earl of Egmont; Heathfield, T. A. Davis, Esq.</p>
82½ m. BOSHAM STATION.	2 m. s. Stoke House, Sir H. Seymour, Bart., M.P. Stoke House was for many years the residence of Lord George Lennox, grandfather of the Duke of Richmond. On the south acclivity of Stoke Downs are two large mounds, supposed to have been erected over the bodies of the sea-kings whom the men of Chichester encountered and slew in the year 900.
Enter Hampshire.	Berkeley Lodge, Henry Collins, Esq.; Stone Wall, John Pannell, Esq. A little to the N. FUNTINGTON. Oakwood, John Baring, Esq.; Densworth House, B. Winter, Esq.
86½ m. EMSWORTH STATION.	2 m. N. Stanstead Park, 3 m. further, SOUTH HARTING. Uxholt Park, Frederick Bullock, Esq.; Down Park, Henry Wilmer, Esq.; Up Park, Sir W. Fetherstonhaugh, Bart. In the 17th century this park was the residence of Ford Gray, Esq., who pulled down the old house, and erected the present magnificent seat. It was purchased in 1796 by Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh for nineteen thousand pounds, the wood and park being computed to be worth all the money.
58 m. HAVANT STATION.	½ m. N. Leigh Park, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P. 4 m. N.W. Idsworth House, Rev. Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. 3 m. further, BURTON. Manor House, K. Fielder, Esq.; Old Ditcham, John Chase, Esq.; Ditcham Park, Earl of Limerick; Nurstead House, Colonel Hugonin. 2 m. further, PETERSFIELD. Though only a chapelry to Burton, is a market-town and borough of considerable antiquity. Its first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth, who empowered the inhabitants to return two members to Parliament. Two returns had, however, been previously made, one in the 35th of Edward I., the other in the time of Edward VI. Near the church is an equestrian statue of William III.,
Fareham Br. ⇨	

PORTSMOUTH. This principal naval station of England is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and sea-port town, in the hundred of Portsdown, the county of Hants, situated at the south-west extremity of Portsea Island, at the entrance of its noble harbour. Area of parish, 110 A.; population, 9,354; area of borough, including the town and parish of Portsea, 5,090 A.; population, 53,027. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 2,189, and is a polling-place for the south division of the county. The town is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, surrounded by deep trenches and extensive outworks, and entered by four gates, with drawbridges, &c., forming in every respect a perfect fortress. In the main, or High Street, which is generally well built, is the governor's house, and several excellent hotels; and amongst the principal buildings we may enumerate the church, a spacious structure, with a cupola, several Dissenting chapels, the new market-house, town hall, and gaol, the garrison, marine and other barracks, the theatre, assembly and ball-rooms, new almshouses, Philosophical Society's rooms, &c. The by-streets generally are mean and ill-built, and in that which leads to the Point are many low public-houses for the accommodation of sailors and boatmen. At the Point is the station of the floating-bridge, which connects Portsmouth with the opposite town of Gosport. The ramparts round the town are well planted with trees, and form an agreeable promenade, from which the views of Spithead, the Isle of Wight, Southsea (now a fashionable watering-place), its castle, and Cumberland Fort, with the continual movement of Britain's bulwarks to and from the harbour, are truly picturesque and beautiful. Portsea, which is a

95½ m. PORTS-
MOUTH STA.

South-Eastern Railway.

The new Terminus of the South-Eastern Railway at London Bridge has lately been opened. It occupies the central portion of the main building. The elevation is in the Italian style, and consists of three stories, terminating with an ornamental cornice, and surmounted by a clock, set in a frame of cement decorations. Around the station is a covered way, on iron columns, which is glazed to the extent of the pathway in order to give light to the rooms on the ground floor; and a portion of the covering extends beyond the pathway, as a further protection to the passengers against rain in setting down.

The departure and arrival platforms have a wooden roof, between seven hundred and eight hundred feet in length, and nearly one hundred feet span. A considerable portion of the covering is of rough plate glass, in sheets eight feet long, and three feet six inches wide, the spaces between the plates being plastered and panelled.

On the left-hand side of the approach to the station is a covered passage, similar to the Lowther Arcade in the Strand, with shops, and a large refreshment-room in the centre of the thoroughfare which fronts the terminus. This building, which is nearly two hundred feet in length, has its basement in Tooley Street, whence it rises about sixty feet, divided into three stories, the upper elevation forming the arcade on a level with the railway, the lower part in Tooley Street forming a range of ordinary shops. The Arcade is also finished with a bold cornice, and its western extremity surmounted by a clock similar to the one over the centre of the main building.

This Company, as far as Reigate, use the same line as that to Brighton. From Reigate the South-Eastern diverges to the left through a deep cutting in a sand hill, and soon reaches Bletchingly Tunnel, one thousand and eighty yards in length. Near Tunbridge is the central station, covering twelve acres of land. The cutting of the Tunbridge Wells Tunnel is through a very remarkable strata, which may be called a geological phenomena. It shows, first, a bed of sandy brown clay, passing into a dark blue clay, divided by sand and ironstone. Near a spring there is a thin band of limestone containing fossils. Passing through the tunnel, alternate beds of clay and sandstone

95½ m. PORTS-
MOUTH STA.

standing on a lofty pedestal, and inscribed to his memory by a William Jolliffe, of considerable importance in the annals of the borough. Broadshush, William Askew, Esq.; Borough House, Mrs. Eames.

suburb of Portsmouth, and is only separated from it by the Mill-Dam Creek, is also enclosed within an additional line of fortifications. Here is the grand naval dock-yard, with its splendid wet and dry docks, basins, warehouses, iron and copper mills, block and rope houses, anchor forges, with all conveniences for the construction and outfit of ships of war. The yard contains also the residence of the Port Admiral, the Royal Naval College, and a chapel, and building docks for war-steamers are in course of construction at the north-east of the yard. The Gun-Wharf, or Arsenal, with its large artillery and ammunition stores, and the quays bordering on the harbour stand between the dock-yard and Portsmouth. At Landport, also a suburb within the borough, are the Tipner and Hilsa barracks. Portsea has a free grammar school, a mechanics' institution, St. Paul's Academy, female penitentiary, a general hospital, and savings' bank. Steam packets ply several times a day between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; and there is a regular communication also by steamers with Southampton, Plymouth, Dublin, and Havre. Portsmouth Harbour is only 220 yards wide at its entrance, but within it the whole navy of Britain may ride in safety. It is about four miles long, and in one place extends to a width of nearly five, but is much narrower in general. The trade of Portsmouth consists chiefly in imports of coal, cattle, corn, sheep, and provisions from Ireland, with wine and timber from abroad. Registered shipping, 213 vessels of 14,682 tons; customs' revenue (1848), £60,577; corporate revenue (1848), £2,395. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

South-Eastern Railway.

appear, followed by a seam of white marl on black clay, approaching to lignite. At the forty-second mile more black vegetable clay rests upon sandstone, quarried for buildings. The strata here changes from an angular to a dome-like appearance, when they abruptly end at what geologists call "a fault." The sand rocks are gone, and their places filled with clay. The depth, the contortions of the strata, and various colours of sand and clay, make this perhaps the most interesting of all railway cuttings.

The situation of the Tunbridge Wells Station is remarkable, being constructed in the centre of the natural basin in which the town is built, and is approached each way by tunnels; in fact, the station may be said to be situated in the centre of a tunnel, which in the low ground approaches so near the surface as to allow the station being made.

At Ashford are the workshops of the Company. These consist of the large engine-shed, two hundred and eight feet long, by sixty-four feet wide. The total length of the workshop is three hundred and ninety-six feet. The engine repairing shop is two hundred and fifty-four feet long, by forty-five feet wide; the large crane, capable of lifting twenty tons, traverses over this part. The machine-shop, or turnery, is one hundred and forty-two feet long, by forty-five feet wide. Over the engine-house, which adjoins this part of the building, is a tank holding 54,700 gallons of water. The tender-shop is seventy-two feet long, by forty-five feet wide. The smiths' shop is one hundred and seventy-four feet long, by forty-five feet wide, and contains twenty fires. The wheel-hooping and boiler-shop is one hundred and forty-two feet long, by sixty feet wide; it contains the furnaces for bending, and a hydraulic press for stretching the tires, besides several smiths' fires. The whole of these buildings are twenty-eight feet high. The length of the carriage and truck-house is six hundred and forty-five feet, capable of holding fifty carriages and eighty trucks. The store-room is two hundred and sixteen feet long, by forty feet wide, and is a perfect model of neatness. Here is deposited every article which can by any possibility be required, from things the most unwieldy and huge in bulk, to the

most diminutive screw, and the whole arranged with the precision, elegance, order, and symmetry, which distinguishes a British man-of-war.

At Saltwood is a Tunnel nine hundred and fifty-two yards long.

Although not exactly within the scope of our work, we may be allowed here to refer to the advantages derived by travellers to the continent from the exertions of this Company to render the harbour of Folkestone available at all tides. That terrible shingle, which has so long baffled the exertions of infant science, and even now, at Dover, braves the exertions of the British Government, has, at Folkestone, at length yielded to the natural lights of scientific experience, under the tutelary genius of commercial enterprise.

Folkestone Viaduct, which spans the little river Foord, is supported by nineteen arches of uniform span, each of thirty feet. The height from the lowest point is one hundred feet, and the total length seven hundred and fifty-eight feet. The pressure is calculated to be one thousand two hundred pounds to the square foot.

The engineering features of the line between Folkestone and Dover are most remarkable. The line is alternately through chalk rock and on artificial embankments washed by the sea, and embraces the Martello Tower Tunnel, six hundred and thirty-six yards; and the Abbott's Cliff Tunnel, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven yards. Those interested in such works should first ride in an open third class carriage between the two points, and then walk on the summit of the cliffs along the pathway on the edge. The blasting of the Roundown Cliff on the 26th of January, 1843, was a feat which attracted learned men, geologists, and crowds of spectators. Sir John Herschel was its historian, and his account may be read in the "Athenæum" for 1843, p. 111. The cliff rose three hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea, and was the highest point of the ridge. Upwards of nineteen thousand pounds of gunpowder were used on this occasion. The explosion was almost noiseless—a low murmur, lasting hardly more than half a second. In ten seconds, four hundred thousand cubic yards were thrown down four hundred feet, and distributed over eighteen acres, at an average depth of fourteen feet, and in many parts from thirty to fifty feet. There

Left of Railway from London.

Mertsham House, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart. 1 m. s. NUTFIELD (see page 164.)

2 m. N. GODSTONE, a pretty village, county of Surrey, surrounded by elegant mansions, is chiefly remarkable for its sandstone quarries. Area of parish, 6,600 a.; population, 1,896. 1 m. E. Rook's-Nest Park, C. H. Turner, Esq. 1 m. further, Tandridge Hall, John Pearson, Esq.; Tandridge Court, the seat of the Pepys' family; Southland, Mrs. Trowers; The Priory, Captain Welbank. 2 m. N.E. of Godstone, OXTEd. Oxted Court, Richard Dartnall, Esq.; Barrow Green House, C. L. H. Master, Esq.; Perrisfield House, Charles McNiven, Esq.

EDENBRIDGE takes its name from its situation on the banks of the river Eden, one of the heads of the Medway, which crosses the village. 5 m. N. WESTERHAM. Squeries, Charles Warde, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Hill Park, David Baillie, Esq., is an elegant spacious edifice, in the Italian style, and has a most classic appearance, standing in a recess. The chimney-piece in the dining-room is very superb and ancient. The park is of great beauty. On its western extremity its principal feature is a winding valley, surrounded on each side by considerable hills, sometimes precipitous, and at other times forming a broad slope to the edge of the lake below, now and then studded with majestic oaks. A stream of pellucid water travels along the bottom of the valley, and in its progress expands itself into a lake of several acres. In the wood, and immediately in front of the dining-room windows, the brook falls over a rock 30 feet in depth into a dark pool below. The house is backed to the west by a bold eminence, covered with fine oaks; on the south by a beautiful wood, animated by the cascade; and on the east and north are open sweeps, which are gradually lost in the horizon, or in the surrounding

*Distance from
London.*

LONDON BRIDGE
STATION.

19 m. to Mert-
sham.

21 m. Reigate Ju.

27 m. GODSTONE
STATION.

32 m. EDEN-
BRIDGE STA.

was no smoke, but dust curled out at the borders of the vast rolling and undulating mass. There was scarcely any tremor. Not a single fragment flew out as a projectile in any direction, and altogether the whole phenomenon was totally unlike anything which, according to ordinary ideas could be supposed to arise from the action of gunpowder. Nothing, concludes Sir John, can place in a more signal light the exactness of calculation which (basing itself on a remarkably simple rule,) could enable the eminent engineer (Mr. Cubitt), by whom the whole arrangements are understood to have been made, so completely to task to its utmost every pound of powder employed, as to exhaust its whole effect in useful work, leaving no superfluous power to be wasted in the production of useless uproar or mischievous dispersion, and thus saving at a blow not less than £7,000 to the South-Eastern Company.

The two parallel tunnels excavated through the centre of Shakspeare's celebrated cliff are each thirty feet high, twelve feet wide, and one thousand three hundred and ninety-three yards long, of a Gothic form, and securely arched with brickwork, except where the extreme hardness of the chalk does not require such support. Seven shafts are sunk from the surface to the tunnels, and the same number of outlets to the face of the cliff, through which the excavated chalk was, during the progress of the work, carried to the sea. The viaduct that leads from the terminus to the tunnel is a ponderous piece of workmanship. It is formed of heavy beams of timber securely framed and bolted together, and might not be improperly called a "Giant's Causeway." The sea-wall beyond the Shakspeare Tunnel is one of the most gigantic works of the railway, being upwards of three-quarters of a mile in length, from sixty to seventy feet in height, and about twenty-five feet in thickness at the foundation. It is composed entirely of the shingle or beach, formed into a compact body with lime burnt from the chalk thrown down to form the slantings of the cliffs. These slantings are marvellous, and the works between Dover and Folkestone are of the most stupendous character, and are probably unequalled by anything of the kind in the kingdom.

*Distance from
London.*
LONDON BRIDGE
STATION.

Right of Railway from London.

19 m. to MERT-
SHAM.
21 m. REIGATE Jn.
27 m. GODSTONE
STATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. GATTON. Gatton Park, Countess of Warwick.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. LINGFIELD, where are the remains of Starborough Castle, built by Sir Richard de Cobham, in the time of Henry III. During the civil war in the time of Charles I. this place was garrisoned by the Parliament. It appears to have had a round tower and a dome at each corner, a drawbridge, and a court in the centre. 3 m. S. EAST GRINSTEAD.

32 m. EDEN-
BRIDGE STA.

2 m. S.E. HEVER. Hever Castle, E. W. M. Waldo, Esq. The castle is a very fine and venerable remain, surrounded by a moat, crossed by a draw-bridge, and supplied by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by round towers, is embattled and strongly macheolated, and is also defended by a portcullis. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, enclosing a court. The hall still retains vestiges of its ancient splendour. It was once the property of Sir J. Boleyn, grandfather of Anne Boleyn. The Boleyns made this their principal residence; and here, during the halcyon days of courtship, the stern and inflexible tyrant Henry, who, without a relenting pang, could consign that beauty to the scaffold which he had raised to his bed, is said to have spent some of his happiest days. Tradition states that when on a visit to the castle with his attendants, he used to wind his bugle-horn when he had reached the top of the hill to which its towers were visible, in order to give notice of his approach. On the decease of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father to the unfortunate Anne, Henry seized this estate as in

country. In the wood, among the old forest trees, is a beech of the prodigious girth of 28 feet. This place formerly belonged to, and was the favourite retreat of Arthur Lord Hillsborough, who changed its ancient name of Valons to Hill Park. Dunsdale Lodge, C. Newton, Esq. A little further, Brasted Park, Edward Turton, Esq.; Combe Bank, Lord Templemore; Montreal, Viscount Holmesdale; Chevening, Earl Stanhope.

4 m. N. Bellevue, Colonel H. Austen. A little further, Kippington, Colonel Thomas Austen; close to which is SEVENOAKS, a market-town and parish, partly above and partly below the great ridge of sand-hills which runs across this county, and divide the upland from the weald. Knole Park, Earl Amherst. Knole has been a remarkable mansion from the period of the Conquest. It stands in an extensive and beautiful park. The principal entrance is through a great tower-portal, leading into the first or outer quadrangle. On a grass-plot on each side are models of ancient statues, the 'Gladiator,' and 'Venus,' and 'Orta Mari.' There is an entrance from this court through a large tower in the centre of the building to the inner quadrangle, which has a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns. Over this is an open gallery, with a balustrade. Some of the water-spouts bear the date of 1605, and others 1607. The great hall is 74 feet 10 inches long, 27 feet broad, and 26 feet 8 inches high. At one end there is a richly-carved screen, supporting a grand music gallery, on which are the arms of Thomas Earl of Dorset, and those of his Countess. In the chimney are a very curious pair of ancient dogs of elaborate workmanship. The hall, which is adorned with several family portraits, has at one end the dais, or raised floor, according to ancient custom, for the principal table of the noble possessor of the mansion, while other tables are placed lengthways down the hall, for tenants and domestics of the family. The windows are of stained glass. The Holbein Gallery contains an extensive collection of portraits, and is 88 feet long. The apartments contain a rare and large collection of curious, tapestry, cabinets, state beds, &c. They exhibit a perfect idea of the style of decoration of the time of James I. St. Julians, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P.; Bradbourne; H. Hughes, Esq.; Beachmont, William Lambard, Esq.; Park Villa, Lady Nelthorpe; Under River, Francis Woodgate, Esq. A little to the north, Chipstead, Henry Newton, Esq.; Sir Richard Rycroft; Chipstead Place, Frederick Perkins, Esq. 2 m. N.E. of Sevenoaks, is SEAL. The Wilderness, Marquis Camden; The Grove, Sir Alexander Crichton, Bart; Seal Chart, Lord Monson.

37 m. PENSURST
STATION.

TUNBRIDGE is an ancient market-town, situated on the river Medway, county of Kent. Here are no less than five branches of the above-named river—one called the Tun—each of which is crossed by a stone bridge. The church, town hall, market-house, some chapels, and the union work-house, are its principal public edifices. It has a grammar school, with sixteen exhibitions of £100 each at the Universities, several minor exhibitions, a fellowship and a scholarship at Oxford, and a revenue of £700 for payment of masters' salaries. The ruins of Tunbridge Castle, built shortly after the Conquest, are strikingly picturesque. Its ancient court is now a beautiful garden, and a modern residence has been erected within the old castle walls, which are extant. Here are also the remains of a priory. Tunbridge has a considerable manufactory of toys and turned ware. Market, Friday. Colebrook Park, Benjamin Smith, Esq. 4 m. N. SHIPBORNE, Dowager-Viscountess Torrington; Sir John Jervis; Fairlawn, Miss M. E. Yates.

41 m. TUNBRIDGE
STATION.

right of his late wife, and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family. The next possessor was Anne of Cleves, who, after her divorce, had this and other adjoining manors settled on her for life. She made Hever Castle her general place of residence, and died here in the 4th of Philip and Mary.

37 m. PENSURST
STATION.

Red Leaf, William Wells, Esq.; and 1 m. s. Penshurst Castle, Lord de Lisle and Dudley. This ancient, historical, and interesting mansion, which stands at the south-east corner of the park, is a large irregular building, containing many spacious and noble apartments, in which the architecture of the different ages to which they belong are easily traced. In Hasted and Harris's "Histories of Kent" are some views of the house as it was in days of yore. Even now it presents a truly venerable aspect, and gives an admirable idea of the splendour and magnificence in which our ancestors resided in their baronial halls. The principal entrance is through an ancient gateway, over which is the following inscription:

"THE GREAT RELIGIOUS AND RENOWNED
PRINCE EDWARD THE SIXT, KINGE OF
ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELANDE, GAVE
THIS HOUSE OF PONCESTER, WITH THE MAUNORS,
LANDES, AND APPURTENAYNCES THER
UNTO BELONGINGE VNTO HIS TRUSTYE
AND WELBELOVED SERVANT SYR
WILLIAM SYDNEY, KNIGHT BANNERET."

The front quadrangle is of great architectural beauty. The hall, a noble room, with a fine timber roof, and the chapel, are striking objects. In the inner quadrangle are the kitchen, buttery, and other domestic offices; and the old family dinner-bell, set in a wooden frame, serving as a memorial of baronial festivity, still remains in the centre of the yard. The park, of about 400 acres, is beautifully diversified with hills, woods, and lawns, and well planted with large oak, beech, and chesnut-trees. The gardens are extensive, and laid out in terraces. In some lofty beech-trees on a hilly part of the estate is the ancient heronry. The south side of the park is watered by the Medway, and a tree is still pointed out, said to be the celebrated oak called the "Bear's Oak," which was planted at the birth of the gallant and accomplished Sir Philip Sydney. It measures 27 feet in circumference, and is celebrated in some lines by Waller the poet, as well as by Ben Jonson in his "Forest." Penshurst Castle is open to the public every Monday and Saturday.

1 m. further, PENSURST, county of Kent. Was formerly the residence of the Saxon kings of Kent, and the birthplace of that flower of chivalry Sir Philip Sydney, and of the no less celebrated patriot Algernon. Area of parish, 4,630 A.; population, 1,470. Fair, July 1st. The Grove, Mrs. Allnutt; New House, Thomas Hillman, Esq. 1 m. further, South Park, Viscount Hardinge. 2 m. s.e. ASHURST.

41 m. TUNBRIDGE
STATION.
Tunbridge Wells
Branch

1 m. s. Mabledon Park, John Deacon, Esq.; Tunbridge Castle, T. E. West, Esq. 4 m. w. Tunbridge Wells, to which there is a branch from the Tunbridge Station.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market-town in the counties of Kent and Surrey, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is prettily situated in a valley, surrounded by three hills, called Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, and Sion, on which are numerous villas, and capital hotels. The town contains a pump room, baths, ball rooms, libraries, theatre, parade, market-house, church, a handsome chapel of ease, and several Dissenting places of worship, numerous schools, library, and two medical institutions. In the vicinity of the wells, in a sequestered spot, are some curious rocks, which have a very picturesque appearance. 2 m. further, FRANT. Shernfold, Hon. P. Ashburnham; Ely Grange, Mrs. H. Hebden; Saxonbury Lodge,

The principal part of this mansion is supposed to have been erected about the latter end of the 17th century, but great additions have since been made to the building. It is a large, substantial and convenient edifice, situated in a finely-wooded park. Fairlawn, — Ridgway, Esq. It formerly belonged to the Vane family, of whom was Harry Lord Vane, whose wife was the heroine of Smollett's "Lady of Quality." Oxenhoath, Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart.

3 m. N.E. HADLOW. Green Trees, Thomas Kibble, Esq.; Hadlow Castle, W. B. May, Esq.; North Frith, Sir Jasper Atkinson.

4 m. N. EAST PECKHAM. Riding Hall, William Cooke, Esq. A little further, Mereworth Castle, Baroness Le Despencer. Though called a castle, it has not the least pretension to that appellation, except having been built on the site of an old and embattled mansion, and being surrounded by the old moat.

4 m. N. Linton Place, Earl Cornwallis. This mansion has been greatly improved by the present noble owner, whose alterations and improvements have been ably executed by the Messrs. Cubitt. The house is situated on an eminence, from the summit of which there is an extensive view over the Weald of Kent. Two avenues of trees contribute greatly to the improvement of the landscape. The mansion displays a fine Corinthian portico and two wings.

4 m. N. CHART SUTTON, James Russell Howe, Esq. SUTTON VALLANCE, Charles Hoare, Esq. At this place are the ruins of Sutton Castle, which though not extensive, are very picturesque. The crumbling walls of what appears to have been the keep are finely mantled with ivy, and partly grown over with brushwood. All the upper part is destroyed.

HEADCORN. 2 m. E. East Sutton Place, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. 2 m. further, Leeds Castle, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P. It forms a very imposing feature in the central division of this county. It is surrounded by a very broad moat, and the entrance to the west is approached by a bridge of two stone arches, communicating with a strong gateway with porteullis. The inner gate opens into a spacious court, containing two ranges of embattled buildings, in which are the principal apartments. The park contains some fine timber, and variety of ground.

2 m. N.N.E. at PLUCKLEY, Surrenden, Sir Edward Dering, Bart. It was erected by Sir Edward Dering on the site of the old original manor-house, and is described by Philipot, in his "History of Kent," to be as "eminent for its magnificence and beauty, as for its contrivance and curiosity." It is situated on the brow of a hill, in the midst of rich pasture and noble woods, and commands picturesque and varied prospects. In the time of the Commonwealth, the learned Sir Edward Dering suffered much in the cause of royalty; but having previously adhered to the Commonwealth, for his inconsistent conduct, his estate was confiscated, and his house four times plundered by the parliamentary soldiers. 2 m. further, CHARTFARVER. Calehill Park, Edward Darell, Esq. 4 m. further, Otterden Park, Charles Wheler, Esq. 1 m. further, at CHARING, G. E. Sayers, Esq.

ASHFORD, a market town, county of Kent. It has one principal street, of great length, well-paved and lighted. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and venerable edifice, and contains some remarkably interesting and noble monuments. It has also a grammar school, which was founded, in 1638, by one of the ancient Kentish family of Knatchbull. Market, Thursday. Fairs, for cattle, horses and wool, August 2nd, September 9th, October 12th and 24th. Ashford House, Viscount Strangford. 3 m. W. Hothfield Park, Sir Tufton, Bart.

46 m. PADDOCKS
WOOD STA.

51 m. MARDEN
STATION.

53 m. STAPLE-
HURST STA.

56 m. HEADCORN
STATION.

62 m. PLUCKLEY
STATION.

67 m. ASHFORD
STATION.

69 Ramsgate Br.

	Thomas Marling, Esq.; Knowle House, Samuel Newington, Esq.; Eridge Castle, Earl of Abergavenny. The house, a regular building in the castellated style, is embattled and flanked with round towers, but without any mixture of ancient architecture in either doors, windows, or other parts. It stands on a bold eminence, in a park containing about 2,000 acres. 2 m. w. of Tunbridge Wells, SPELDHURST. Broomhill Bank, Colonel Armytage; Burrswood, and Broome Hill, David Salomons, Esq., Alderman of London.
46 m. PADDOCKS WOOD STA.	6 m. s.w. LAMBERHURST. Bayham Abbey, Marquis of Camden; Scotney Castle, Edward Hussey, Esq. The old mansion is of very ancient date; it was castellated in the time of Edward III. or Richard II., having been for many years the property of the Barons de Scoteni, the first of whom, Lambert (temp. Henry II.), may possibly have given his name to the adjoining village of Lamberhurst (auct. Lambert's Hurst, or Wood). It passed into the family of Archbishop Chicheley, thence to the Darells, and finally to the ancestors of the present owner. The present house was built in 1837.
Maidstone Br. 67	
51 m. MARDEN STATION.	5 m. s. at GOUDHURST, Bedgebury Park, Viscount Beresford; Finch Oaks, Richard Springetts, Esq.; Twisden, Robert Springetts, Esq.; Midwells, Miss Cornwallis; Brandford House, Mrs. T. C. Roberts; Pleasant Place, George Hindes, Esq.; Paynetts, S. Stringer, Esq.; Taywell, Giles Miller, Esq.; Taywell House, James D. Warre, Esq.
53 m. STAPLE- HURST STA.	1 m. s. STAPLEHURST, G. J. Ottaway, Esq.; Lodden House, Mrs. Usborne. 2 m. s.e. FRITTENDEN. 2 m. further, the ruins of Sissinghurst Castle. This ancient mansion, which occupied a secluded situation near a branch of the Rother, having been long uninhabited, was, during the late wars, made use of as a French prison, and from this circumstance acquired the name of Sissinghurst Castle. 3 m. further, BENENDEN. Hemsted Place, Thomas L. Hodges, Esq.
56 m. HEADCORN STATION.	4 m. s. BIDDENDEN. 4 m. further, TENTERDEN. This place was one of the first in which the woollen manufacture was established in the reign of Edward III. It became a scene of early opposition to the Church of Rome prior to the Reformation, when in the time of Archbishop Warham 48 inhabitants of its town and neighbourhood were publicly accused of heresy, and five of them condemned to be burned. It possesses all the privileges of the Cinque Ports, and confers the title of Baron on the Abbott family.
62 m. PLUCKLEY STATION.	4 m. s. HIGH HALDEN. 2 m. s.e. BETHERSDEN, Charles Scriber, Esq.; George Witherden, Esq. Bethersden was formerly much celebrated for its marble quarries, and though they are now but little used, the marble obtained here was at one time in considerable request for chimney-pieces, &c. It is of the grey terbonated kind, and bears a good polish. From its similarity to the Peskworth marble, it is frequently confounded with that, and called by the same name. In the parish church are several brasses of the Lovelaces, and among the sepulchral monuments is one to Sir George Chute, Bart., and several for the family of Witherden.
67 m. ASHFORD STATION.	2 m. s. KINGSNORTH. 3 m. further, ORLESTON. 2 m. beyond, KENARD-INGTON. Here are remains of ancient entrenchments, chiefly consisting of breast-work, and artificial mounts, and below them, in the marsh, are other remains, which seem to have been connected with the former by a narrow ridge, or causeway.
Hastings Br. 67	

1 m. S.E. Sandling Park, William Deedes, Esq., M.P. 1 m. further, HYTHE, a parliamentary and municipal borough, a market-town, and one of the cinque ports, county of Kent. It lies in a valley towards the east end of Romney Marsh, upwards of half a mile from the sea. Its once famous harbour has been entirely choked up with shingle, and on the beach, which stands many feet higher than the town, are several martello towers. The principal public edifices are the county hall, borough gaol, branch bank, theatre, library, and its beautiful old church, which is cruciform, in the early English style of architecture; and under its remarkably beautiful chancel, is a crypt full of human bones. Here is a very ancient hospital, of which the chief is styled Prior, with an annual revenue of £275, and another with £189 per annum. Hythe is frequented for sea-bathing. Market, Thursday. Richard Strangeways, Esq.; Thomas T. Hodges, Esq., M.P.; Bellevue, E. C. Hughes, Esq. 3 m. E. SANDGATE. Cheriton, R. Brockman, Esq.

2 m. N. HAWKINGE. 5 m. further, DENTON. Denton Court, Sir John W. E. Bridges, Bart. It is built in the Elizabethan style, and contains spacious apartments. This fine place was for a long time inhabited by the Rev. William Robinson; and in the year 1766, the poet Gray was for some days the guest of this gentleman, who in one of his letters, says: "My residence was at Denton, eight miles east of Canterbury, in a little quiet valley on the skirt of Barham Downs." Dane Hill, Lady Montefiore. A little further, Broome Park, Sir H. C. Oxenden, Bart., is situated in the same valley as Denton. The house is a respectable building, of the time of Charles I., and was erected by Basil Diswell, Esq.

75 M. WESTON-
HANGER AND
HYTHE STA.

83 M. FOLKE-
STONE STA.

DOVER. A parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, and market-town, county of Kent. Area of borough, 320 A. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1847), 2,060; corporation revenue (same date), £5,049 7s.; registered shipping (same date), 109 vessels; aggregate burden, 4,249 tons; customs' revenue (1846), £23,590 14s. The town, properly so called, is irregularly built on the banks of the Pent, immediately under a high cliff, on the top of which is situated the citadel, and other important military works, ascended from its principal street (Snargate) by a double spiral stone staircase of beautiful construction. There are also various other minor streets and lanes. Its principal edifices are three parish churches, several Dissenting chapels, the town hall, gaol, workhouse, theatre, museum, baths, assembly rooms, military hospital, the Maison Dieu (a structure of great antiquity), custom house, docks, bonding warehouses, and several excellent hotels. For some years past Dover has assumed much importance as a fashionable watering-place, and to meet its increasing popularity many handsome residences and terraces have been built on the old rope-walk, commencing near the inner basin of the harbour, and extending along the shore as far as "Smith's Folly," under the Castle Cliff, forming altogether a beautiful promenade. The Castle, one of the most picturesque objects on the English coast, is a fortress of great strength and antiquity, occupying 35 acres. There are conflicting opinions as to its origin; but it is quite certain that some early portions of the edifice are Roman, and others Saxon. Its spacious keep is a splendid specimen of this style of building, while the Roman and Saxon towers here and there invest the whole area with an interest to the antiquary and historian, which few other spots can surpass. Independ-

88 M. DOVER
STATION.

75 m. WESTON-
HANGER AND
HYTHE STA.

2 m. N. Monks Orton Park.

2 m. E. Beachborough, E. D. Brockman, Esq., M.P. The house is situated amongst most romantic grounds, with conical hills rising in front, clothed with smooth sheep pasture. On one of the hills is an octagonal summer-house, commanding a very extensive view of the coast and across the Channel to France. 3 m. N.E. SIBTON, — Honeywood, Esq. 2 m. further, ACRISE. Acrise Court, Thomas Papillon, Esq. This seat was built by Thomas Papillon, Esq., a merchant of eminence in London, in the time of Charles II. The present proprietor has expended considerable sums in improving the house and opening the grounds, which formerly enclosed many pleasing views of hills and valley.

83 m. FOLKE-
STONE STA.

FOLKESTONE. A parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and sea-port, and member of the cinque port town of Dover. It lies in a hollow between two high cliffs, which are connected by a viaduct of this railway. A few years ago it was one of the most straggling and miserable-looking towns in England, but it has lately risen into importance to the detriment of Dover, in consequence of its superior position with regard to the passage between its port and Boulogne, and many handsome villas and several hotels have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, who are also attracted to this spot by the fine sands and the bold and beautiful scenery by which the town is surrounded. It is most irregularly built, but it has a handsome market-house, built by the Earl of Radnor, an endowed school, and other charities, a gaol, library, and capital baths. It has also a pier, battery, and a harbour, which has been greatly improved of late, as vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet can now enter it at high water. The church is a very ancient edifice. With Hythe, &c., it sends one member to Parliament. Folkestone has a great traffic with Boulogne, but the population derives its chief support from its fisheries. Market, Thursday. Folkestone is the birthplace of the celebrated Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. Broadmead, J. S. Banks, Esq.; The Ford, James Kelcey, Esq.; Ivy Cottage, John White, Esq.

88 m. DOVER
STATION.

dently of these curious remains of antiquity, the bomb-proof magazine, the extensive barracks for thousands of soldiers, the magnificent views from its ramparts are well worthy of inspection, and combine to render Dover Castle, and the military works which extend along the neighbouring height, a still formidable defence against any attempted invasion of this portion of our shores. Dover harbour, though difficult of access, owing to a movable bar of shingle, has undergone great improvements of late, and consists of three basins—the outer one enclosed between two piers 150 feet apart. The harbour of refuge in progress of formation in the bay, has met with some obstruction, owing to the recent storms, which did considerable injury to the tackle, &c., used in its construction; but when completed, it will be a source of considerable advantage to the town, as well as security to the shipping interest. Steam packets ply regularly between this port and France and Belgium, from which countries it imports large quantities of fruit, eggs, vegetables, &c. Dover has an excellent coasting trade and fishery. The borough is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and is the seat of quarter sessions, a board for licensing pilots, and a Court of the Constable of the Cinque Ports. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, November 23rd.

5 m. N.N.W. Waldershare, Earl of Guildford. This mansion was built by Sir Henry Furness, upon a large scale, after a design said to be by Inigo Jones. He also enclosed a spacious park, and planted it with long avenues. The park is well stocked with deer. It was enlarged some years ago; and on digging the ground a great many Roman utensils of different coloured earths were discovered. 4 m. N.E. Oxney, Richard Roffey, Esq.

Ashford to Margate.

Left of Railway from Ashford.

2 m. w. Eastwell Park, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. The mansion is a large edifice, without extraordinary ornament, standing in an extensive park, well furnished with deer, and rendered interesting by a bold equality of ground, some part being so elevated that both the seas may be plainly seen, namely, that of the buoy of the Nore towards the north, and the other on the south over Romney Marsh towards the coast of France. This hill is clothed with fine woods, through which eight avenues of walks, called the Star Walks, branch off in opposite directions from an octagon plain. On the top of the hill nearly adjoining the park, on the south, is Eastwell church, a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and divided into two parts by pointed arches, supported on octagonal colonnades. Eastwell church contains several fine monuments of the Finches: and on the north side of the chancel is an ancient tomb, said to belong to Richard Plantagenet, whom tradition asserts to have been a natural son of Richard III., and whose burial is thus recorded in the register of Eastwell, under date 1550: "Rychard Plantagenet was buried the 22ijth day of December. Anno di supra." It is observable that a similar mark to that prefixed to the name of Plantagenet occurs before every subsequent entry in the old register, where the person was of *noble blood*; but whatever may be the truth of the tradition, the tomb itself seems of an earlier date; it had been inlaid with brasses, which are now gone. Of this Richard a very curious account has been left by the late Dr. Thomas Brett, of Spring Grove, which was subsequently published in Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*," vol. II. lib. III. p. 13.

Distance from
London.

72 m. WYE STA.

River Stour.

CHILHAM, county of Kent. The ruins of its ancient castle and its fine old church are worthy of especial notice. Chilham Castle, J. B. Wildman, Esq. The mansion was erected by Sir Dudley Digges, Knight, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Charles I., as appears by an inscription over the principal entrance:

"THE LORD IS MY HOUSE OF DEFENCE, AND MY CASTLE.
"DUDLEY DIGGES. MARY KEMPE."

76 m. CHILHAM
STATION.

The situation is commanding and beautiful, rising with a gentle ascent on the north side of the river Stour. Upon the extreme verge of the hill, which rises very abruptly on the side next the river, stands the keep of the ancient castle of Chilham; and it is related, that when Sir Dudley Digges erected the present mansion, which is very near the castle, he discovered in digging the foundation several traces of building, apparently of Roman construction, and fragments of armour, coins, arms, &c., and other evidences to justify the supposition of its having been a Roman station, and a day's march from where Julius Cæsar first landed in Britain. The keep is apparently of Anglo-Norman construction, and is the only portion of the castle remaining. Its principal feature is an octagonal tower of about 40 feet diameter in extent, and about 25 feet within the walls, being about 8 feet in thickness. The ground-floor of the tower is now used as a brewhouse. It is about 30 feet high, having over it what is supposed to

Ashford to Margate.

*Distance from
London.*

72 m. WYE STA.

Right of Railway from Ashford.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. WYE. A village situated on the river Stour, in the county of Kent, which is here crossed by a five-arched bridge. Wye in former times was a market-town of some little importance. Spring Grove, Charles Jennings, Esq.

1 m. N.



River Stour.

OLANTIGH, J. S. W. SAWBRIDGE ERLE DRAX, ESQ., M.P.

76 m. CHILHAM
STATION.

2 m. N.E. CHARTHAM. On Chartham Downs, which extend along the south side of the road between Ashford and Canterbury, are a vast number of barrows of different sizes scattered over the ground, which in the ancient deeds of the adjoining estates is described by the name of "Danes Banks." Several of these have been opened at different times, and the remains of bodies, both male and female, with various articles of trinkets, &c., found in them. It is supposed by early writers that this is the spot where Cæsar first encountered the Britons, and that the fortress which stood south-west of the barrows was that to which they retired. On the contiguous plain to the south, called Swaddling Downs, are three or four lines of entrenchments which cross the whole line from east to west, and on the road under Denge Wood eastward from Julliberrie's grave is another small entrenchment. The manor of Chartham was given to the priory of Christ Church, by Duke Elfrid, in the year 871, towards the clothing of the monks, who had a church here. In the time of Edward I. they had also a vineyard here, and in that of his successor the prior had confirmation of the liberty of free warren in this manor. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to whom it still belongs. The priors of Christ Church had a residence here, and it was probably to this house that Archbishop Winchelsea retired when suffering under the displeasure of Edward I. Prior Goldsten, about the year 1500, repaired and rebuilt certain portions which had fallen to decay, and in 1572 a large chapel connected with the house was taken

have been the principal state-chamber, panelled with oak. The roof of the tower, which is ascended by the great staircase, is covered with lead, and affords a splendid view of the country. Chilham Castle has belonged to some of the most celebrated warriors and noblemen whose actions have graced the pages of history, but the records are too long for insertion here. A little to the s. GODMERSHAM, William Baldock, Esq.; Godmersham Park, Edward Knight, Esq.

1 m. n.w. Old Lees, William Hillyard, Esq.

2½ m. further, at SELLING, Belmont, Lord Harris; Leveland, Thomas Dodd, Esq.; Harefield, Charles Neame, Esq.; Court Lodge, John Neame, Esq.; Luton House, Miss C. Neame. A little further, SHELDWICH. Lord's House, Charles Dupin, Esq.; Lees Court, Lord Sondes. This splendid mansion was erected by Sir George Sondes, K.B., temp. Charles I. from a design by Inigo Jones, upon the site of the old mansion of Lees Court. The front is adorned with fourteen Grecian-Ionic pilasters, which divide the windows. Above the ground-floor the building is raised one story, and covered with a cottage roof, supported by brackets; it is altogether a very stately edifice, surrounded by beautiful grounds. 1 m. n. of Selling, at BOUGHTON, Boughton House, John P. Lade, Esq.; Brenley House, Edward Jarman, Esq.; Groves, Colonel Percy. ½ m. further, on the road to Faversham, Nash Court. 2½ m. w. of which, is FAVERSHAM, a place of considerable note. In 930 a wittanagemot was held here by Athelstan. King Stephen and his Queen Matilda were interred here, at the abbey built by him for monks. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the body of King Stephen was thrown into the river, and his leaden coffin broken up. James II. was arrested here in 1688, when attempting to escape. Preston House, Mrs. F. Barnes. A little to the w. of Faversham, is OSPRINGE. Ospringe Park, General Sir Thomas Montresor; Oaks, Edward Toker, Esq.; Syndale House, John Hyde, Esq.; The Mount, General G. Gosselin; White Hill, Mrs. B. Foord.

CANTERBURY, a city, borough, and county of itself, and the metropolitan see of England, is situated on the river Stour, in the county of Kent. Area, including fourteen parishes, 3,240 A.; population (1841), 15,435; inhabited houses, 2,769. It returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,924; corporate revenue (1843), £3,204. This venerable city is replete with historical associations. At the period of the Roman invasion it was a settlement of the Britons, and a place of great religious note, and the Romans fixed upon it as one of their principal stations. Historians, and the venerable chroniclers who sought truth, without reference to its application to particular arguments, assert that Christianity was introduced here in the 2nd century, upwards of 400 years before the arrival of St. Augustin, the first priest who ever preached the doctrines, and introduced the discipline of the Romish Church into England, but not without great opposition on the part of the British clergy, who are said to have derived their knowledge of Christian doctrines from the Bible, and the preaching of St. Paul. Canterbury afterwards became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, by the name of Caer Cant, whence is derived the Latin Cantuaria, and Canterbury. The archbishopric was founded A.D. 597; and amongst the archbishops—of whom there have been 93 up to the present time—we may cite as the most famous, St. Augustin, St. Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Abbot, Laud, Tillotson, and Howley. The city of Canterbury is situated in a vale, and has four principal streets, branching from a centre at right angles, extending as far as the ancient city walls, beyond which are considerable suburbs. No city in England, and scarcely any in the north of Europe, abounds in such rich and magnificent ecclesiastical monuments. The cathedral was erected in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, on the

51 M. CANTER-
BURY STA

down. The seat of the priors is now called the Deanery, having been the residence of the deans of Canterbury for several years immediately preceding the Commonwealth. The church dedicated to St. Mary is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross (without aisles), with an embattled tower at the west end. The chancel has a light and elegant appearance. The windows are large and filled with painted glass. Among the more remarkable sepulchral memorials is a large slab in the chancel, inlaid with brass of a knight as large as life, crossed-legged, in mail armour, with a surcoat above a shield on his left arm, a lion at his heels, and a long sword hanging pendent from a very rich girdle. It is intended to perpetuate the memory of Sir Robert Septrand, who was with Richard I. at the siege of Acon. Mystole, Sir John Fagg, Bart. The Faggs resided here in the time of Charles II., and the present mansion was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is a moderate sized house, pleasantly situated in a small park. Not far distant from this house, in 1668, in digging a well, at the depth of nineteen feet the workmen turned up a parcel of strange and monstrous bones, some whole, some broken, together with four teeth of an unusual size, perfect and sound, but in a manner petrified and turned into stone, each tooth weighing about half a pound.

51 m. CANTER-
BURY STA.

site (as it has been said) of the first Christian church in England. It is built in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, the whole comprising every feature of Christian architecture. The choir is the finest in England; and in the chapel of the Holy Trinity is the tomb of Thomas à Becket, around which the pavement is worn into hollows by the knees of the pilgrims worshipping at his shrine. In the recent reparations of this edifice discoveries were made, which induced the authorities to remove the old carvings, when highly-elaborated stone stalls were brought to light, and the original character of the building restored, rendering this cathedral the most uniform and splendid of British ecclesiastical structures. Amongst the highly-interesting monuments on this sacred spot, that of the Black Prince is well worthy of inspection. His effigy in black marble, as perfect and as shining as at the period of its erection, reposes at full length on a stone tomb. Attached to the cathedral are the chapter-house, cloisters, and a most splendid library; while under the cathedral is a spacious crypt, which has been used as a French Protestant church ever since the reign of Elizabeth. Amongst the numerous ecclesiastical buildings and antiquities belonging to this city, we may name the parish churches, some of which are very ancient, an ancient gateway, the ruins of St. Augustin's Abbey, and the remains of a huge Norman castle, the Old 'Chequers Inn,' the resort of the pilgrims, and the Donjon, or Dane John Field, now beautifully planted and laid out as a public promenade. Canterbury possesses many educational institutions, with a grammar school founded by Henry VIII., for 50 pupils, having several exhibitions and scholarships at Cambridge. Amongst its hospitals and charitable foundations, we may cite that which owes its origin to Archbishop Lanfranc, for poor brethren, with an annual revenue of £411;

Jesus Hospital, founded 1595, revenue, £584; and another with a revenue of upwards of £300. Of the public edifices of the city, the ancient guildhall is the most curious. There are also an infirmary, a sessions house, gaol, house of correction, large barracks, exchange, workhouse, theatre, ball-room, museum, library, and a philosophical institution. The trade of Canterbury consists chiefly in exports of hops and agricultural produce. There are however some woollen mills in the neighbourhood, and the city is famous for its brawn. It is the seat of quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held every Thursday. The Archbishop of Canterbury is "Primate of all

CANTERBURY
(continued).

From Canterbury there is a short branch to WHITSTABLE, which is partly in the parish of Seasalter, and partly in the parish of Whitstable, lying near the entrance of the East Swale, opposite to the Isle of Sheppy. On the shore by Taggerton, are several copper-houses, where considerable quantities of copperas, or green vitriol, are manufactured. Whitstable Bay is frequented by a considerable number of colliers, from which Canterbury and the surrounding places are supplied with coal. Many boats are employed in the fisheries, Whitstable being a royalty of fishery, or oyster dredging, appendant to the manor; and for the due regulation of the trade, a court is held annually in February. Great quantities of Roman pottery have been found in dredging for oysters round a rock, now called the Pudding Pan, which is supposed by some to have been the island of Kaunoss Op Tommanæ, though now covered with the sea. Court Lees, William Hyder, Esq.; Swalecliffe, W. F. Hilton, Esq. On the coast, about 4 m. E. of Whitstable, is HERNE BAY, a watering-place of very modern origin, having sprung into existence in a few years. It is much frequented for the purpose of bathing, and enjoying the healthy and bracing air. One of the most prominent objects in the town is a very handsome clock-house, or tower, erected on the parade at the sole expense of Mrs. Thwaites, which serves at the same time as an excellent land-mark for mariners.

4 m. N. HERNE. Broomfield House, William Cutforth, Esq.; Hunters' Fostall, Lieutenant W. G. Goddard. 2 m. further, HERNE BAY.

84 M. STURRY
AND HERNE BAY
STATION.

4 m. N. The Reculvers. That this was the site, not only of a large military station, but of a town in the time of the Romans, appears from the many cisterns, vaults, and foundations of buildings which have been discovered at various times by the fall of the cliff, and from the great number of Roman and British coins, pottery, &c., found here.

88 M. GROVE
FERRY STA.

2 m. N. BURCHINGTON. Quex Park, J. P. Powell, Esq. Here King William is stated to have taken up his abode till the wind was favourable for his embarking to Holland.

93 M. MINSTER
STATION.

CANTERBURY
(continued).

England," and the first peer of the realm next to the royal family. It is his privilege to crown the sovereigns of England; and he has the power to confer degrees in divinity, law, and physic. His diocese comprises 258 parishes, independently of 100 parishes in other sees, called "peculiars," over which his jurisdiction extends. Net revenue of Archbishopric (1843), £20,969; revenue of chapter, consisting of a dean, twelve prebends, six preachers, six minor canons, &c. (1831), £15,982. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Its fair begins October 10th, and lasts upwards of a week. Canterbury races are held at Barham Downs, in the vicinity of the city.

4 m. S.E. PATRICKSBOURNE. Bifrons, Dowager Marchioness Conyngham. A little further, Bourne Place, Lord Londesborough; Knackington House, Lord Sondes. A little further, BISHOPSBOURNE, Captain H. H. Douglas; Charles Oxenden, Esq. 4 m. E. LITTLEBOURNE, Lee Howletts, George Gipps, Esq.; Lee Priory, Captain Frederick D. Swanne. This beautiful residence is situated in a most delightful neighbourhood. The manor was anciently called Legh, and was the seat of a family which derived its name from the estate. The house was originally built in the reign of James I., and was improved and altered to its present state by Thomas Barrett, Esq., in 1782, under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, Esq., the architect. The entrance to the grounds is through a lofty gateway, between two octagonal embattled towers. The principal front of the mansion is on the north, where the centre forms a square embattled tower, with pinnacles on the angles, and octagonal turrets at the extremities. In the west front is a large mullioned window, above which rises the large octagonal tower containing the library. It is surrounded by a singularly beautiful ornamented parapet, selected from the best models of antiquity, terminating in a well-proportioned spire, conspicuous in the distance above the mass of foliage which envelopes the mansion. This beautiful seat was left to its late possessor, Thomas Brydges, by his uncle, Thos. Burrett, Esq., and here Sir Egerton Brydges, who resided with his son, established his celebrated printing-press, at which he reprinted many of the rarest tracts of antiquity, with poems and original works of his own. 2 m. further, Dane Court, E. B. Rice, Esq. 1 m. further, Goodnestone Park, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The mansion, environed by a mass of the richest foliage, is a plain brick edifice, spacious and commodious, without any ornamental decoration on the *façade*, except a large pediment over the centre of the building; but the internal arrangements are excellent, affording every requisite accommodation. The park, upwards of 200 acres in extent, is beautifully diversified, with extensive lawns of varied surface, whose gentle undulations are bounded by eminences covered with wood. On an elevated spot in the park is a pavilion which commands a beautiful view of the surrounding mansions and churches, and the adjacent country.

84 m. STURRY
AND HERNE BAY
STATION.

STURRY. A parish in the county of Kent, on the Stour, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Near the church are the ruins of Sturry Court, formerly in the possession of the Strangford family. This is the nearest station to Moles Hill, Alfred De Lanney, Esq.

88 m. GROVE
FERRY STA.

4 m. S. WINGHAM. During a long period Wingham belonged to the see of Canterbury. The archbishops had a palace here, in which Edward I. was entertained by Archbishop Winchelsea, Edward II. by Archbishop Walter Reynolds, and Edward III., with many nobles, by Archbishop Meerphan.

93 m. MINSTER
STATION.

Sandwich and
Deal Branch. 97

MINSTER. A parish in the county of Kent. The church, the most remarkable feature in this historical spot, was built on the site of the Saxon nunnery of St. Mildred, founded as early as 640, and is a noble

MARGATE. A sea-port, market-town, and watering-place, county of Kent, on the North Sea, about three miles w.n.w. of the North Foreland. Its principal edifices are its churches, town hall, market house, assembly rooms, theatre, public library, schools, almshouses, infirmary, baths, bazaars, and hotels. It has long been a favourite place of resort for the holiday people during the bathing season, the communication with London by steamers, as well as railway, being both cheap and expeditious, while nothing is wanting on the part of the caterers for the public taste to render its amusements agreeable to the visitors. The harbour is formed by a curved stone pier, with a lighthouse. Depth of water from 8 to 13 feet at high, and dry at low tide. Margate has some trade, and a fishery.

↪ Margate Br.

101 M. MARGATE
STATION.

Minster to Deal.

Left of Railway from Minster.

SANDWICH. A parliamentary and municipal borough, cinque port, and market-town, on the river Stour, about two miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay. This venerable town was formerly the outport of the metropolis, and having risen into great commercial importance upon the decline of Richborough, the ancient Rhutupium, towards the 6th century, it has in its turn ceded to the more happy positions of other ports; and, notwithstanding its trifling exports of agricultural produce, malt, bark, leather, ashes, and wool, and its import of coal, principally for the consumption of the town and its vicinity, it is now a place of very little importance, and although the railway may effect great improvement in its trade, it is impossible that it can recover itself as a sea-port, owing to the natural impediments to its navigation. The town, which is very nearly surrounded by ancient fortifications, is large, irregularly built, and exceedingly dull. It contains three parish churches. That of St. Clement's is a fine specimen of the early Norman architecture, with a massive tower. The other principal edifices are the guildhall, gaol, hospital, and Dissenting places of worship. It has a free grammar school, with several scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, and the alternate nomination to four in Caius College, Cambridge. Some of the houses are curious for their antiquity. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 943. About two miles from the town lies Richborough, which was destroyed by the Danes in the 11th century. Here are the vestiges of a castle, and the traces of the ancient Roman station, Rhutupium.

*Distance from
London.*

MINSTER STA.

98 M. SANDWICH
STATION.

97 m. RAMSGATE
STATION.

structure. Ebbsfleet in this parish was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa, as well as of St. Augustin, the first Romish priest who ever visited the shores of Britain, although Christianity had been established in England upwards of 500 years previous to that period.

RAMSGATE. This celebrated watering-place and sea-port town is situated in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent. The town occupies portions of two cliffs, and the gorge or valley between them, in which is the commercial or trading part, leading to its beautiful, if not most useful and convenient harbour. The houses, terraces, crescents, &c. are handsome, and the town is well lighted, paved, and supplied with water. Its principal edifices are the modern Gothic church, custom house, market house, assembly rooms, baths, barracks, libraries, &c. The harbour is one of the handsomest in England, and contains the largest artificial haven; its construction was commenced by Smeaton in 1750 and completed by Rennie. The piers extend nearly 2,000 feet into the sea enclosing an inner basin, with wet and dry docks, storehouses, &c., and its entrance is guarded by batteries and a lighthouse. The cost of construction was enormous, and far beyond the amount of service that can ever be derived from it, as it is sometimes difficult of access, and only fit for the reception of vessels of small burden at any time. Ramsgate is a member of the ruined cinque port of Sandwich, and has a considerable import and coasting trade. Customs' revenue (with Margate) in 1848, £10,044; registered shipping, 7,144 tons. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Cliffe House, Sir W. Curtis, Bart.; East Cliffe Lodge, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; Dandelion, Mrs. E. Rammell; Shottindane, Mrs. G. Jolly.

Minster to Deal.

Distance from
London,
MINSTER STA.

Right of Railway from Minster.

95 m SANDWICH
STATION.

4 m. W. STAPLE. Grove Park. 1 m. further, Dane Court, E. R. Rice, Esq., M.P.

2 m. s.w. EASTRY. Eastry was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings, who are said to have had a palace here, in which, according to the chroniclers Thom and Malt of Westminster, the two cousins of Egbert, King of Kent, were murdered by the courtier Thunor, and afterwards buried in the hall under the royal throne. The church is a spacious edifice, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a large and strong tower at the west end, the entrance to which opens under a semicircular arch. Brookstreet House, Mrs. Mary Boteler; Updown House, Sir John Bayley, Bart.; Eastry Court, William Bridger, Esq.; Walton, Thomas Castle, Esq.; Statenbro', Henry Elve, Esq.; Harnden, H. W. Harvey, Esq.; Statenbro' House, George Sayer, Esq. About 2 m. further, Knowlton Park, Captain Hugh Daeth; and a little further, at NONNINGTON, St. Alban's Court, William O. Hammond, Esq.; Fredville, John P. Plumptre, Esq.

DEAL, a municipal and parliamentary borough, and market-town, county of Kent, situated near the south extremity of the Downs, opposite the Goodwin Sands. Although the town is nominally divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal, the first-named is entirely detached, lying at the distance of half a mile from the town, and consists chiefly of detached houses, amongst which are several handsome residences, and the parish church, a spacious edifice, but without any peculiar claims to the notice of the traveller. Middle and Lower Deal consist principally of one long street, stretching along the shore for a great distance; Lower Deal forming the chief residences of the hardy and courageous boatmen, to whose daring and humanity the shipwrecked mariner so often owes the preservation of his life. The houses in Middle Deal are well built. The principal edifices of the town are the castle, court house, gaol, custom house, naval store house, and the new public rooms, with library and baths. Deal Castle was built by Henry VIII., and is coeval, and of precisely similar construction with those of Sandown and Walmer, which stand at the north and south extremities of the town. The ornamental changes which have been effected, from time to time, in these castles, are due to the taste of the different Lords Warden of the cinque ports, and the Captains of Deal Castle, of whom the late Lord Carrington held the latter appointment for many years, and greatly improved its appearance. Sandown, which retains its primitive, fortlike, and forbidding aspect, was the prison of the regicide, Colonel Hutchinson. The inhabitants of Deal are chiefly connected with maritime traffic; and during the war, the supply of slops

102 m. DEAL STA.

Brighton to Newhaven.

Left of Railway from Brighton.

Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester. This mansion, which stands nearly in the centre of a fine park, whose undulating surface is varied by thick masses of rich foliage, forming a pleasing contrast to the downs by which it is surrounded, was built by Henry Pelham, Esq., about 1724. The building is uniform, and is approached by a road which sweeps round a lawn of rich verdure. The house is composed of two stories, the east or principal front of the mansion being surmounted by a pediment, the entrance being ornamented with a portico. The gardens and shrubberies are laid out with great taste and judgment.

See Hayward's Heath and Hastings Line.

2 m. E. SEAFORD, a cinque port. The river Ouse, the estuary of which formerly constituted its harbour, now empties itself into the sea at Newhaven. Seaford was originally a member of the port of Hastings, but was made a port of itself by charter of Henry VIII.

*Distance from
Brighton.*

4 m. FALMER
STATION.

8 m. LEWES STA.

Hastings
↔ Line.

15 m. NEWHAVEN
STATION.

102 m. DEAL STA.

from this town to the ships lying in the Downs, was a source of great profit. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday; fairs, April 5th, and October 12th. WALMER, an adjoining village, assumes a very different aspect, and has some pretty marine villas and handsome residences. The beauty of the scenery towards the castle, and in the vicinity of the village, has induced many fashionables to resort to this spot during the bathing season. The church, partly of Roman architecture, stands on rising ground near the shore. Deal Castle, Marquis of Dalhousie; Sholden Lodge, Edward Banks, Esq.; Oxney Court, William Banks, Esq.; Northbourne Court, Mrs. Hannam. 1 m. s. Walmer Castle, Duke of Wellington. Walmer Castle stands close to the sea-shore and commands a beautiful view of the Downs and coast of France. This fortress is appropriated to the Lord Warden of the cinque ports. Here the late Mr. Pitt, who held that office, frequently spent some of the summer months.

2 m. s.w. RIPPLE. In this parish is an oblong entrenchment called Dane Pits, comprehending about half an acre of ground, and having various small eminences in it. At a short distance north from Ripple Church is another ancient camp, supposed to have been thrown up by Cæsar on his march to Barham Downs. Ripple Court, John Baker Sladen, Esq., J.P.

Brighton to Newhaven.

Distance from
Brighton.

Right of Railway from Brighton.

4 m. FALMER
STATION.

FALMER, a small parish in the rape of Lewes. 3 m. s. of which is Ovingdean. In this parish, not far from the church, is an ancient farmhouse recently modernised, in which Charles II. sought refuge, and was entertained for a few days prior to his escape to the continent, which he effected in a small vessel from Shoreham. 1 m. s.e. of Ovingdean is Rottingdean, near which the cliffs are peculiarly grand, those called the Free Charles or Cheorles are the highest on the Sussex coast, rising about 500 feet above the sea.

8 m. LEWES STA.

15 m. NEWHAVEN
STATION.

NEWHAVEN, a small sea-port, situated at the mouth of the Ouse on the English Channel. It is a neatly-built town, has a church, a fort, a drawbridge across the Ouse, and a fair harbour. Its trade consists in exports of corn, &c., and imports of coal and timber. Customs' revenue (1846), £13,480; shipping, 1,187 tons.

The Great Western Railway.

The scientific world has admitted that this noble line is one of the grandest achievements of the engineering art, on which the name of Brunel is indelibly stamped, from London to the Land's End. It is not, however, our intention to enter into a history of the Company, the difficulties it had to encounter in its parliamentary progress, the millions invested in the accomplishment of the main line and its tributary branches, nor to expiate upon the gigantic establishments called into being by the system of locomotion over which the Company so admirably presides; we merely undertake to point the traveller's attention to the wonders of nature and art, as they almost vie with each other on his rapid flight from the metropolis to the western coasts of Britain, and, above all, to those stupendous works which the hand of science, undaunted by the aspect of those solid rocks, which even the Egyptians and Romans would have regarded as impenetrable barriers, has achieved by the union of genius and labour, by penetrating into the very bowels of the earth, and overcoming the stubborn obstructions opposed to man's project by nature's original structure. We shall abstain, too, from any mention of the gradients, levels, earthworks, and other technical details which can only interest the scientific and professional reader, and confine ourselves exclusively to a brief description of the visible, and at times, from the darkness, almost invisible, though well-appreciated works which, to the end of time, will mark the power and perfection of science, commencing with the tunnels. Of these wonderful works, the Box Tunnel between Bath and Chippenham is the most stupendous. It is upwards of three thousand one hundred and twenty-three yards, or rather more than one mile and three-quarters in length, cut through the solid stone, the surface of the country at the eastern entrance of the tunnel being sixty-nine feet six inches above the level of the rail, and at the western entrance sixty-four feet. Air and some light are admitted into this monster tunnel by means of eleven shafts, varying from ninety-four to two hundred and ninety-three feet in depth. Between Box and Bristol are seven other tunnels, the first of which, commencing at the Bristol end, is nine hundred and ninety feet long, thirty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high at each entrance. The west front, or entrance, is in the Roman style of architecture, and presents a very pleasing and bold outline. The next, No. 2, or the Ivy-Mantled Tunnel, is four hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and its greatest depth from the surface of the land is ninety-nine feet six inches. The western face represents the entrance to an old ivy-mantled castle, and is so pleasing an object that it has long been considered one of the principal attractions of the neighbourhood.

The Brislington Tunnel (No. 3) is three thousand one hundred and forty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and sixteen feet six inches from the surface of the ground to the rails.

Left of Railway from London.

EALING. A parish, county of Middlesex, one part of which is called **GREAT**, and the other **LITTLE EALING**. From its situation near the western part of the metropolis, it has become a favourite residence, and contains several handsome villas and seats. Among the learned persons who are buried in Ealing churchyard may be mentioned Old Mixon, the dramatist; Serjeant Maynard, an eminent lawyer; John Horne Tooke, author of "Divisions of Purley;" and the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer. Grove House, James Gardner, Esq.; Dane Cottage, John Graham, Esq.; Heathfield Villa, Thos. Harvey, Esq.; Ealing Park, William Lawrence, Esq. The gardens of Ealing Park are laid out in a most costly and beautiful style, and are famed for the prize exotics they produce. Stafford House, Mrs. Nunn; Ealing Grove, Robert Slark, Esq.; Gore House, George Smith, Esq.; Sutherland House, Captain Augustus W. Wetherall, R.N.

*Distance from
London.*

Thames Junction
G.W. Railway, 67.

5½ m. EALING
STATION.

The Great Western Railway.

The Saltford Tunnel (No. 4) is five hundred feet in length.

The Twiverton Tunnel (No. 5), arched throughout, is seven hundred and sixty-seven feet six inches in length, the entrances are of castellated Gothic architecture, with a retaining wall in connection with the tunnel one thousand one hundred and twenty feet long, and forty-nine feet high.

Independently of the above, there is a short tunnel through Middle Hill, west of the Box Tunnel, and an archway east of Brislington Tunnel one hundred and eleven feet long, thirty feet wide, and thirty feet high.

Among the principal bridges, that of the Wharnccliffe Viaduct, which carries the railway over the valley of the Brent at Hanwell, is the grandest effort of architectural science and ingenuity of this description which the line can boast. It consists of eight semi-elliptical arches, each of seventy feet span. The whole length of the structure is eight hundred and eighty-six feet, the height from the foundation to the top of the parapet eighty-one feet, and the width between the parapets thirty feet. The design is remarkably elegant, and this viaduct is considered one of the finest features in the whole undertaking, while its picturesque appearance on the landscape, and the extensive views of the surrounding country, obtained from its summit, rivets the traveller's attention. The bridge, which crosses the Thames at Maidenhead, is a wonderful work of art. It consists of ten arches, two across the river, each of the extraordinary span (for brick-work) of one hundred and twenty-eight feet, the remaining eight being land arches of different spans, varying from twenty-one to twenty-eight feet.

The Bath Viaduct, upwards of three hundred and six feet in length, consists of sixty-five segmental arches, varying in span from nineteen feet and a half to twenty feet and a half. The design, in perfect keeping with the architecture of the city of Bath, is both chaste and elegant.

Near to this viaduct is the bridge across the river Avon, constructed of wooden framing, resting on stone piers. It consists of two openings, each of eighty-nine feet, and rising sixteen feet nine inches; the height from the surface of the water to the rails thirty-six feet. The Twiverton Viaduct is two hundred and forty-five feet long, and consists of nine arches, seven of fifteen feet, and two of twenty-four feet span each, and fourteen feet six inches high.

All the bridges over the railway, many of which have considerable pretensions to architectural beauty, have a general clear width of thirty feet between the parapets.

The London Terminus is situated at Paddington. As to the passenger portion of the station, whatever may be the ultimate intentions of the directors, it at present consists of three or four of the dry arches under the Harrow Road, fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, but without any attempt at architectural display.

*Distance from
London.*

Thames Junction
Gt. Railway. 57

5½ m. EALING
STATION.

Eight of Railway from London.

1½ m. N.W. Castle Bere, Thomas Hunt, Esq. Castle Bere Lodge, for many years the residence of the late Duke of Kent. A little before reaching Ealing we pass through Acton. There are few historical events connected with this place, and those entirely relate to the civil war of the 17th century. Shortly previous to the battle of Brentford, which was fought in November, 1642, the Earl of Essex (Lord General) and the Earl of Warwick fixed their head-quarters at Acton. On Cromwell's triumphant return to London after the battle of Worcester, he was met in this village by the Council of State, the principal members of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor, &c., of the city of London.

HANWELL, county of Middlesex, has a population of 1,469, within an area of 1,160 A. The county lunatic asylum, which is situated in this parish, is a fine building, with extensive grounds, and is conducted in a manner which reflects great credit upon the county; the average number of inmates is 800. The railway viaduct is a noble piece of architecture, and Hanwell can also boast an artesian well 290 feet in depth. The church was rebuilt in 1782, and in the vaults underneath lie the remains of Jonas Hanway, founder of the Marine Society. Holly Lodge, Thomas Jones, Esq.; The Briars, John Kennedy, Esq.; Heath House, Thomas Reed, Esq.; Rose Cottage, William Smith, Esq.

7½ m. HANWELL
STATION.

Southall Green, Benjamin Armstrong, Esq. 1 m. s. NORWOOD, Colonel Phipps; Norwood Green, Miss Thackthwaite. ¾ m. further, HESTON. Alfred Cottage, William Ashby, Esq.; The Cottage, Mrs. McArthur. 1 m. E. at White Green, Osterley Park, Earl of Jersey. This celebrated mansion was commenced by Sir Thomas Gresham, to whom the City of London is indebted for its Royal Exchange, and here Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas with all the magnificence which wealth and loyalty could suggest. In 1760 the ancient structure was taken down, and the present mansion built on the site. Osterley is of a quadrangular form, 140 feet in length from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south. The ground plan of the former house is nearly preserved in the present edifice. At each corner of the original building stood a square turret, which are retained as vestiges of the original fabric, but have been newly cased. In the east are twelve columns, composed of the Ionic order, supporting a richly ornamented angular pediment. The entrance is by a spacious flight of stone steps, and the building finished at top in every direction with a stone balustrade. The gardens are very extensive, and formerly contained a valuable collection of rare birds, representations of upwards of one hundred of which are given in a volume called "The Osterley Menagerie," published in 1794, by William Hayes of Southall, at present the property of our publisher.

9 m. SOUTHALL
STATION.

WEST DRAYTON. A large irregular village, separated by the river Colne from the neighbouring county of Buckingham. The Paget family erected a spacious mansion in this parish, which was taken down by the Earl of Uxbridge in 1750. This mansion stood near the church, and two fine avenues of trees still denote the former stately character of its approaches. The site of the mansion is at present occupied by a market-garden. Manor House, Rev. Robert L. de Burgh. A commodious dwelling, a short distance from the church, formerly the property of Lord Boston. Burroughs, Miss M. Arabin. An old and spacious brick mansion, which obtains its name from having belonged to Sir Thomas Burgh, who was Esquire to the body of Edward IV. This is a residence of the dull, secluded character favourable to traditional story; many a marvellous tale is accordingly told respecting its hall, its chambers, and the pensive shaded walks of the attached grounds. Among these stories it may be mentioned as the most remarkable, that not a few rustic neighbours believe the mansion of Burroughs to have been an occasional residence of Oliver Cromwell, and that the body of the Protector was privately conveyed to this place when threatened with disgraceful exposure, and was re-buried beneath the pavement of the hall.

13 m. WEST
DRAYTON STA.

Enter
Buckinghamshire.

Drayton Hall, Peter Pole, Esq. 1 m. s. HARMONDSWORTH, E. Mills, Esq.; The Hall, Henry Smith, Esq. 2 m. w. COLNBROOK. A chapelry, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Buckinghamshire. This place, which is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the station Ad Pontes of Antoninus, derives its name from the river Colne, by which it is separated from Middlesex, and is intersected by several branches of that river, over each of which is a small bridge. Why this river is called the Colne may be considered one of the wonders of topographical orthography. The Colne is a small brook having its rise at Loudon Colney in Hertfordshire, which

7½ m. HANWELL
STATION.

N. Hanwell Park, Thomas Turner, Esq. The mansion is not large, but situated in pleasant grounds, and commands a delightful view over the valley of the Brent. Hanwell church is situated close to the mansion, and there is the following curious entry in the register of Hanwell parish :
daughter

"Thomas, son of Thomas Messenger, and Elizabeth his wife, was born and baptized October 24th, 1731." In the margin is the following note: "By the midwife at the font called a boy, and named by the godfather Thomas, but proved a girl." 1½ m. N. GREENFORD. (See North-Western.)

9 m. SOUTHALL
STATION.

1 m. N. SOUTHALL. Although only a village in the parish of Hayes, county of Middlesex, it has a weekly market on Thursday for the sale of cattle, inferior to none in the county. Southall Park, Lady Ellis.

3 m. N.W. HAYES, a small parish, county of Middlesex. Manor House, Rev. C. Hale. Some interest is thrown over the ancient annals of this parish, from the circumstance of the Manor House having been occasionally occupied as a residence by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1095. A difference occurring between Ansolme, then archbishop, and William Rufus, the archbishop was commanded to reside there for more easy communication with the King at Windsor. During this compulsory residence at Hayes, the archbishop was attended by the majority of the English prelates, who unavailingly solicited his submission to the terms of the monarch. After some time, however, a transient reconciliation took place between these two great parties. Whitehall, Mrs. Collenge; Hayes Park, Colonel Joseph Grant. The park, though of moderate extent, attracts considerable notice, as the appendages of wood and water are beautifully diversified.

13 m. WEST
DRAYTON STA.

Enter
Buckinghamshire.

About 1 m. N.E. Cowley Grove, Thomas Williams, Esq. 1 m. N.N.E. HILLINGDON, Hon. Count F. de Salis; Hillingdon House, R. H. Cox, Esq.; Hillingdon Lodge, Thomas H. Bent, Esq.; Herenden Heath, C. Rutter, Esq.; Hillingdon End, R. C. Walford, Esq. 1 m. further, LITTLE HILLINGDON, Charles Mill, Esq. 1 m. further, UXBIDGE. It has little to recommend it beyond its corn market, which is the largest in England, its numerous flour mills, malt works, and a brickfield. It is on the verge of the county, and in the parish of Hillingdon. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction Canal and Branch. The 'Crown Inn' was formerly known as the "Treaty House," from its having been the place where the Commissioners of Charles I. and the Parliament met in 1644; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of a camp, attributed to the Britons. Mill House, William Currie, Esq.; Dawley Lodge, Countess de Salis; Montagu House, Daniel Rutter, Esq.; Huntmore Park, C. T. Tower, Esq.; Belmont, Richard Fell, Esq. A spacious brick mansion, built in the early part of the last century, which was long the residence of Mr. Harris, joint patentee of Covent Garden Theatre.

1½ m. N.E. of Uxbridge is ICHENHAM. Swankley Park, T. T. Clark, Esq. It is a curious old family mansion, built by Sir Edmund Wright, 1638. It was afterwards the property of Sir James Harington, one of the judges of Charles I., the celebrated author of "Oceana," and subsequently it became the residence of Sir Robert Vyner, the facetious Lord Mayor of London who entertained Charles II. at Guildhall. This mansion, which is a square, substantial building, with two wings slightly projecting, is composed of brick, with stone groins, window casings, and finishings. In the upper story is a scroll of stone-work pediments. The grounds, though rather flat, are agreeably wooded with venerable timber, and adorned with plantations and evergreens. A branch of the Colne passes through the grounds in front of the house. 1 m. further, RUISLIP.

empties itself into a much larger stream, the Ver, running through St. Albans, the ancient Verulam which confers the title of Earl on the Grimstone family. The Gade and the Cess also join the Ver, and yet the little brook Colne not only swallows up these three streams, either of which has six times its bulk of water, but gives its own name to the whole from St. Albans, five miles above its junction with the Ver, to Staines where it falls into the Thames. Lieutenant R. Cordner. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. by w. Richings Park, General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart. This mansion, formerly the residence of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, is situated on the low grounds near Colnbrook. The ground and gardens are well disposed. Richings Lodge, J. G. Murdock, Esq.

LANGLEY MARSH, or ST. MARY'S, county of Buckingham. The parish has an area of 3,820 A. Langley Park, Robert Harvey, Esq.; Horsmore Green, John Russell, Esq., and Samuel Goldney, Esq.; South End Manor House, Mrs. Alexander. 1 m. s. Ditton Park, Lady Montagu. It is a handsome mansion, erected in the early part of this century by Lord Montagu, the former mansion having been destroyed by fire in 1812. The park is flat, partaking of the character of all the land bordering the Thames on the Middlesex and Buckinghamshire sides of the river, but it contains some fine timber. The house and pleasure-grounds are surrounded by a moat.

16 M. LANGLEY
STATION.

SLOUGH. Although in the immediate vicinity of numerous wonders of nature and art, this spot has no remarkable feature beyond the station, if we except the observatory erected by the late Sir William Herschel, on the roof of the house in which he resided for many years of his life. Slough Wellington Villa, William Abbot, Esq.; Finefield, William Beauchamp, Esq.; Belle Vue, William Bonsey, Esq.; Preston Cottage, Mrs. Du Bois; Sussex House, Thomas Gould, Esq.

18 M. SLOUGH
STATION.

23 Windsor Rl.

Just after passing the Slough Station is a short branch to Windsor and Eton. 1 m. distant is Eton College, founded by Henry VI. This royal and justly celebrated place of learning has sent forth into the world a larger amount of learned men, of illustrious senators, statesmen, and warriors, than all the other public schools of the empire. The college consists of two quadrangles, one appropriated to the school and the lodgings of the masters and scholars of the foundation (between seventy and eighty), the other contains the apartments of the provosts and fellows. The library is one of the finest in Europe, containing some very valuable drawings, paintings, and Oriental manuscripts. Under the presidency of Dr. Hawtree, the present learned and worthy head-master, the number of pupils—sons of the nobility and eminent gentry of the British empire—has greatly increased, amounting in some years to nearly eight hundred. The chapel, in which the cathedral service is performed by the choir of the Royal Chapel of St. George's, Windsor, is of exquisite architectural beauty, and is similar in the disposition of its parts to that of King's College, Cambridge, which owes its foundation to the same royal benefactor. In the neighbourhood of the Slough Station are the seats of many of the nobility and gentry—Dorley Court, Lady Palmer. In the neighbourhood, Salt Hill, famous as the place of rendezvous of the Etonians during the ancient Montem, and no less celebrated for possessing two of the most delightful inns on the Western Road, 'Botham' and the 'Castle.'

1 m. N. from UXBRIDGE, DENHAM. G. G. Wandesford Piggott, Esq. 2 m. further, HAREFIELD. Harefield Place, C. N. Newdigate, Esq.; Brake-speare, J. A. Partridge, Esq. 3 m. further, RICKMANSWORTH. 2 m. N.W. from Denham, CHALFONT ST. PETER. Hill House, Mrs. Acton; Orch Hill, William Blount, Esq.; Chalfont Park, John Nembhard Hibbert, Esq.; Fernacre Lodge, William Jones, Esq.; Milton Green, John Marshall Marr, Esq.; Bulstrode Park, Colonel Reid, M.P.; Elm Cottage, Miss Hibbert. 2 m. further, CHALFONT ST. GILES. Misbourne House, Anthony Davis, Esq.; The Vache, Thomas N. Allan, Esq.; Stonedean, George Du Pré Kaledon, Esq.; Nightingale House, John Mair, Esq.; The Grove, George Priestley, Esq.

1½ m. S.W. from West Drayton, IVER. Iver Lodge, John Boswell, Esq.; Delaford Park, Charles Clowes, Esq.; Heath Lodge, J. A. Edwardes, Esq.; Broadmoor, R. Ellis, Esq.; Iver Grove, T. H. England, Esq.; Belle Villa, William Goodman, Esq.; Lee Cottage, William Haw, Esq.; Sandstone Castle, H. P. Loddington, Esq.; Mansfield House, William Medley, Esq.; Iver Elms, Mrs. Snook; Thorney House, William Trumper, Esq.; The Hill, Arthur Warner, Esq.; Dromenagh Lodge, H. G. Warley, Esq.

1 m. N. Langley Marish, M. Swabey, Esq. This mansion is a fine square stone building, with a pediment on its principal front. The apartments are finely proportioned, and it is surrounded by a park abounding with fine timber, and enlivened by a piece of water which runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, ornamented with clumps of trees and woodland scenery. Windsor Castle and its distant forest are seen in the background. This house was built by the Duke of Marlborough in 1740, who planted an extensive enclosure with firs, now called the "Black Park," from the dark hue of its trees. In the centre of this almost impenetrable forest, for such it appears now from the self-sown trees which have sprung up in all directions, is a fine lake.

1¼ m. N. the village of STOKE POGES. Its church and its rural and picturesque churchyard have been immortalised by the elegy of the poet whose ashes, together with those of his mother, repose under its sod. Sussex Cottage, Captain Ibbotson; Buckingham Villa, Mrs. Stafford; Stoke Place, General Vyse. The pleasure-grounds, which contain a sheet of water in front, are tastefully laid out. Stoke Farm, Dowager-Countess Sefton; Stoke Park, G. J. Penn, Esq. This is one of the most charming and magnificent residences in this part of the country. The house was built in 1789, but has since undergone considerable alterations. The entrance front is formed by a colonnade consisting of ten Doric columns, and approached by a flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall. The south front, one hundred and ninety-six feet in length, has also a colonnade, consisting of twelve fluted columns of the Doric order. Above this ascends a projecting portico of four Ionic columns, sustaining an ornamental pediment. The park commands some very fine views, particularly one to the south, over a large sheet of water towards Windsor Castle. Bayliss House, William Butts, Esq. A little further E. Burnham House, George Grote, Esq.; Burnham Grove, Sir Hugh Hoare, Bart.; Britwell House, William Miller, Esq. 6 m. W. BEACONSFIELD. Area, 3,710 A. It derives its name from its position on an eminence, where beacon-fires were lighted in olden times, and consists of four streets, which assume the form of a cross. In the church, a neat structure, repose the ashes of the celebrated Edmund Burke, and there is a monument to the famous poet Waller, who was lord of the manor, in the churchyard. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays; and fairs, 13th February and Holy Thursday. Hall Cottage, Mrs. Hall; Hall-Barn Park, John Hargreaves, Esq. 1 m. N. Wilton Park, James Du Pre, Esq. An elegant mansion, built of Portland-stone, situated in a finely wooded park of about 250 acres.

16 m. LANGLEY
STATION.

18 m. SLOUGH
STATION.

WINDSOR. A town in Berkshire, situated on the right bank of the Thames. Is connected with Eton by three arched iron bridges, with granite piers. It sends two members to Parliament, and has a weekly market for the supply of provisions. The houses are well built in general, and amongst them are some good substantial, and even elegant residences. The most distinguished building is the Castle, one of the finest castellated palatial residences in Europe. It has been said that England is deficient in royal palaces, but we doubt that any foreign power can boast a rival to Windsor. Nature and art have combined to endow it with a truly majestic grandeur. The Home and Great Parks are remarkable for their venerable trees and beautiful scenery. The Castle, Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince

SLOUGH
(continued).



WINDSOR CASTLE.

Albert, was founded by William the Conqueror, and improved by Henry I., who added many new buildings, and surrounded it with a wall. Henry II. held a Parliament here in 1170, and King John found shelter within its walls during the wars of the Barons. Edwards I. and II. resided here to enjoy the beauties of its position, and Edward III., or Edward of Windsor, so called from its being his birthplace, afterwards destroyed the old fabric, and built a new one, under the superintendence of the famous William of Wickham, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose pride at the achievement of so glorious a building, induced him to place a stone in front of one of the towers, with the following inscription :

“THIS MADE WICKHAM,”

at which the King, who took the whole merit to himself, was greatly

1 m. s. of Maidenhead, **BRAY.** A parish in the hundred of Bray, county of Berks, comprising the divisions of Bray Touchen, Water Oakley, and a part of the town of Maidenhead. The present town of Bray is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Bibracte, as Camden states that this place was occupied by the Bibroci who submitted to Cæsar, and obtained his protection, and with it a secure possession of one of the most beautiful spots in the county. Philippa, the Queen of Edward III., had rents assigned to her from this and the adjoining manor of Cookham. Bray now forms part of the royal demesne, being included within the liberty of

224 MAIDEN-
HEAD STA.

SLOUGH
(continued).

incensed, and but for the happy manner in which the Archbishop translated his meaning, as being the making of himself, would have brought him into disgrace. During the wars of the Roses, the castle was suffered to go to decay. Edward IV. afterwards repaired it, and made additions, which were enlarged by Henrys VII. and VIII., as well as by Queen Elizabeth. During the civil war it suffered, but was restored to its ancient splendour by Charles II., and remained in that state until it underwent an entire restoration under his late Majesty George IV., a monarch whose refined taste for the arts is best attested by the magnificence of this exquisite palace. The lofty position of the castle, its splendid terrace, 1,870 feet in length, faced with a rampart of stone overlooking the transparent waters of the Thames as it meanders in its serpentine course through verdant meadows, and the parks and pleasure-grounds of the neighbouring gentry,—in fact, the whole prospect from the terrace over many counties is so enchanting, that it is difficult to pronounce whether art or nature has contributed most to charm the senses. The Home, or Little Park, well stocked with deer, is four miles in circumference, and completely enclosed by a high brick wall. The apartments are all on a truly royal scale of grandeur. St. George's Hall is magnificent, but we have not space to enumerate its beauties. The Round Tower or governor's residence, is the highest building on the castle walls. From the top there is an uninterrupted view over eleven counties: Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. There are two courts. In the upper there is a fine equestrian statue of Charles II., and in the lower the beautiful chapel of St. George, with the residences of the dean and canons, and the Poor Knights of Windsor are situate. The picture gallery, and all the other beauties of this noble castle, must be visited to be appreciated. The wishes of the public have been kindly and condescendingly considered by Her Most Gracious Majesty, all, except the absolutely private apartments of the Royal Family, being open to public inspection. St. George's Chapel, built by Edward III., was enlarged and beautified in the reign of King Henry VII., from designs by and under the personal superintendence of the celebrated Sir Reginald Bray, Speaker of the House of Commons, and for some years Prime Minister to that monarch. Many of our sovereigns are interred in the vaults of this royal chapel, and the banners and ensigns of all the eminent and valiant Knights of the Garter, from the earliest institution of that noble order to the present time, ornament the stalls in the choir. The Great Park comprises 3,800 acres, and Windsor Forest is fifty-six miles in circumference. Frogmore, Duchess of Kent. A little to the right of Windsor is CLEWER. Clewer Villa, Captain Thomas Bulkeley; Manor House, Edward Foster, Esq.; St. Leonard's Hill, Captain W. B. Harcourt; Forest Hill, W. F. Riley, Esq.; Leen Cottage, Mrs. Sydenham; Clewer Lodge, Hon. H. Ashley. 4 m. s.w. from Windsor, WINKFIELD. Martins Wen, Lady M. Berkeley; Spring Cottage, Richard Boore, Esq.; Ascot Place, Miss Ferrard; Baston Lodge, George Hardy, Esq.; Grove Lodge, Lady King; Winkfield Park, W. B. Martin, Esq. About 2 m. further, Ascot Race Course.

22½ m. MAIDEN-
HEAD STA.

½ m. N.W. MAIDENHEAD, county of Berks, is a municipal borough and town, situate on the right bank of the Thames, in the parishes of Bray and Cookham. It communicates with the opposite county of Bucks by means of a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, and by a viaduct erected by the Railway Company. It has an endowed school and several charities, and a weekly market on Wednesday. Folly Hill, Edward Barlow, Esq.; Kidwell, Robert Cranwell, Esq.; Sun Cottage, Mrs. A. Hobbs; Maidenhead Bridge, J. Jeffries, Esq. 2 m. further, Boyne Hill, Elizabethan Cottage, George Morrell, Esq. 2½ m. N. of Maidenhead is COOKHAM, Dowager

Windsor Forest, but retains some peculiar privileges, among which may be included an exemption from tolls in the adjacent market-towns. A custom prevails in this place, agreeably to which, in default of male heirs, lands are not divided among females of the same degree of kindred, but descend only to the eldest. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is an ancient structure, composed of various materials, and exhibiting a mixture of almost every style of architecture. Bray is celebrated from the memorable conduct of a vicar, whose name was Symon Symonds, and who possessed the benefice in the reign of Henry VIII., and the three succeeding monarchs. This man was twice a Protestant, and thrice a Papist, and when reproached for the unsteadiness of his principles (if principles they can be called), which could thus suffer him unhesitatingly to espouse any form of religion, and permit him to veer with every change of administration, replied that "he had always governed himself by what he thought a very laudable principle, which was, never on any terms to part with his vicarage, but live and die Vicar of Bray." He died in the forty-first year of Queen Elizabeth. The principal charitable institution is a hospital called Jesus Hospital, founded in 1627 by William Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons (six of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' Company, under whose governorship it is placed), who, in addition to their place of residence, are allowed eight shillings a month. Over the door of the almshouse is a statue of the founder, which the tasteless veneration of the inhabitants induces them to keep finely whitewashed. Bray Vicarage, Rev. William Levett; Bray Wick Lodge, John Hibbert, Esq. A neat edifice, on a gentle eminence, commanding pleasing views of a richly cultivated district, interspersed with meadow-land, stretching as far as Windsor, washed by the waters of the Thames. The views of Cliefden, Taplow, and Hedsor, with their luxurious woods, with Windsor Castle and Forest in the distance, are highly picturesque. Braywick Grove, J. J. Coney, Esq.; Common Hill, Mrs. E. Law.

4½ m. S.W. WHITE WALTHAM.

MAIDENHEAD
(continued).



HEYWOOD LODGE. CHARLES SAWYER, ESQ

MAIDENHEAD
(continued).

Lady Young; Formosa House, John G. Bergman, Esq.; White Place, Mrs. G. Leycester. About 3 m. N.W. GREAT MARLOW. Harleyford House, Colonel Sir R. W. Clayton Bart.; Thames Bank, T. S. Cocks, Esq.; Dyer Cottage, Robert Collins, Esq.; Townshend Cottage, Robert Hammond, Esq.; Manor House, R. Hampden, Esq., M.P.; Westhorpe House, Sir George Edmund Nugent, Bart.; Beech Lodge, Frederick Parker, Esq.; Spinfield House, James Simpson, Esq.; The Deanery, Wadham Wyndham, Esq. 4 m. N.W. BISHAM. Bisham Abbey, George Henry Vansittart, Esq. It is a very ancient edifice, supposed to have been erected by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in 1333, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin. The Abbey has undergone many alterations and repairs at different periods. It was frequently visited by King Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth resided here for some time. A state apartment, of noble dimensions, yet retains the name of the Queen's Council Chamber. The church is close to the Thames. 1½ m. S.W. HURLEY. Hall Place, Sir Gilbert East Clayton East, Bart.

4 m. N. HIGH WYCOMBE. Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carrington; Newland Cottage, John Furness, Esq.; Castle Hill, John Neal, Esq.; Brook Lodge, John Pain, Esq.; Terriers House, Robert Wingrove, Esq. 2 m. N.W. by W. WEST WYCOMBBE. West Wycombe Park, Sir J. D. H. Dashwood King, Bart.; Plumer Hill House, Charles Venables, Esq.; Plumer Cottage, John Verey, Esq.

½ m. N. TAPLOW. Taplow Hill, R. M. Bird, Esq.; Springfield Cottage, Hon. Edward Fitzmaurice; Berry Hill, Hon. John Knox; Woburn Common, William Langfield, Esq.; Ely Banke House, Miss Payne; Taplow Hill Cottage, Harry Tyer, Esq.; The Elms, Mrs. Venables; Taplow House, Earl of Orkney, the ancient seat of the Marchioness of Thomond. In the park is an oak said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth. Taplow Lodge, Miss Tunno, was once the property of the celebrated Sir John Lade, Bart. Taplow contains many other beautiful seats and villas. About 2 m. Cliefdon House, Marquis of Stafford, was built by George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, and went by marriage to the late Earl of Orkney. This stately mansion, with the exception of the wings, was destroyed by fire in 1795. The estate was sold by auction in 1819, and Sir George Warrender became the purchaser of the principal lots, comprising the wings of the old mansion, the grounds, &c., which are not to be surpassed in beauty by any in the country. They rise boldly from the Thames, and command the most lovely and extensive views. Dropmore House, Lady Grenville, was purchased by the late Lord Grenville of the learned Dr. Friend. Hedsor Lodge, Lord Boston, near Cliefden, stands in a lofty situation. The declivities of the hills towards the west are steep, and on the south, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground rises boldly to the summit, on which the mansion, a very elegant structure, appears conspicuous. The views from this spot are delightful. Down Place, three miles from Maidenhead, in Bucks, is a very elegant villa, from which the views of Windsor Castle and Forest are unequalled.

Nethercliff Lodge, Mrs. S. Taylor; Shottesbrooke House, A. Vansittart, Esq., is a substantial brick house, covered with stucco, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. This very ancient manor was long the property of the Trussel family, one of whom, Sir William, who founded a small religious house here, no traces of which now remain, is supposed to have been the last speaker of *both* Houses of Parliament in the reign of Edward III.

1½ m. s. HURST. A very extensive parish, containing four liberties. It has an almshouse, founded in 1682 by William Barker, Esq., for eight single persons, who each receive sixpence a-day, and a gown once in two years. The church is a very fine Gothic structure, and consists of a nave, and very ancient chancel, which separates it from the church by ornamental and elaborately carved oak, surmounted by the royal arms, and Prince of Wales' plume. It has two arched ceilings, supported in the centre by four large and beautiful Gothic arches, resting on columns of the same order; the present pulpit is chaste, in carved oak, in keeping with the rest. There are many curious ancient monuments. About 2 m. s.e. Billingbear Park, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq. 1 m. further e. BINFIELD. Forest Lodge, William Batty, Esq.; Manor House, George Augustus Bruxner, Esq.; Pope's Lodge, G. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Park Cottage, Miss Hopkins; Marchfield House, Captain H. and Lady Harriet Mitchell; Pope's Wood Villa, Mrs. Stevens; Binfield Place, W. Chute, Esq.; Grove House, Alfred Caswell, Esq.; Jacob's Court, Captain J. W. Hall; Binfield Grove, Richard Lowndes, Esq.; Binfield Villa, William Stevens, Esq.; Paradise Cottage, Captain C. M. Wright, R.N. It was at this village that Pope resided whilst he was composing his poem of "Windsor Forest;" and there existed until lately, even if it does not now, a tree on which "HERE POPE SUNG" are inscribed in capital letters, and it would appear the poet had these still haunts before him when he wrote these lines:

"There interspers'd in lawns and op'ning glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades;
Here in full light the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the blueish hills ascend.
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles, the sable waste adorn."

30½ m. TWYFORD
STATION.

Guildford and
Reigate Br.

READING lays claim to very high antiquity: it was inhabited by the Saxons before the incursions of the Danes, and formerly possessed two castles. It is a municipal borough and market-town, the capital of the county of Berks, and is situated on the river Kennet, close to its junction with the Thames. It consists of three parishes, with a population of 18,499, comprised within an area of 2,080 A., and returns two members to Parliament, chosen by about 1,300 electors. Its main streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, are spacious, and contain many handsome residences. Several bridges cross the various branches of the Kennet, which passes through the town. Of the public edifices, charities, endowments, and institutions, we may cite three old churches, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., of which the celebrated Dr. Valpy was formerly head master; a blue-coat school, founded in 1646 for forty-seven boys, which enjoys a revenue of £1,000 per annum, a county hospital, a county gaol and house of correction, a borough gaol, formerly the priory, a town hall,

35½ m. READING
STATION.

Basingstoke
Branch.

30½ m. TWYFORD
STATION.

TWYFORD is a chapelry in the counties of Berks and Wilts. 1½ m. s.w. Bulmershe Court, J. Wheble, Esq. 3 m. n.w. Shiplake House, J. Phillimore, LL.D. 1½ m.n. WARGRAVE. 3 m. further, HENLEY-ON-THAMES, supposed by some antiquarians to have been a town of the Ancient Britons, by others the Roman station Caleva. Leland mentions the discovery of gold, silver, and brass coins of the Romans at this place, but no notice of the town occurs in history until after the Norman Conquest. In 1643 the parliamentary forces were quartered here when they were attacked by the royalists, who entered the town, but were dispersed by the firing of the cannon down Duke Street, which did much execution. In the following year the inhabitants sustained considerable damage from the wanton conduct of King Henry's soldiers, who plundered most of the houses. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hundreds, on the banks of the Thames, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The key-stone on the face of each arch is adorned with a sculptured mask, from the chisel of the Hon. Mrs. Damer. Grove House, Benjamin Ferry, Esq. ½ m. n. of Henley, Fawley Court, W. P. Freeman, Esq. During the civil wars the King's troops committed great havoc here, and nearly destroyed the beautiful mansion which then existed, with the title-deeds, and other valuable property of the Whitelock family. The present manor-house was built by Colonel Freeman, in 1684, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a spacious and handsome edifice, with four regular fronts. The apartments are of fine proportions, and elegantly finished; and in the grounds are disposed several antique statues of great value, which considerably augment the beauty of this truly delightful locality.

1½ m. n.w. Henley Park, J. W. Birch, Esq. 3 m. further, Stonor Park, Lord Camoys. 4 m. further, Wormesley Park, near which is Ibstone Park, Philip Wroughton, Esq. 3 m. w. WATLINGTON. Watlington Park, T. S. Carter, Esq. A little to the north, Sherborne Castle, Earl of Macclesfield. 3 m. w. from Stonor Park, SWINCOMBE. Swincombe, Rev. C. R. Keene.

1½ m. n.w. from Henley, Badgemore, Charles Lane, Esq. A substantial red brick mansion, built by Jenkins, the clerk of the works to Sir Christopher Wren in the building of St. Paul's; and the brickwork shows the skill used in the selection of the materials. It has good gardens and pleasure-grounds. A marble temple at the extremity has views of the Thames, cut through vistas in the woods, quite unique in their kind. 1 m. further, Gray's Court, Misses Stapleton.

35½ m. READING
STATION.

CAVERSHAM. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of different styles of architecture. The lower division of the steeple being Norman, while some of the windows on the south side are of the date of Henry I.; those on the north front, three mullions, showing the style of Richard II.; and the continuation of the aisle to the east, is of the style of Henry IV. In this church is preserved a proclamation of King James, appointing certain days for persons afflicted with the king's evil to receive the royal touch. The canons of Notely, county of Bucks, had a cell here, and some remains of the chapel may still be seen near the bridge. In this chapel was a famous relic, which is said an angel with one wing brought to Caversham, viz., the spear-head which pierced our Saviour on the Cross. Caversham House, Mrs. S. Brown; Thames Villa, Captain Thomas Gill, R.N.; Rue Hill, Mrs. M. A. Pocock; Cane End, W. S. Vanderstegen, Esq.; Priory, Charles May Worthington, Esq.; Trevor Cottage, Cheyne Wright, Esq.; The Grove, Wilson Yates, Esq.; Laurel Lodge, John L. Young, Esq.; The

library, a news-room, museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a theatre, baths, and the interesting ruins of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I. The Forbery, a handsome public walk, was formerly a part of the Abbey Close. Several Parliaments were holden in Reading Abbey in the time of the Plantagenets and during the civil wars. One of its churches, St. Laurence, suffered greatly from the troops of the Parliament. St. Mary's, the most ancient church of the town, is greatly admired for its tessellated tower. Reading is a polling-place for the county, is the head of a poor-law union, and has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. Its principal manufactures are silks and velvets. It is also a very extensive mart for corn, malt, cheese, timber, and wool, and possesses large flour-mills, breweries, and iron foundries. It has various means of transit by the Thames, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, which connects it with Bristol, while a branch of the South-Eastern Railway causes its easy communication with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate. Reading was the birthplace of Archbishop Laud in 1573. 1 m. s.w. Prospect Hill, William Stephens, Esq. 1 m. further, Calcot Park, Colonel John Blagrove. The mansion was built on the site of an old one in 1755, and much improved by the present proprietor in the year 1830. Calcot Lodge, Major John Smith.

4 m. s. SHINFIELD. Hartley Court, Hon. Captain G. C. A. Agar; Shinfield Lodge, Mrs. Babington; Shinfield House, Rev. George Huhne; Manor House, Colonel William Dunn; Grazeley Lodge, Mrs. Farmer; Trunkwell House, Henry Greenway, Esq.; Three Mile Cross, Miss M. R. Mitford; Highlands, William Merry, Esq.; Good Rest Lodge, Sir Jasper Nicholls. A little to the N. ARBORFIELD. Arborfield Hall, Sir John Conroy, Bart.; The Cottage, Edward Conroy, Esq.

PANGBOURNE. A small village, celebrated as one of the best places for angling on the Thames.

West End Lodge, Sir James Fellowes, Bart.; Shooter's Hill, Captain Henley; Lower Bowde, E. W. Peele, Esq.

About 2 m. further, BRADFIELD. Bradfield Hall, Rev. John Connop; Bradfield Place, The Misses Le Mesurier.

1½ m. s. TIDMARSH. Tidmarsh House, John Hopkins, Esq.

1½ m. s.w. Delabere Court, Henry Rudd, Esq. 1 m. s.e.

41½ m. PANG-
BOURNE SEA



PURLEY HALL, FREDERICK WILDER, ESQ.

Hill, G. H. Montagu, Esq.; John Stephens, Esq. In the year 1803 a mineral spring was discovered here; the water is saturated in the highest degree with iron, held in solution by the carbonic acid of gas. From a gallon of water 32 grains of solid contents have been obtained, the greater part of which seem to be oxide of iron. 1 m. further, SHIPLAKE. Crowsley Park, Henry Baskerville, Esq. The house is a brick building, with ornamental parapet and square embattled towers. The park contains about 160 acres, is well stocked with deer, and enriched with some noble oaks. Holmewood Park, Hon. Mrs. Stonor.

1½ m. N.W. MAPLE DURHAM, a small village on the borders of the river Thames. In the neighbourhood of Maple Durham the hills are ranged in soft and beautiful variety along the margin of the Thames, and indeed this division of the county is altogether picturesque. Through the thick woods which now only crown the top of the elevations, and now beetle down even to their base, are cut walks prolific of captivating prospects. Maple Durham House, M. Blount, Esq. It is a large and venerable mansion of the Elizabethan age. The house is situated on an extensive lawn; in front is a noble avenue of elms, more than a mile in length. During the civil war Sir Charles Blount fortified Maple Durham in aid of the royal cause, under the superintendence of Sir Arthur Aston, Governor of Reading, and the situation of the place rendered it most important; it was courageously defended when exposed to the assault, but at length compelled to submit. During the attack several of the parliamentary soldiers were much hurt by the bursting of their own petard.

41½ m. PANG-
BOURNE STA.

N. Just across the Thames, WHITCHURCH; near which, at a place called Collins's End, there is a small public-house, once honoured with the presence of King Charles I. While Charles was suffered to remain at Caversham Lodge, he rode this way under the escort of a troop of horse. Bowls were then a fashionable amusement, and this inn possessed a bowling-green, occasionally resorted to by the neighbouring gentry, in which sport the King joined, forgetting for a time his sorrows. Hardwick House, Henry Philip Powys, Esq., a handsome and ancient, but not large mansion, on the border of the river. Coombe Lodge, built by the present proprietor's grandfather, Samuel Gardiner, Esq., during the latter part of the last century. The mansion is constructed of stone-coloured bricks, with portico and wings on either side, all in the Grecian style of architecture. It is situated on the slope of a hill, backed with beech woods and fir plantations. The south park, which commences from the south front of the house, descends in a graceful slope to the river Thames, which runs for some distance through the estate. The house and woods have a very beautiful appearance from the Berkshire side of the river, or the railway, about half a mile from the Pangbourne Station. The next station, Goring, is likewise on the estate; and the line passes through the lands belonging to S. Gardiner, Esq., till reaching the village of Southstake, about one and a half mile beyond. 3 m. N. Woodcot House, Adam Duff, Esq. The Chiltern Hills stretch from Gathampton, a little village about a mile north-west of Whitchurch, in the north-east direction as far as Watlington. This tract, which contains 64,788 acres, is chalk, in some places very white and pure, in others imperfect, which is covered at various depths with a clayey loam, generally

1 m. south of which,



SULHAM HOUSE, REV. JOHN WILDER.

Sulham House, which has lately been rebuilt by the present owner, was erected by Nicholas Wilder, Esq., of Nunbridge House, in the reign of Henry VII. Purley Hall was subsequently purchased of H. Hawes, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Wilder, Rector of Sulham. Purley Park, Rev. Dr. Thomas Dowler; Purley Lodge, R. W. Ramsay, Esq.

2 m. N.N.W. BASELDON. White House, James Elton, Esq.; Basildon Park, James Morrison, Esq. This splendid mansion is constructed entirely of stone, and stands in a park about three miles in circumference.

GORING. J. W. Raughton, Esq., J.P.; and A. Duff, Esq., J.P. Cross the Thames to STREATLEY, Streatley House, W. H. Stone, Esq. 2 m. further, ALDWORTH. 2 m. further, COMPTON. Roden House, Francis Crowdy, Esq. 2 m. N.W. by w. is EAST LISLEY. Ilsley Hall, Mrs. Williams; Fiddler's Green, Mr. W. Gegg.

2 m. w. ASTON TIRROLD, remarkable for the exuberance of its cherry and apple orchards. 2 m. further, BLEWBERRY. A field between Blewberry and Aston is thought to have been the scene of a severe conflict between the Saxons under Ethelred and his brother Alfred, and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Many human skeletons and military weapons were found near the spot in 1804, in making a new turnpike-road. In the parish are two ancient roads, one a Roman, and the other British, also an encampment of great extent, on Blewburton Hill. Loughborough Hill, the loftiest eminence in this county, has been crowned by an ancient work, apparently constructed for the purposes of warfare. About 1 m. N. of Aston Tirrold is SOUTH MORETON, a little to the N. of which is NORTH MORETON.

Cross the Thames.

Enter
Oxfordshire.

44½ m. GORING
STATION.

17½ m. WALLING-
FORD ROAD
STATION.

Cross the Thames.

Re-enter
Berkshire.

sound and dry, containing a considerable quantity of flints, mostly brown, rough, and honeycombed, some to perforation. Many of these flints have also a sparry incrustation, and the best soils are most often covered with them. The hills vary in height. High Down is 820 feet; Ipstone Heath, 720 feet. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is an honorary government office, accepted by members who desire to vacate their seat in the House of Commons. If Oxfordshire in its central division lose in a great measure that inequality of surface so prolific in beauty, it can boast of its forests and woods fraught with national benefit, and displaying at every rude turn a captivating though circumscribed grandeur of prospect. On the north (and particularly on the western part of that district), stone fences supply the place of the thick-set hedges, decorated with a profusion of wild flowers which form the boundary of other enclosures, and the eye is often fatigued by a rude and frigid monotony of scene. But the rivers which flow through the country are the chief sources of its beauty. These, gliding through almost every district, call forth luxuriant vegetation in a thousand smiling meadows, and regale the traveller with a continual and enchanting change of prospect, whether they stretch over fertile champaign or break from woody interstice.

Cross the Thames

Enter
Oxfordshire.

44½ m. GORING.
STATION.

A little to the north is a medicinal water, called Springwell, which was in high repute in the early part of the last century for the cure of cutaneous diseases. It had its day of celebrity, and is now disregarded. The country people have sagaciously discovered the cause of its efficacy. When the water cured, it was dispensed gratuitously, the proprietor then demanded a fee from the patients, and its usefulness immediately disappeared.

47½ m. WALLING-
FORD ROAD
STATION.

Close to the station is CHOLSEY. Winterbrooke, Mrs. Kirby. 3 m. N. WALLINGFORD. The town of Wallingford, county of Berks, claims great antiquity and historic celebrity. It is situate on the banks of the Thames, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of nineteen arches, with four draw-bridges. By the river side are traces of an old castle, which sustained a siege in the reign of King Stephen; it was demolished in 1653. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, and boasted twelve churches, only three of which now exist. It was once a place of importance, and is again recovering its commercial position, having a considerable trade in malt, corn, and flour. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough town and parish, and sends one member to the House of Commons. Area of parliamentary borough, with some adjoining parishes in the county of Oxford, 7,780 A. Number of electors (1848), 398. Its public buildings are not remarkable, but it has several schools and almshouses. 1 m. N. Howberry, W. S. Blackstone, Esq., M.P.; Chalmers Cottage, William Alnatt, Esq.; Winterbrooke, Captain Bond; St. John's House, William Shaw Clarke, Esq.; Castle Priory, Thomas Duffield, Esq.; Bridge House, Mark Morrell, Esq.; The Retreat, Robert Morrell, Esq. Crossing the Thames a little to the south, Newnham Murren, John Sanders, Esq.; William Lorvey, Esq.

Cross the Thames
Re-enter
Berkshire.

3 m. N.E. Brightwell Park, William Francis Lowndes Stone, Esq. BRIGHTWELL SALOME. Brightwell House, Sir Samuel Hancock.

DIDCOT. A small village, county of Berks. 2 m. s.w. HARWELL. Rowstock, Robert Hopkins, Esq.

53 m. DIDCOT STATION.

1 m. s. Milton Hill, J. S. Bowles, Esq.

56½ m. STEVANTON STA.

2 m. s. WANTAGE. A parish, county of Berks, situated in the Vale of the White Horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks Canal. It is celebrated as an ancient seat of royalty, and the birthplace of Alfred the Great, A.D. 849; and in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary, a festival was held there on the 25th of October, 1849. Area of parish, 7,530 A. It has a brisk trade in corn and malt, and has some manufactures of sacking, twine, and coarse cloths. The church, which is cruciform, is a very handsome structure, and the town possesses almshouses, and several other charities. The surrounding country was formerly the patrimony of the West Saxon Kings. Market-day, Saturday. Stirlings, Henry Hayward, Esq.; Grove Cottage, Mrs. Taylor. 2 m. E. of which EAST LOCKINGE. Betterton House, Rev John Ferdinando Collins; Charlton House, Rev. W. Hayward.

60 m. WANTAGE ROAD STA.

2 m. s.w. SPARSHOLT. Sparsholt House, Rev. John Nelson. Close to which is KINGSTON LISLE, E. Martin Atkyns, Esq. A little south of this village is a very singular stone, called the Blowing Stone, being a large perforated sarsden, brought from the adjoining hills, which on being strongly blown through, emits a sound which can be heard for a distance of near four miles.

63½ m. FARRINGTON ROAD STA.

1½ m. s. EAST CHALLOW. Challow Hall, F. F. Bullock, Esq. 1½ m. LETCOMBE REGIS. Little Benhams, Thomas Goodlake, Esq.; Benhams Manor House, Mrs. Hawkins. 1½ m. further, LETCOMBE BASSETT. A parish in the hundred of KINTBURY EAGLE, county of Berks. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and the living is a rectory in the arch-deaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, rated in the King's Books at £15 Os. 2½d.; and in the patronage of the president and fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There is also a Dissenting place of worship. Dean Swift, during his residence at the rectory, in 1714, wrote his pamphlet, entitled "Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs;" but it was not printed until 1741. The ancient Ikniel Street crosses the Vale of the White Horse in this parish. The white horse was formed by the direction of Alfred the Great, in commemoration and as a trophy of the signal victory which he obtained over the Danes at Ashdown in this neighbourhood, in the year 871. The horse is portrayed in a galloping position on the upper part of a hill, where its steep situation and barren soil furnish a complete security against the inroads of the plough, the stagnation of waters, or the grazing of cattle. Its dimensions occupy about an acre of ground, and its shape is determined by hollow lines which are trenches cut in the white chalk between two and three feet deep, and about ten broad. The head, neck, body, and tail are composed of one line varying in width, and one line or trench has also been made for each of the legs. The chalk in the hollowed spaces being of a brighter colour than the turf that surrounds it, catches the sun's rays, and renders the whole figure visible at several miles' distance. Though the situation of the horse preserves it from all danger of being obliterated, yet the peasants of the surrounding country have a custom of assembling at stated periods for the purpose of clearing it of weeds. The holders of land in the neighbourhood of the White Horse were, by the conditions of tenure, obliged to cleanse and repair it. The obli-

53 m. DIDCOT
STATION.

Oxford and
Banbury Br. 67

56½ m. STEVAN-
TON STA.

60 m. WANTAGE
ROAD STA.

1½ m. N. APPLEFORD, Jesse King, Esq. 1 m. w. of which SUTTON COURTNEY. The Abbey, Rev. John Gregson; Sutton Wick, W. Musson, Esq. 1½ m. E. LITTLE WITENHAM, W. Hayward, Esq.

1 m. N.E. MILTON. Milton House, John B. Barrett, Esq.

1½ m. N.N.E. EAST HANNEY. 2 m. further, GARFORD. 2 m. N.W. of which is KINGSTON BAGPUZE. Kingston House, Mrs. Blandy. The manor of Bagpuze was at an early period in the baronial family of Summery. A part of this estate seems to have been subdivided, and to have formed two distinct manors, which, from the families by whom they were afterwards possessed, acquired the name of Kingston Ferrars, and Kingston Largveile. A third manor retaining the name of Kingston Bagpuze, was for many years in the family of Kingston. The manors became afterwards the property of the Blandys. The manor-house is a modern brick mansion. The parish church was rebuilt early in the present century. It is a small, neat structure, and contains a few monuments of the Blandys, which were carefully preserved when the old church was pulled down. 4 m. further, WITNEY. 4 m. N.W. Cherberry Camp. Its width at the widest part is 310 paces, in the narrowest, 211. It is surrounded by a triple vallum.

63½ m. FARRING-
DON ROAD STA.

6 m. N.W. FARRINGTON. It is situated about two miles from the Isis, on the west side of Farringdon Hill, where stands the church, a large and ancient edifice, displaying various styles of architecture. It was built in the form of a cross, with a double transept. In the organ gallery are several niches, some of which contain carved busts of heads of religious orders. Part of the spire was destroyed during the civil wars. The church contains several fine monuments, including that of its unknown founder. Robert, Earl of Gloucester erected a castle here, but King Stephen levelled it to the earth, and the site was granted by King John in 1202 for a Cistercian abbey, the possessions of which at the dissolution of monastic institutions were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas, Lord Seymour, after whose attainder they were bestowed by Queen Mary upon Sir F. Englefield. Farringdon Hill, an eminence rising gradually from the Vale of the White Horse, is surmounted by a grove, which commands most extensive views over parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucester, and Wilts. Near Farringdon is a Danish camp, two hundred yards in diameter, with a ditch twenty yards wide. It was on the adjoining flat that Alfred obtained his twelfth victory. Human bones are frequently discovered in the swampy ground one mile south of the hill. The town of Farringdon is neatly built, and very clean, has a town hall, some charities, and a weekly market on Tuesday. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the county. Area of parish, 6,910 A.; population, 3,593. Farringdon House, Daniel Bennett, Esq. This elegant mansion was built by the late Henry James Pye, Esq., the Laureate. It stands in a small park on the north side of the town, the view of which is excluded by lofty elms and some judiciously disposed plantations. The grounds are agreeable from their inequality of surface. During the civil wars the ancient mansion was garrisoned for Charles I., and was one of the last places that surrendered, its defenders having repulsed a large party of the Parliament's forces but a short time before the reduction of Oxford. This attack was attended by a singular circumstance: Sir Robert Pye, the owner of the house, who had married Anne, eldest daughter of Hampden, and was a colonel in the parliamentary army, being himself the person who headed the assailants. About 1 m. E. of Farringdon, Wadley House, Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq.

2 m. N. STANFORD. 2 m. further, PUSEY. Pusey House, P. Pusey, Esq. 1½ m. N.W. BUCKLAND. Buckland, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. The

tion is now void as the frequent changes which the property has undergone, and the endeavours of the purchasers on each transfer to avoid restrictions, have contributed to cancel every record that could make it binding. The peasantry therefore preserve the memory of its existence, and celebrate it with a rustic festival and various games. The horse, though simple in its design, may hereafter vie with the pyramids for duration, and perhaps exist when those shall be no more.

3 m. s.w. ASHBURY. In this parish is an encampment, called Alfred's Camp, near to which are two barrows. Here are also some tumuli and a cromlech, called Weyland Smith, with which a tradition introduced by Sir Walter Scott in his romance of "Kenilworth" is connected. 3 m. further, Ashdown Park, Earl of Craven.

7 m. s. AULDBOURNE. A name compounded of the Saxon term Hauld (hold), and Bourne (a brook). It anciently gave a name to a royal chase, granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, which for a long period served as a rabbit-warren, but is now enclosed and cultivated. Previous to the battle of Newbury, in the reign of Charles I., a sharp skirmish took place here between the Parliamentary and the Royalists troops. The southern part of the vicarage house is supposed to be the remains of a hunting seat which belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Near a farm-house, called Percy's Lodge, are vestiges of an ancient bridge and encampment.

71½ m. SHRIVEN-
HAM STA.

Enter Wiltshire.

1 m. s.e. SWINDON. A market-town and parish, county of Wilts. A very neat and well-built town, situate on an eminence, commanding a good prospect over the adjoining counties of Berks and Gloucester. It has no particular trade, but has a lively and cheerful appearance in consequence of the many persons of independent fortune who have chosen it as a residence. The public buildings are magnificent. It has a free school, and a weekly market on Monday for corn and provisions, and a cattle, or great market, as it is called, every alternate Monday. It has also five annual fairs, and the petty sessions for the Swindon division of the hundred are held here. There are some good stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The Lawn, Ambrose Goddard, Esq. 1½ m. s. WROUGHTON. Wroughton House, H. J. Lovell, Esq.; Elcombe, Edward Budd, Esq.; Elcombe Hall, Mrs. Pavay; Salthrop Lodge, John Simpson, Esq. A little further, Burderop, J. J. Calley, Esq. 3 m. further, OGBOURN ST. GEORGE. Manor House, Samuel Canning, Esq. A little further, OGBOURN ST. ANDREW. Rochley House, Edward Jones, Esq. About 2 m. further, MARLBOROUGH. Tottenham Park, Marquis of Aylesbury; Savenake Forest, Earl Bruce; Stitchcomb House, Henry Woodman, Esq.; Wye House, Stephen Brown, Esq.

77 m. SWINDON
JUNCTION STA.

3 m. s. Manor House, Horatio N. Goddard, Esq. About 1 m. further, BROADHINTON. 1 m. further, WINTERBOURNE BASSETT. 1 m. further, BARWICK BASSETT. 1 m. further, WINTERBOURNE MONCKTON. 1 m. further, AVEBURY. Manor House, Mrs. Kemm. Avebury has particular claims on

82½ m. WOOTTON
BASSET STA.

mansion was built in 1757 by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., from the designs, and under the superintendence of John Wood, Esq., of Bath. The dining-room, library, and chapel are handsome rooms; the ceiling of the library, painted by Cepriani, is greatly admired. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste. The manor has been in the family of the present proprietor since 1545. Carswell House, T. H. Southby, Esq.; Newton Villa, W. W. Wintle, Esq. 3 m. further, Bampton-in-the-Bush, F. Whitaker, Esq., J.P.

71½ m. SHRIVEN-
HAM STA.

SHRIVENHAM, a parish, county of Berks. It has an area of 8,430 a. With the exception of the church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, there is nothing remarkable at this place. Beckett House, Viscount Barrington. The house was built by the present Viscount, in 1831, from designs of the Hon. Thomas Liddell, and under his superintendence. The remains of a large house were pulled down in 1816, part of which had been burnt down during the civil wars. 4 m. N. HIGHWORTH. 1 m. W. Annisley Hall, Captain Johnson, R.N.; Lushill House, John Archur, Esq. 2½ m. N.E. of which, is Coleshill House, Earl of Radnor. It was built from the designs of Inigo Jones, in 1650, and still remains as one of the most perfect specimens of that architect's style. Its elevation is simple, yet imposing; and its plan that of a perfect quadrangle, with rusticated groins, divided into a basement and two principal stories. The doorway in the centre is ascended by a flight of steps, and surmounted by an elliptical pediment. The windows have bold carvings, with architrave and cornice, and its high sloping roof terminates with dropping-eaves and blocked cornice, having dormer windows finished with pediments; a balustrade and gazebo crown the whole. The interior is finished in the same style, with bold projecting mouldings and ornamented ceilings. The grounds abound with pleasing scenery, and are diversified by that irregularity of surface which renders landscape picturesque and beautiful. The river Cole meanders through the vale which skirts the western side of the park, and the town of Highworth in the distance forms an agreeable object. 1 m. W. Warneford Place, Lady W. Warneford. 1 m. N.W. Stanton Fitzwarren, Rev. J. C. A. Trenchard; Kingsdown House, D. Archer, Esq. 2 m. N. Buscot Park, Pryse Loveden, Esq. 2 m. N.W. LECHLADE. Manor House, George Milward, Esq. 3 m. W. FAIRFORD. Fairfield Park, J. R. Parker, Esq.

77 m. SWINDON
JUNCTION STA.

Cheltenham
Union. 67.

Lydiard Tregoze, Viscount Bolingbroke. It is a fine mansion, surmounted by a pediment. The grounds are extensive, and contain many beautiful clumps of trees, among which are numerous venerable oaks, the park being also ornamented with a handsome sheet of water. Lydiard Park, C. O. Wombwell, Esq.; Marsh Cottage, Captain B. Horsell; Midge Hall, Cornelius Bradford, Esq. A little to the N. LYDIARD MILLICENT. Lydiard House, Rev. H. T. Streeten. A little further, PURTON. Bentham, William James Sadler, Esq.

2 m. N. LITTLE BLUSDEN, J. J. Calley, Esq. On Blunsden Castle Hill is a large circular entrenched work, which is generally supposed to have been a Roman encampment, and that has been rendered extremely probable by the circumstance of the Roman road passing close under the hill.

82½ m. WOOTTON
BASSET STA.

WOOTTON BASSET, an ancient borough, county of Wilts, which from the reign of Henry VI. until the passing of the Reform Bill sent two members to Parliament. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and six annual fairs. The houses, although built of brick, are mostly covered with thatch, and lie

the attention of the antiquary, for at this place are the ruins of the most gigantic and most interesting of our British monuments, and yet perhaps less known than many objects of a similar nature; for though it may be classed with Stonehenge, Stanton Drew, Long Meg and her Daughters, and various other monuments of the kind, and surpasses all in the number and magnitude of its upright stones, its vallum and foss, and its collateral appendages, it has failed to attract the same degree of attention and notoriety which attaches to many of the others. This is to be accounted for by the relative situations; for while Stonehenge, being placed on a commanding and conspicuous spot near a prosperous city has had many essays and volumes published respecting it, Avebury, being a village, obscured by trees, hedges, and houses, is so little seen as a whole, that, with the exception of Dr. Stukeley's folio volume, there has been very little published about it. In its original state, this great temple must have presented a singular and impressive appearance. The whole is surrounded by a broad ditch and lofty vallum; within the enclosure was a series of upright stones, consisting of one hundred in number, placed at a distance of twenty-seven feet from each other, and mostly measuring from fifteen to seventeen feet in height, and about forty feet in circumference. Within the area of this circle, the diameter of which was about one thousand four hundred feet, were two double circles, each consisting of two concentric circles, and comprising the same number of stones. In the interior of the south concentric was an upright stone of larger size than any other, as it measured more than twenty feet in height, and within the northern were three stones, placed perpendicularly, and having a large flat one for an impost, which appears originally to have measured seventeen feet by thirty-five feet. There were two entrances into the grand circle, formed by rows of upright stones. On the north side of that leading towards Birkhampton was another group of three stones, two of which still remain, and are verbally denominated the Devil's Quoits. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. of Avebury is KENNET, noted for the peculiar excellence of its ale.

CHIPPENHAM. A parliamentary and municipal borough town and parish, county of Wilts, situated on the Avon, which is crossed by a fine bridge of twenty-two arches. It formerly had some manufactures of silk and woollens. Its retail trade is still brisk, and its markets well attended. It consists principally of one street, in the centre of which is the town hall, and has a large and ancient church, a portion of which dates from the 12th century. Area of parish, 9,100 a. It has a union workhouse, a literary institution, and several charities. Chippenham returns two members to Parliament. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, May 17th, June 22nd, October 29th, and December 11th. Corporation revenue in 1846—7, £271 15s. Monkton House, F. M. Esmeade, Esq.; Ivy House, Mrs. Humphries; Avon Cottage, G. J. Whitmarsh, Esq. 4 m. s.e. Bowood Park, Marquis of Lansdowne, stands in a fine park, which is diversified in natural features, and richly adorned with plantations. Within the boundaries of the park there are no less than nine beautiful valleys, in the broadest of which is a noble lake, and on an elevated piece of ground above is the mansion, which is of three distinct features, having been built at various periods; the edifice, therefore, presents an irregular mass. The chief front was built from the designs of the Adams', in the modern Italian villa style; a large wing, in imitation of a wing of Dioclesian's palace, three hundred feet in extent, was subsequently added, and forms the southern side of two quadrangular courts, which are surrounded by domestic offices.

2 m. E. CALNE. Highway Manor House, the property of Henry Augustus Tonge, Esq.; Highlands, William Waite, Esq.; Springfield, William Gundry, Esq.; Castle Field, Captain J. Stanton, E.L.C.S.; Chilvester Lodge, Captain Warren, R.N. A little to the s. Blackland, William Tanner, Esq.

93 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. CHIPPENHAM STA.

Trowbridge
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Branch.

principally in one street, in the centre of which are the shambles, market-house, and town hall. Formerly this place had a considerable trade in broad-cloths. The church is a very ancient structure, but contains nothing of interest. There are two free schools for twelve boys and twelve girls. Area of parish, 4,830 a. Greenhill House, Richard Parsons, Esq.

3 m. m. N.W. BRINKWORTH. Box Bush House, Robert Stratton, Esq. 3 m. further, SOMERFORD. 3 m. further, MALMESBURY. A castle, called Ingleburne, existed here before the middle of the 7th century; and about 642, Maleduff, an Irish monk, erected a monastery from the names of its founders, styled Maeldelmesbyrigg, which has gradually been altered to the modern appellation of Malmesbury. It was splendidly endowed, and its revenue at the dissolution amounted to £803 17s. 7d. A part only of the nave remains, which has long been used as the parish church. A town soon rose round the abbey; and notwithstanding it was burnt by the Danes in the reign of Alfred the Great, it became a place of much importance. In the reign of Henry I. a strong castle was built, which suffered much under the invasion of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II. During the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., the town was besieged and captured by Sir William Waller; it was afterwards retaken by the Royalists, who could not however long retain it, and the parliamentary troops kept possession until June, 1646. Burton Hill House, John Cockerill, Esq.; Melbourne, Henry Gale, Esq.; Cole Park, Peter A. Lovell, Esq. A little to the N. Charlton Park, The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. The house is a large magnificent freestone structure, in the form of an oblong square, with four dissimilar fronts, of which the centre one is designed by Inigo Jones.

2 m. W. DAUNTSEY. Manor House, Ven. Archdeacon Fenwick.

93½ m. CHIPPEN-
HAM STA.

1 m. N.N.E. LANGLEY BURRELL, George Fisher, Esq. 1½ m. N. DRAYCOT CERNE. Draycot Park, Viscount Wellesley. The house is a large, irregular structure, and has an extensive park, with pleasure-grounds attached to it. Contiguous to the house is the church, a very curious and interesting fabric. 2 m. further W. Stanton St. Quinton Park. N. Huish Park, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. 1½ further, KINGTON ST. MICHAEL. The church was erected, as tradition reports, by Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Henry III., but the style indicates it to be of earlier date. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a tower at the west end, which little more than a century ago was, according to Aubrey, surmounted by a spire. The north doorway has a semi-circular arch, with zigzag mouldings, and has a crowned head (supposed to be that of King Ethelred, whose seat this was) cut in bold relief over the key-stone. Three of the arches dividing the nave from the aisles are also circular, as is that which separates it from the chancel. The other arches are in the early pointed style, and so are all the windows, except those of the tower, which are rounded. In some of the windows are fragments of stained glass, exhibiting mutilated representations of male and female figures, coats of arms, &c. Aubrey states that the south window, in his time, contained full-length portraits of King Ethelred and his Queen. In the church are several ancient monuments. Kington House, Nathan Atherton, Esq. 5 m. N.W. Castle Combe House, George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. In a picturesque valley, on the banks of a rapid stream. Within the park, are the ruins of the old castle of Combe, the ancient seat of a barony, but dismantled since the time of Henry II. The family of Scrope have resided here since the reign of Richard II., whose chancellor was Sir Richard Scrope.

s. are Monk's Park, Thomas Dowell, Esq.; Nestor Park, J. B. Fuller, Esq.; Jaggard's House, Captain Cochrane. 2 m. E. Notton House, Sir John W. Awdry.

3 m. s.w. LACOCK. Lacock Abbey, William Henry Fox Talbot, Esq. One of the most perfect and picturesque remains of a monastic institution in the kingdom, is situated in a level and fertile part of the county, adorned with venerable trees, and the meandering river Avon. The ancient buildings of the nunnery are preserved with great care, and yet the residence is replete with modern comforts. The abbey was founded by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in 1233. At the dissolution the abbey was granted to Sir Henry Sherrington, Knight, who converted the ancient buildings into a residence, preserving with religious veneration any portion of the old fabric. The carriage front, the principal compartment of the edifice, is flanked by octagonal turrets, crowned with cupolas, similar to the buildings of the period of Henry VIII., and the roof partially concealed by an ornamented open parapet. The principal entrance is by a double flight of steps. On the left is a range of buildings, having two pointed windows, with buttress and battlements, and beyond a high gable-roofed building. On the right angle is a large octangular tower, ornamented with balustrades, and a staircase turret crowned with a cupola. On the garden front is a large tower, with a curious old gabled building, having a twisted ornamental chimney, and on the east side are the remains of the chapter house, vestry, and old kitchen. The ancient cloister, a remarkable feature in the edifice, extends round three sides of the quadrangle; on the fourth are the hall and cellars. Several parts of the mansion bear a modern character in their construction. Lackham House, Captain Frederick William Rooke. A large stone mansion, situated in a large fertile park. Ragbridge Cottage, Miss Ridler. A little further, Bowden Park, Egerton Harman, Esq. The house was built from designs of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, the celebrated architect, by the late Bernard Dickenson, Esq. Its principal front towards the west has a semi-circular portico, with Ionic columns. It stands on the brow of a steep hill, commanding extensive prospects. The grounds are beautifully disposed, with plantations and luxuriant woods. At the eastern extremity of the park is a handsome lodge, from the design of the same architect. A little further, Spye Park, John Baynton Starky, Esq. The house stands on lofty ground, near the south-west extremity of the park, and commands a fine distant prospect. This was once one of the best-timbered estates in the county, but many of the venerable trees were felled some years ago. The mansion is an old structure, with a modern front. It was the residence of the witty and profligate Earl of Rochester, the friend of Charles II., of whom Lord Orford observed: "He was a man whom the Muses loved to inspire, but were ashamed to avow."

Box, county of Wilts, is a parish comprising an area of 4,150 A. It has an endowed school, with a revenue of £50 per annum. The most remarkable feature of this place is the tunnel excavated by the Great Western Railway Company at Box Hill in this parish, which passes through a freestone formation a distance of one mile and three-quarters. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Shailors House, William A. Bruce, Esq.; Newtown House, Henry Holworthy, Esq.; Middle Hill Spa, Mrs. Lewis; Middle Hill Villa, Mrs. Neate; Alcombe Lodge, Henry Ricketts, Esq.; Ashley Grove, John J. Rogers, Esq.

3 m. s.s.w. Monckton Farleigh House, Wade Browne, Esq. The present manor-house is built on the site of an old monastery of Clueniac monks. Bishop Jewel died in the priory, and the pulpit in which he preached is still in the parish church.

1 m. s. Prior Park, Roman Catholic College. This stately mansion, entirely built of Bath-stone, stands about four hundred feet above the city. It consists of a front pavilion and wings, forming altogether a line of building

98½ m. CORSHAM
STATION.

101½ m. BOX STA.

Box Hill Tunnel

Enter
Somersetshire.

Cross the Avon.

106½ m. BATH
STATION.

98½ m. CORSHAM
STATION.

CORSHAM, a parish, county of Wilts, containing an area of 6,710 A. It has two annual cattle fairs, March 7th and September 4th. Its charitable institutions produced a revenue of £237 in 1836. Its parsonage-house was formerly a priory. Corsham Court, the splendid seat of Lord Methuen, which contains a most valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, and is one of the finest mansions in the county.

1½ m. N.W. PICKWICK. Haatham Park, J. A. Case, Esq. The house was principally built by Lady James, the friend and correspondent of Sterne, who greatly embellished the park and gardens. Pockridge House, J. Edridge, Esq. SLAUGHTERFORD. A village situated near Biddlestone, on the Box Brook, and bears in its name the memory of some great slaughter, as tradition reports of the Danes. Whitaker, in his "Life of St. Neot," contends that it was the scene of the battle of Ethandun; but various opinions are entertained as to the accuracy of this statement. A short distance from Slaughterford, near the Fosse Road, is a large wood, called Bury Wood, within which are the remains of a large encampment, reputed to be of Danish construction, and supposed to have been the fortress to which the Danes retreated after their defeat. This entrenchment is stated to consist of a double ditch and vallum, enclosing an area of eighteen acres, and having two entrances. In this vicinity is the village of COLNE, which was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1770. Near Slaughterford is BIDDESTONE, or BIDSTON, a parish of considerable extent, and comprises a district which was formerly divided into two parishes. In the church is a monument to the memory of Edmund Smith, M.A., who was a poet of some repute, and died in 1709.

101¼ m. BOX STA.

Box Hill Tunnel.

3 m. N. MARSHFIELD. In this parish are some entrenchments, supposed to have been raised by the Britons or Saxons about 599, when the battle of Dyrham took place in this neighbourhood. Leland mentions the existence of a nunnery also, but there are no vestiges of it. In the vicinity, at a place called the Rocks, are three stones, which mark the limits of the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts.

Enter
Somersetshire.

Cross the Avon.

106½ m. BATH
STATION.

BATH a city, and parliamentary and municipal borough, the capital of the county of Somerset, is situated on the Avon, here crossed by seven bridges, two stone, two iron, and three suspension. It was known to the

extending one hundred and thirty feet. The style is Corinthian, surmounted by a fine balustrade. From the centre front a fine portico projects, supported by six large and elegant columns. Fielding, who laid the scene of the early years of "Tom Jones" at this place, has given a picture of the beautiful situation of the mansion, whose former occupier, Mr. Allan, is the "Allworthy" of his novel. Making allowance for the fancies of an author in an imaginary river, sea, distant island, and ruined abbey, the description is tolerably correct; at least many of its most agreeable features are real. It was here that Pope passed some of the happiest days of his life in the society of its founder, Mr. Allan, to whom also he introduced his friend Warburton, and was thus the founder of his fortune. 1 m. further, Midford Castle, Charles John Conolly, Esq. The castle is situated on the brow of a hill, which descends to the village of Midford on the old Warminster Road. This structure stands on a bold projection, surrounded with elegant terrace plantations, which command at different points several picturesque views of the vale and surrounding hills. It was erected about seventy years ago by Disney Roebuck, Esq., on a most curious plan, which combines the interior convenience of modern architecture with the dignity and grandeur of the ancient. It was purchased by Charles Conolly, Esq., of Tatchbury Mount, Hampshire, the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, and to his excellent taste and judgment both the castle and enclosures round it are greatly indebted for their present beauty and elegance. Besides other improvements, he furnished the principal apartments with many valuable paintings of celebrated masters, and other curiosities. Attached to the castle is a chaste Gothic chapel, the interior of which is ornamented with several curious specimens of ancient Christian sculpture. On the north-east of the pleasure wood stands a very picturesque building, called The Priory, which serves as an ornament to the plantations, and to unfold the view of a beautiful glen, and several cascades, all of his formation. 1 m. further, Hinton Charter House. It is an extensive freestone building, of two fronts. East front, ninety feet in length, and the south fifty-three feet. About 1 m. further, at NORTON ST. PHILIP, the Duke of Monmouth defeated the Royal forces under Lord Faversham and the Duke of Grafton. A little to the east, the ruins of Farley Castle, a place of very great antiquity, having for many years been in the possession of the Saxon forces. Farley Castle, J. T. Houlton, Esq., attached to which is the old chapel of the castle, which is nearly perfect, and the curious monuments in it are in tolerable preservation. This building consists of a nave fifty-six feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth, and a chantry on the north side twenty feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth. The estate consists of two manors in a ring fence, and comprises a park well stocked with deer, well wooded, and agreeably diversified with hill and dale. 1 m. further, Chatley House, Thomas Meade, Esq. A little further, BECKINGTON; and a little to the left, Seymour's Court, H. Shepherd, Esq.; and a little to the right, Orchardleigh, the seat of the Champneys. 2 m. further s. FROME. East Hill, Rev. E. Edghill. 3 m. w. of Frome, Mells Park, — Horner, Esq.; Keyford House, William Sheppard, Esq. 1 m. s. Marston House, Earl of Cork. 1½ m. further, Longleat, Marquis of Bath. The mansion is a superb, uniform, magnificent structure, standing on a lawn near a branch of the river Frome. It is in the form of a parallelogram, two hundred and twenty feet long, and one hundred and eighty feet deep. It is built of freestone, and ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The surrounding park within the plantations is about fifteen miles in circumference. 2 m. E. from which is WARMINSTER.

5 m. s.w. Camerton Park, John Jarrett, Esq. A little further, Woodborough, William Savage Wait, Esq. 1 m. s. WRITLINGTON. 1 m. s.e. of which is Ammerdown, Colonel Joliffe. Near which is Kingswell, Captain Scobell, R.N. The architecture of the house is Grecian, and was built by Captain Scobell about ten years ago. It stands on an elevated slope,

BATH
(continued).

Romans by the name of *Aquæ Solis*, and its first baths were erected in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. Its charter, granted by Richard I., was confirmed by Henry III., and considerably extended by George III. The position of this city is most imposing: it is enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the western declivity of which its finest buildings extend in a succession of terraces. The houses, being mostly built of white freestone, with great attention to architectural beauty, Bath has acquired the just reputation of being the handsomest provincial city in the three kingdoms. Amongst its public buildings we may cite the Abbey Church, in the latest Gothic style, two hundred and ten feet in length, with a tower one hundred and seventy feet in height. This fabric was the church of the venerable monastery to which it was attached. St. Michael's, St. James's, the freemasons' lodge, assembly and concert rooms, a splendid theatre, subscription club-house, the guildhall, the gaol, several well-endowed hospitals, and the bath-houses. The hot springs, to which this city owes its name and its celebrity, are saline and chalybeate, at a temperature of from 90° to 117° Fahr.; they rise on the bank of the Avon, and supply five establishments—the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot, and Abbey baths. The first four belong to the corporation, and, notwithstanding the decline of the city's celebrity, yield a revenue of about £1,500. The Great Pump Room at the King's Bath is eighty-five feet in length, forty-eight feet in breadth, and thirty-four feet in height, and contains a marble statue of the famous Beau Nash, the master of the ceremonies, to whom Bath owed much of its prosperity. The Abbey Baths are private property, belonging to the Earl Manvers. They are furnished in a very superior style, and are frequented only by the most wealthy sojourners. Bath possesses a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., to the mastership of which is attached the rectory of Charlcombe; and a blue-coat and national schools. Among its charitable institutions we may cite Partis's College, for thirty decayed gentlewomen, and the hospital of St. John the Baptist, with a revenue of £11,395. Among its learned establishments, we may mention the Bath and West of England Society, a literary and philosophical institution, a public subscription library, a mechanics' institute, and a Roman Catholic collegiate establishment. Bath was once famous for its manufacture of coarse woollens, termed "Bath Coating," but it has greatly declined. The area of the borough is 980 A.; population, 52,346; registered electors (1843), 2,941. It sends two members to Parliament. The corporation revenue (1847), was £21,345, and its expenditure, £19,928. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, February 14th and July 10th. Bath, with Wells, form a bishopric, comprising within its diocese all the county of Somerset, except a part of Bristol; but the Bishop's palace and the cathedral are at Wells. Among the promenade and public walks of Bath, Victoria Park and Sidney Gardens are delightful resorts; and at Lansdown, a short distance from the city, races are held, at which there are two meetings in the spring, and a week after Ascot. 3 m. N.W. Aston Lodge, Robert Bush, Esq.; Tracy Park, Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.; Hamswell House, Robert Whittington, Esq. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. COLD ASTON. 2 m. further, Dyrham Park, George Wm. Blathwayt, Esq. Dyrham is celebrated for a battle fought between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 599; and an encampment on Hinton Hill is pointed out as the Saxon camp, including twenty acres. Dyrham Park is a very handsome mansion, the principal front being 130 feet in length. The park contains nearly 500 acres. 2 m. further, Dodington Park, C. W. Codrington, Esq. On the brow of the hill, at LITTLE SODBURY, are the remains of a very strong camp, in the form of an oblong square, extending from north to south about 300 yards, and from east to west 200 yards. The north-west side is defended by a precipitous declivity, the other three by double ditches and ramparts. This is the last of a series of five camps on the points of the Cotswold Hills, from Painswick to Little Sodbury. The whole are supposed to have been formed or occupied by the Romans.

amidst higher hills, and has a rich and extensive view over the surrounding country. 9 m. s.w. from Writlington is WELLS, and about 7 m. s.s.w. SHEPTON MALLETT. Between these two, Dinder House, James C. Somerville, Esq.

TWERTON. 2 m. w. Newton Park, W. H. P. Gore-Langton, Esq., M.P. The pleasure-grounds were laid out by Messrs. Brown and Repton. The Norman barons of St. Loe had a castle near the site of the modern house. The fine old keep or tower, and a handsome archway, the former entrance to the castle, still remain. King John is said to have been confined there.

3 m. s.w. Houndstreet Park, Edward William Popham, Esq. Close to which is Publow. 2 m. further, Stowey House, Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. 5 m. E. Stone Easton Park, Sir J. S. Hippisley, Bart.

KEYNSHAM. A market-town and parish, county of Somerset, on the banks of the Avon, which is crossed by a good stone bridge of fifteen arches. The town, which is built on a rocky eminence, consists chiefly of one street. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, and possesses many ancient monuments, particularly one in honour of Sir Thomas Bridges. It has a union workhouse, and some small woollen and linen manufactures. Area of parish, 3,330 A. Market-day, Thursday. At this place the railway emerges from a tunnel 1,012 yards in length.

BRISTOL. A sea-port, city, and county of itself, so constituted by Edward III., although properly speaking it lies in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester. It was a place of eminence in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, but its origin is uncertain, although it is ascertained to have been fortified as early as the 3rd century. In the time of the Normans it possessed a castle, built by the Earl of Glo'ster, son of Henry I. Under Henry VIII. it was erected into a bishopric, which has lately been united with that of Gloucester. During the riots of 1831 the episcopal palace and many of the other buildings were destroyed. It is situate on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, eight miles south-east of its *embouchure* in the Bristol Channel. The area of the borough, including the district added by the Municipal Act, is 9,870 A., and it extends over several hills and intermediate valleys. The Old City between the Avon and the Frome is ill-built, and further south the buildings are of an inferior character, but the squares, new streets, and modern residences all around are very handsome, especially on the north and west, in the latter of which lies Clifton, which is within the city liberty. Bristol is well paved, lighted, and drained, and the supply of water abundant. It contains many public edifices of great beauty, with nineteen churches of the Established religion, of which the most interesting are those of St. Mary Redcliff, completed in 1376, and considered one of the finest in England, St. James's, formerly collegiate, St. Stephen's, built about 1470, St. Mark's, now the chapel of the mayor, and the Temple Church. The Cathedral is a beautiful structure, founded in the time of King Stephen. It has a tower one hundred and forty feet high, ornamented with four pinnacles. This building contains many Gothic beauties. It is adorned with painted windows, and possesses several elegant monuments, particularly one to Mrs. Draper, the Eliza of Sterne. Its gateway is one of the most splendid remnants of Gothic architecture extant. The other principal buildings are the exchange, built in the Corinthian style, erected at a cost of £50,000, and used as a corn market, the commerce rooms, the guildhall, built in the reign of Richard II., the new council hall, gaol, and bridewell; the Bristol institution and the infirmary, which possesses fine libraries and museums, and receive annually about 7,500 patients, the general hospital, the Victoria rooms, the office of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, with a hall used for concerts, &c., the baths and pump-room at Clifton, a handsome

108½ m. TWERTON STA.

111½ m. SALT-FORD STA.

113½ m. KEYNSHAM STA.

Cross the Avon.

118 m. BRISTOL STATION.

Bristol and Exeter Rail.

108½ m. TWER-
TON STA.

2 m. N.W. by w. Kelston Park, Joseph Neeld, Esq. 3 m. N. Ashton Court, the late Sir John Smyth, Bart.

111½ m. SALT-
FORD STA.

SALTFORD. 2 m. N. BILTON. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome edifice, with a finely ornamented tower, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style of architecture. The river Avon flows along the south border of the parish.

113½ m. KEYN-
SHAM STA.

Cross the Avon.

118 m. BRISTOL
STATION.

Gloucester
and Birmingham
Rail. 67

theatre, and numerous fine bridges. About a mile from the city is the celebrated Bristol hot well, said to be a specific for scorbutic and other diseases. Of the numerous schools and charities in this city we may cite a few: the grammar school, founded in 1532, has several small exhibitions, and two fellowships of £30 each at St. John's College, Oxford. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital educates one hundred boys, and has a revenue of £5,000. In 1841 there were nearly six hundred schools in the city, educating twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four pupils, of which twelve were endowed. There are also numerous almshouses, and other charities, estimated at £23,000, besides £12,000 and £15,000 voluntary annual contributions. Bristol has a new proprietary college belonging to the Baptists, a school of medicine, a public library of thirty thousand volumes, also distinct law and medical libraries, and a mechanics' institution. It was long esteemed the second city of the empire, but other ports have carried away much of its commerce. It has still large iron and brass foundries, copper, tin, zinc, and glass-works, chemical and colour-works, sugar refineries and distilleries, and considerable manufactures of pins, shot, china, earthenware, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, and floor-cloths, with huge establishments for ship-building. The Avon, though narrow, is deep enough at Bristol for the largest ships, and at the commencement of the present century its course was turned at a cost of £700,000, leaving the old channel to form a harbour, furnished with locks and quays six thousand feet in length. At Ringroad, in the mouth of the river, ships of large burthen and first-class steamers load and discharge. Bristol still retains a large share of the West India trade, and imports all colonial produce, as well as wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, and brandy from North and South America, the Baltic, and France. Its exports are its manufactured goods to foreign ports, and colonial produce to Ireland. Value of exports, in 1845, £216,778. In the same year four hundred and thirty-two British and foreign ships, aggregate burden, 97,764 tons, entered, and two hundred and forty-three, burden, 69,000 tons, cleared out of the port. Customs' revenue (1846), £911,314 13s.; registered shipping (1847), two hundred and ninety-five vessels, aggregate burden, 38,914 tons. It has a chamber of commerce, and several mercantile corporate bodies, with six banks. The regular steam communication with the United States was first established at Bristol, where

the 'Great Britain' steamer was built. The government of the city is by a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty councillors; and the corporation has jurisdiction over the Avon from four miles above the city down to the sea, and along the channel to Clevedon, and the right to license pilots to numerous ports in the Bristol Channel. Corporation revenue (1843), £49,176; in 1847, £48,473; expenditure, £53,000. Markets, daily, that on Thursday for cattle. Fairs for horses, leather, &c., March the 1st, and September the 1st. The spring assizes for civil causes, quarter sessions, sheriff's, and other courts, are held here. Bristol belongs to the Clifton and Bedminster poor-law union. It sends two members to Parliament, and the registered electors in 1846 amounted to 11,032. Bristol claims to be the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, Southey, and Bayley the celebrated sculptor.

BRISTOL.
(continued).

Bristol to Exeter.

Although this railway does not display the same amount of engineering wonder and difficulties as many others, on which the tunnels, viaducts, cuttings, and embankments are of such a gigantic nature as to give of themselves a character to the line, it must be confessed that few, if any, present greater natural beauties, the country which it traverses being highly picturesque, and offering the most pleasing and romantic prospects to the traveller's notice. About a mile from Bristol the line branches off from the Great Western on the right, and before it reaches the first station passes through a tunnel about three hundred feet in length. From Yatton there is a short branch of four miles to the village of Clevedon, which is situated on the Bristol Channel. From this station to the Banwell Station there is nothing in the construction of the line which is worthy of especial notice, except the neat bridge across the river Yeo; but the country is remarkable for its beauty, the romantic nature of its scenery being greatly increased by the Mendip Hills on the left, while on the right there is an uninterrupted view of the sea,

Left of Railway from Bristol.

3 m. N.N.E. BARROW GURNEY, is situated on the same ridge of hills as Clevedon. The summit of one which overlooks the village, is distinguished by an old Roman encampment, called Cadbury Castle. The camp is of oval form, and surrounded by a large double rampart, composed of loose limestone, the produce of the spot on which it is placed. Barrow Court, Montague Gore, Esq. 2 m. s. Winford House; Butcomb Court.

Distance from
London.

126½ m. NAILSEA
STATION.

½ m. s. YATTON. On Canterbury Hill, in the vicinity are vestiges of an ancient fortification. In 1782 thirteen human bodies, some of them fresh, and of unusual size, and a stone coffin, were discovered in a limestone quarry, about 2½ feet below the surface of the earth. 4 m. S.E. Paradise House. Close to which is Mendip Lodge, Benjamin Somers, Esq. It commands fine views over the Welsh mountains. Langford Court, Henry Addington, Esq. 1 m. further, Blagdon Rectory, Rev. G. G. Waite; Blagdon Manor House, H. Scymour, Esq. On the summit of Blagdon is the highest spot on the Mendips. From this place, on a clear day, nearly two hundred miles in circumference can be seen. There are also Roman and British encampments in the neighbourhood.

130½ m. YATTON
STATION.

Cross the Yeo.

BRISTOL
(continued).

CLIFTON is a watering-place and parish. It comprises elegant terraces and crescents, built on the sides and summit of a precipitous limestone hill, commands fine views, and is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its celebrated hot baths have a temperature of 73° Fahr. Many of the wealthy inhabitants of Bristol permanently reside here. Races are held annually in April. In the neighbourhood of Bristol, in Gloucestershire, are Redland Court, James E. Baillie, Esq.; Redland, Charles Ludlow Walker, Esq.; Stoke House, Sneed Park, Daniel H. Collins, Esq.; Henly House, Kingsweston Park, P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P.; Leigh Court, W. Miles, Esq.; Henbury, Edward Sampson, Esq.; Over Park, Knowle Park, Colonel Master; Stoke Park, Oldbury Court. Near Bristol, in Somersetshire, are Ashton Court, the late Sir John Smyth, Bart.

Bristol to Exeter.

almost as far as Bridgewater. At Hutton is another short branch on the right to the pretty watering-place of Weston-super-Mare. From this spot we notice nothing more in the engineering department, except the bridges over the rivers Axe and Brew, until after quitting Bridgewater. Crossing the river Parret by a neat bridge, the prospect becomes highly interesting, the river Tone running on the left of the line for upwards of seven miles through the valley, presenting occasional spots of most romantic scenery. Passing the Taunton and Wellington Stations, about four miles from the latter, the line enters a tunnel upwards of half a mile in length, and emerges through a deep cutting into the valley of the river Culme. Beyond is the Tiverton Station, from which there is a branch line of about seven miles to the ancient town of Tiverton. From Collumpton Station the line still wends its way through the valley of the Culme, until its arrival at the Exeter Terminus, a distance altogether from Bristol of about seventy-six miles.

Distance from
London.

Right of Railway from Bristol.

126½ m. NAILSEA
STATION.

NAILSEA, a parish, county of Somerset, celebrated for its manufacture of crown glass. It has also very extensive coal-works. 2½ m. N.E. by E. Belmont House.

2 m. N.E. Charlton House.

2 m. N. CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO, Naish House.

3 m. N.W. at WALTON-IN-GORDANO, Walton Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor, stands on the summit of the Clevedon Ridge, and commands a fine and extensive prospect. It is embattled round, and adorned with a small turret at each angle. The keep, or citadel, is octangular, and has a small turret of semicircular shape on the south-east side. The floor and roof are now fallen in, and a great part of the walls are going fast to decay.

130½ m. YATTON
STATION.

Clevedon Br. (→)

Cross the Yeo.

From this station there is a short branch, about four miles, to Clevedon, a spot much resorted to by the inhabitants of Bristol for the purpose of sea-bathing. Clevedon Court, Sir Charles Elton, Bart. On one of the rocks in the neighbourhood of this village, with great boldness and grandness to an immense height, was formerly a tower, called Wakes' Tower, which has long been demolished; and in this place, in the year 1738, a summer-house was built by M. Elton, Esq., which has since gone to ruins. The mansion house of Clevedon is situated on the south of the village, on the slope of a hill. It is a noble old building, erected at different periods.

BANWELL. A monastery was founded here by one of the early Saxon kings, to the abbacy of which Alfred the Great appointed Hassan, his subsequent biographer. It was entirely demolished in the Danish irruptions, and, although restored, never recovered its former splendour, having fallen into decay several years before the general suppression of monasteries. About the year 1820 two caverns in the rock, one denominated the Bone, and the other the Stalactite, were discovered here. The former, when first observed, contained several waggon-loads of bones; the latter exhibited some fine specimens of transparent stalactites. The Caves, Rev. James Thomas Law.

133½ m. **BANWELL STATION.**

6 m. S.E. **AXBRIDGE.** An ancient borough and market-town. The Axe drainage, effected about forty years ago, improved so much the value of property in this parish, that land worth only 2s. 6d. per acre is now rented at £5. 4 m. further, Stoke Lodge. 3 m. further, **WELLS.** The town is small, but handsome, from its numerous ecclesiastical buildings. The Cathedral is of the time of Edward III. Its interior is highly decorated, and contains the tomb of Ina, King of Essex. The other principal buildings are the episcopal palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the chapter house, deanery, St. Cuthbert's parish church, &c. Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud were bishops of this diocese. 1 m. further, Dinder House, J. C. Somerville, Esq. 3 m. further, **SHEPTON MALLETT.**

136½ m. **WESTON-SUPER-MARE STATION.**

Cross the river
Axe.

Cross the river
Brew.

11 m. S.E. **GLASTONBURY,** once so famous for its monastic institutions. There is a branch line in progress which is intended to pass close to it. This ancient municipal borough and market-town contains an area of 7,216 A. It consists of two parishes, and two streets, crossing each other at right angles, the ancient market cross, once so admired, but now so decayed, standing at the point of intersection. Of its once splendid abbey, which with its dependencies covered sixty acres, and with the abbey lands produced an income of £40,000 per annum, nothing remains but the ruins of the church, St. John's Chapel, and the Abbot's Kitchen. Many other interesting monuments of Glastonbury's halcyon days of ecclesiastical power are still extant, such as 'St. George's Inn,' formerly the abbey hospitium, the abbey house, the tribunal, the great gate-house, now also an inn, the Hospital of St. John, founded in 1246, the two ancient parish churches, and St. Michael's Tor, a most interesting tower on a hill near the town. The church and monastery appertaining to it were destroyed by an earthquake in 1271. The abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church, said to owe its origin to St. Joseph of Arimathea, whose "miraculous thorn," which constantly blossomed on Christmas Day, and the shrine of St. Dunstan, one of its abbots, attracted multitudes of the faithful in the Middle Ages. At this venerable and long venerated place many kings, nobles, and prelates were interred, amongst whom was the illustrious Arthur, whose remains were discovered some centuries back, under the front of the high altar of the abbey church. At the dissolution of monastic institutions, the last Abbot of Glastonbury refusing to surrender the abbey to Henry VIII., was, with two of his monks, drawn on a hurdle to the Tor, and there hanged. 2 m. w. from Glastonbury, Sharpham Park, Lord Cavan. Here Fielding the novelist was born in 1717. 2 m. N.W. Splash House, and 3 m. s. Butleigh Court, Dean of Windsor; and 1 m. further, Bartram House. Knowle Hall, Mrs. Dakin.

145½ m. **HIGH-BRIDGE STA.**

11 m. S.E. **SOMERTON.** A small market-town and borough. The town was at one time the residence of royalty. Ina, and several other West-Saxon monarchs held their courts here, and by them it was called "The Pleasant Place." John, King of France, was confined after his removal from Hertford in the castle of Somerton, of which only a part of the town wall and a round tower remain, but in a very ruinous condition. Somerton was at one time occupied by the Romans, and strongly fortified. In the year 877 it was plundered and laid waste by the Danes, but subsequently rebuilt, and became an important place, both for possession and the strength

151½ m. **BRIDGE-WATER STA.**

133 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BANWELL
STATION.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. WALL, where there are vestiges of a Roman camp. 1 m. further, KEWSTOKE. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in 1210 by William de Courtney, and dissolved in 1534, when its revenue was valued at £110 18s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The remains of the monastic building is now converted into a farm-house, and the chapel and refectory into a barn. 2 m. N.W. WICK ST. LAWRENCE. 2 m. N. KINGSTON SEYMOUR. The Manor House, erected in the reign of Edward IV., though it has undergone many alterations, is still remarkable for its antiquity.

Weston-super-
Mare Branch. 67

136 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WESTON-
SUPER MARE
STATION.

From this Station there is a short line of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a maritime town and parish, which, from an unsightly village, has recently risen into a favourite watering-place. It has all the appliances of good sands, bathing establishments, neat villa residences, and a fine view of the opposite coast of Wales.

Cross the river
Axe.

Cross the river
Brew.

145 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HIGH-
BRIDGE STA.

HIGHBRIDGE, on the Brew, which rises on the western borders of Wiltshire, not far from the town of Bruton, past which it flows nearly in a south-westerly direction—some miles lower, however, it assumes a north-westerly course, and passes at a short distance south-westward of Glastonbury to the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Parret. From the vicinity of Glastonbury the course of this river is entirely through the marshes; it is navigable up to Highbridge, a distance of two miles from its mouth.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. BURNHAM, situated near the mouth of the Parret, which rises at South Parret in Dorsetshire, and then entering this county, flows nearly northward by Crewkerne to Langport, where it is joined on the east by the small river Yeo, and assumes a north-easterly direction to Bridgewater, having nearly midway between these towns received the waters of the Tine from the west, forming the harbour of Bridgewater; it thenceforward pursues a very devious course, for the most part in a northerly direction, and finally falls into Bridgewater Bay at Sterk Point. The navigable part of its course commences at Langport, whence to Sterk Point is a distance of about twenty miles. Burnham church, dedicated to St. Andrew in 1316, is a spacious edifice, with a lofty plain tower, that serves as a landmark. It contains the fine altar-piece designed by Inigo Jones for the chapel of the intended palace of Charles II., at Whitehall, and afterwards placed in Westminster Abbey; by the Dean and Chapter of which it was presented to Dr. King, of Rochester, and for many years incumbent of this parish, who erected it in the church at his own expense. It is of white marble, and is executed in the Grecian style, the principal objects are three boys holding a Bible, two children in a kneeling attitude, one pouring incense on the altar from a thuribulum, and the other bearing a paten, with two angels in the act of reverence, inclining toward the altar as supporters.

151 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRIDGE-
WATER STA.

BRIDGEWATER, county of Somerset, on both sides of the river Parret, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The tide rises at this place six feet at a time, the "boar," as it is termed, being frequent on the rivers of the Channel, particularly the Severn. Bridgewater is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a port, situated about seven miles from the mouth of the river in the Bristol Channel. The parish, which comprises almost the whole borough, contains 3,530 A., with a population of 10,436. It is a neat town, clean, and well supplied with water from a cistern under the town hall. It was incorporated as a borough by King John, who here

of its fortress. The scenery around Somerton is peculiarly beautiful. The church is very ancient, and in the south wall of the belfry is an effigy of "Edithe in portraiture of stone." Somerton Eardley, William Pinney, Esq., M.P. 4 m. S.E. LIVERCHESTER, or LICHESTER. A very ancient town. It was the Cair-Pensavelcoit of the Britons, the Ischalis of Ptolomy, and the Gifelcestre of the Saxons. The Romans also fortified the town, vestiges of which are still visible. There was formerly a castle here, and in the ruins was found a staff, with a head of brass, having statues of two kings, a queen, and an angel, with the following lines in old French round the bottom:

JESU DE DRU ERIE,
NEME DUN ET MIE.

At the Friary House (some remains of which are visible) Roger Bacon was born, in the year 1214. He was unfortunately surrounded by bigotry and intolerance; nevertheless his researches and discoveries will command respect to the latest era of human science. Ilchester was also the birth-place of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, the celebrated authoress.

9 m. S.E. LANGPORT. Once a royal burgh, and certain privileges are still enjoyed by the inhabitants. In, or about 1312, a hospital was founded for poor lepers. Near this place is MICHELNEY, or GREAT ISLAND. Here a Benedictine abbey was founded by King Athelstan, and its ruins have been converted into a barn. Of the ancient edifice may yet be seen part of the kitchen, some painted glass, and several stone staircases and pointed arches. Hill House, Mrs. Stuckey; Herds Hill, Thomas W. Baggelote, Esq.

TAUNTON, one of the principal towns in the county of Somerset, and a parliamentary borough, is situated on the river Tone, and contains a population of 12,306, within an area of 2,730 A. A castle was built here for a royal residence by Ina, King of the West Saxons, about the year 700, in which he held his first great council. This castle was afterwards demolished by his Queen, Ethelburga, after expelling Eidbright, King of the West Saxons, who had seized it. The town and manor are supposed to have been granted to the church of Winchester in the following reign, and another castle is said to have been built on the site of the first by the Bishop of Winchester in the reign of William the Conqueror. At this period Taunton had a mint, some of the coins bearing the Conqueror's effigy being still in existence. In the reign of Henry VII., in 1497, Perkin Warbeck siezed the town and castle, which he quickly abandoned on the approach of the King's troops. In 1645 it again participated in civil war, being celebrated for the long siege it sustained, and the defence it made under Colonel (afterwards the renowned Admiral) Blake, who held it for the Parliament against 10,000 troops under Lord Goring, until relieved by Fairfax. Taunton was again implicated in rebellious proceedings by its connection with James, Duke of Monmouth, who was proclaimed King on the Cornhill of this town June 21st, 1685, many of whose followers, after his defeat at Sedgemoor, were inhumanly put to death on the same spot by the brutal Kirke, without form of trial, besides those who were condemned by the merciless Judge Jeffreys at the bloody assize which he held here in the following September. This very ancient town is well built, the streets are wide and open, while most of the houses have small gardens in front. Its two churches are dedicated to St. James and St. Mary. The latter is a splendid specimen of the florid Gothic, and its lofty tower is said to be of truly magnificent workmanship. The interior, roof, &c., deserve inspection, and its organ is the finest in the country. It

163 m. TAUNTON
STATION.

erected a castle, and it was one of the first towns seized by the barons, temp. Henry III. It was in this town also that the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King, and lodged some time in the castle previously to his defeat at Weston Moor, 3 m. distant; and it is also celebrated as the principal scene of Judge Jeffrey's butcheries, assisted by Colonel Kirke, after the battle, when nearly all the prisoners (1,500) were, as it is said, executed. The town is irregularly built, but the streets are well paved. The church, which is very ancient and has the loftiest spire in the county, is considered a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and possesses an altar-piece of exquisite beauty, *said to be* by Guido, the subject of which is "The Descent from the Cross." Bridgewater has a grammar school and other endowments, an almshouse, infirmary, town hall and market-house, with a dome and Ionic portico, union workhouse, gaol, court-house, and three banks, most of which are creditable buildings in point of architecture. The entrance of its harbour is difficult, but the quay is accessible to vessels of 200 tons. It is connected with Taunton by means of its canal. The borough returns two members to Parliament, and the registered electors in 1846 were 529. It is also a polling place for West Somerset. Bridgewater was the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral Blake, A.D. 1594. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday, and four fairs—second Thursday in Lent, June 24th, October 2nd and 3rd, and December 28th. 4 m. N.N.W. Hill House, R. E. Evered, Esq.

3 m. N.W. Cannington Park, Brymore House, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, formerly the seat of the renowned John Pym; but nothing remains of the old mansion except the porch. 3 m. further, Fairfield House, Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart. A little further, KILNCOURT. Alfoxton House, Langley St. Albyn, Esq.

3 m. W. Enmore Castle, William Trevelyan; Halsewell House, Colonel Kemeys Tynte; Barford House, Earl of Cavan. 2 m. further, at NORTH PETHERTON, Shovel House, C. Chapman, Esq.

1 m. W. Norton Manor, Charles Noel Welman, Esq., recently built in the Tudor style, with extensive terraces, on the slope of a wooded hill. Belmont Lodge, J. E. Marshall, Esq.; Wheatley, Captain Barbor; Sandhill Park, Sir J. Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart. The mansion was built in 1720, since which it has undergone many alterations and improvements, two wings having been added to the building in 1815. The character of the edifice is Doric, with a portico supported by eight handsome columns at the entrance, and a bay in the eastern front corresponding with the same. The park is one of the most beautifully wooded in the county, commanding magnificent views of the vale, bounded by the Quantock Hills on the north-east, and the Blackdown Hills on the south. A little to the north of which, Cothelstone House, Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq. This mansion, which was erected some years ago by the present proprietor, is built of white sandstone from a quarry on the estate, and is a correct and fine specimen of the Grecian-Ionic architecture. The principal front has coupled pilasters supporting a regular entablature throughout, the centre being broken by two columns, which with the capitals, cornice, mouldings, &c., are taken from the Temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens. Cothelstone is most beautifully situated, and commands magnificent prospects over the Vale of Taunton and the Browdown and Blackdown Hills. Bagborough House, F. Popham, Esq. 4 m. further, Hartrow, Bickham Escott, Esq. 4 m. further, Nettlecombe Court, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. 4 m. N. of which is WATCHET, and 2 m. N. Cleave Abbey. 3 m. N.W. of which DUNSTER. Dunster Castle, John F. Luttrell, Esq. It is situated on a steep hill at the southern extremity of the principal street; it is surrounded by beautiful parks embellished with trees, and affording pasture to a great number of sheep and deer; the view from it is delightful, varied, and extensive. The original castle was built prior to the Norman Conquest.

has some very fair public buildings, chapels, and excellent institutions, hospitals, almshouses, grammar and other schools, and charities. It still manufactures a few silks and woollens; and its trade, which consists principally in exports of agricultural and dairy produce, is carried on by means of the Bridgewater Canal. It returns two members to Parliament. The registered electors in 1848 numbered 1,016. Weekly markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

1 m. s. Wilton House, William Kinglake, Esq.; Eastshell House, John Wybart, Esq. 1 m. further, Orchard House. A little further, Amber House, John Gould, Esq.; Poundsford Park, Thomas Thompson, Esq.; Poundsford Lodge, C. J. Helyar, Esq.; Barton Grange, F. W. Newton, Esq.; Norton Manor, C. N. Welman, Esq.; Mounsell Court, General Sir J. Slade, Bart.; Linkford House, J. A. Allen, Esq. 3 m. s. Henlaide House, Mrs. Anderton. A little further, Hatch Court, William Oakes, Esq.; Hatch Villa, W. P. Collins, Esq. A little further, Crocombe Court, Mrs. Carew. 4 m. further, ILMINSTER, near which are Jordans House, William Speke, Esq.; Dillington House, J. Lee Lee, Esq. This mansion, which is supposed to have been erected in the time of Elizabeth, or her successor, is situated in a fertile vale, surrounded by a park, and beautifully diversified scenery. It is a handsome, gabled, stone edifice, its form being that of the letter E. In the centre of the principal front is an embattled porch, with a large mullioned window of painted glass on each side, giving light to the hall and apartments. The rear of the house is sheltered by a gently rising bank, which greatly contributes to the beauty of the situation. Barington Court, John Lee Lee, Esq. 3 m. further, at CREWKERNE, Hinton St. George, Earl Poulett. This mansion is supposed to have been erected by Sir Amias Poulett in the 15th century, and it certainly bears the characteristic features of the age in which he lived. The south front displays an extensive range of buildings in the castellated style, which has recently been improved. The principal carriage entrance is on the west side. At the end of the approach stands a finely-proportioned tower, and under a Gothic arch is the entrance to the grand hall, or saloon, which for elegance of construction is almost unequalled. This magnificent room leads to a noble suite of apartments. The body of the edifice is chiefly of stone, and is partially surmounted by a pierced parapet. The gardens attached to the mansion are highly cultivated, and the park, which is well timbered, commands fine prospects over the greater part of the county. 3 m. s. Crickett St. Thomas, Lord Bridport. 3 m. s. w. CHARD.

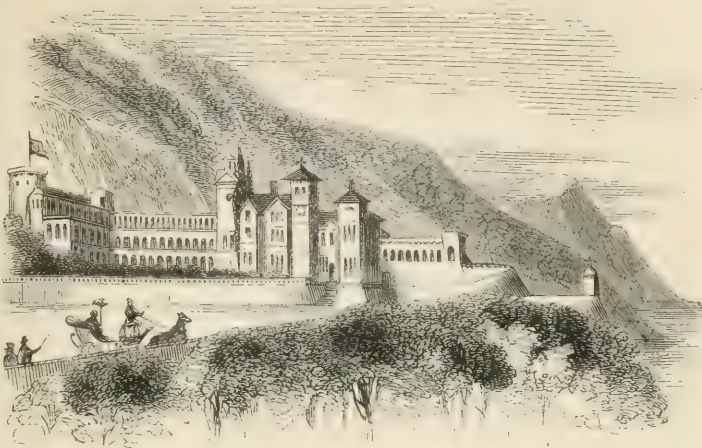
TAUNTON
(continued).

WELLINGTON, county of Somerset, is a market-town and parish, containing a population of 5,595, within an area of 4,830 A. The town is well built, and consists of four streets, the principal one, in the centre of which stands the market-house, being very spacious. The church is a large and handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant embattled tower at the west end, one hundred feet high. In its south chapel is a splendid monument to the memory of the learned Chief Justice Sir John Popham, who had also served the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and was a native of this place, as well as its most munificent patron. His mansion here was garrisoned for the Parliament, and besieged by the Royalists, by whom it was destroyed. An hospital for twelve infirm persons, founded by him, is still in existence. Wellington has a union workhouse, several chapels, some woollen mills, and a celebrated manufacture of earthenware. This town has the honour to give the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke to the hero of Waterloo, which glorious victory is commemorated by an obelisk 120 feet high, erected on a lofty hill three miles south of the town. E. Drakes Place, Mrs. Thomas; Heatherton Park, Alexander Adair,

170 m. WELLING-
TON STA.

TAUNTON
(continued).

2 m. W.N.W. of Dunster is MINEHEAD, and 8 m. further being also 35 m. from Bridgewater,



ASHLEY COMBE, EARL OF LOVELACE.

This place, resembling a convent in the Apennines, stands 200 feet above the sea, on a terrace erected on the slopes of the bold wooded hills of North Somerset, which rise abruptly for 1,500 feet from the water's edge. The house commands a view northwards of Swansea Bay and the Welsh mountains of Carmarthenshire, and eastward up the Bristol Channel of above 30 miles. Owing to the mildness of the temperature, many of the shrubs and trees belonging to the southern climates endure the winters here, and grow with great vigour and beauty, especially the pine tribe.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Olridge House, Captain Maher. It is an ancient manor-house, situated in the centre of an extensive orchard and gardens, close to the river Tone. 1 m. N. Pyrland Hall, R. M. King, Esq. 1 m. further, Hestercombe, Miss Warre. 2 m. further, Tetton House, J. D. Acland, Esq. 1 m. further, Fine Court.

3 m. N.E. Walford, R. King Meade King, Esq. The grounds are finely timbered, and the range of the Quantock Hills immediately behind afford some of the most picturesque views in the county. Monkton House, E. W. Rundell, Esq.

170 m. WELLING-
TON STA.

1 m. N. Nynhead Court, E. A. Sanford, Esq. 2 m. N.W. Shipley Park. 1 m. further, Spring Grove, J. Spurway, Esq.; Court House, A. Glass, Esq. MILVERTON, a very ancient market-town, situated in a richly wooded country, well cultivated and very populous. 3 m. S.S.W. WYVELL LISCOMBE, called by the Saxons Whitefield Liscombe, is encompassed on every side, with the exception of a small opening towards Taunton, by lofty hills, whose summits are encircled by beautiful woods. At the time of the Romans this was a place of some importance, as appears from the remains of an encampment, or large Castreme, on a hill about a mile from the town, still called the Castle. The summit of this hill contains about five acres, and vestiges of fortifications and foundations of buildings have often been discovered near its surface; in the year 1711 numerous Roman coins were found.

North of Wellington are London House, J. Walrond, Esq.; Tone Dale, Henry Fox, Esq.; Swallowfield, Mrs. Jackson; Fox Dove, Charles Fox, Esq.; Binden House, H. G. Moysey, Esq.; Wellesley House, H. G. Smith, Esq.

Esq. The mansion house, built by the late Sir Thomas Gunston, Knight, has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present possessor. Though standing on an eminence, and commanding extensive views of the vale, it is so encircled with stately timber that only a partial view of it can be obtained from the railway, and that not of the principal front, which looks upon the range of the Blackdown Hills.

Enter Devonshire.

1 m. E. Bridwell House, John Were Clarke, Esq. The mansion is a handsome modern building, situated on a fine sloping lawn, bounded by a fine sheet of water and some fine overhanging trees. The grounds are diversified, well stocked with timber, and display many pleasing prospects. 2 m. further, HEMYOCK, an extensive parish bordering on Somersetshire. It formerly contained a castle, which had two round towers at the entrance, with a portcullis, and was enclosed with an entrenchment. In the time of the civil wars it was garrisoned against Charles I., and is believed to have been demolished soon after the Restoration. It is thought Hemyock Castle was built on Roman foundations, as the hills in this neighbourhood abound with iron pits, and quantities of wood and iron scoria are found in this and the neighbouring parish. 1 m. s. The ruins of Dewkswell Abbey; a little further, Walford Lodge. The house is delightfully situated on the south side of a high range of hills. Fine hanging woods and young plantations decorate the declivities. The mansion was built about the beginning of the present century, and the prospects from it and the surrounding hills embrace much beautiful scenery, including the city of Exeter, the towns of Honiton and Ottery, the courses of the Exe, Otter, and other streams. South-west from the house, at a short distance, is a large entrenchment called Hembury Fort, supposed to have been the Roman station, Moridunum, or the site of a Roman camp. Roman coins and antiquities have been found in the immediate neighbourhood.

179 m. TIVERTON
JUNCTION STA.

5 m. s.e. Hembury Grange, Edward Simco Drew, Esq.; Hembury Fort House, William Porter, Esq. 4 m. further, HONITON. Honiton has been noted for the valuable quality of its lace, some kinds of which were sold for more than five guineas per yard, being made of thread imported from the Netherlands, and rivalling in beauty and excellence Brussels lace. In the vicinity of the town are quarries, producing a peculiar quality of stone, used for making whet-stones for scythes, the trade in which is by no means inconsiderable. 3 m. further, AXMINSTER. 3 m. further, RHODE HILL, Hon. Admiral Sir John Talbot, K.C.B. 2 m. further, LYME REGIS. In the neighbourhood of Lyme Regis, Weare Cliff, Robert Ray, Esq.; Penhay House, John Ames, Esq.; Monckton Wild, Rev. R. S. Hutchings; Wootton House, F. Drew, Esq.; Ford Abbey, — Mialls, Esq.; Sadboro' House, Colonel Bragge; Fairfield, John Hill, Esq.; Somerhill House, P. Ridsen, Esq. Fern Hill, C. Bowden, Esq.; Hay, B. Clewett, Esq.

181½ m. COLLUMPTON STA.

Enter Devonshire.

179 m. TIVERTON
JUNCTION STA.

Tiverton Br. 67

TIVERTON. From this station is a line to Tiverton, in the county of Devon, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, on both sides of the rivers Exe and Loman. It is of great antiquity, delightfully situated on the slope of a hill, and contains four principal streets, in a triangular form, enclosing an area of gardens, in the centre of which is a fine bowling-green. The borough contains a population of 10,040, within an area of 16,790 A. The principal buildings are the castle, the church, and the free grammar school. The castle, from its remains, appears to have been a place of great strength, and in the reigns of King Stephen and Charles I. it was often the scene of military operations. The church is considered the finest in the whole county, with the exception only of Exeter Cathedral. Its tower is 116 feet in height. The view from the churchyard over the river Exe in its serpentine course, the fertile plain of pasture ground on its banks, the buildings of Westex, and beyond all the rising hills; the ruins of the castle, surrounded by venerable trees, appearing on the right, and Exe Bridge on the left, baffles all description: it must be seen to be appreciated. The grammar school, founded by a private gentleman, Peter Blundell, is a noble building, cased with Purbeck-stone. Tiverton possesses also other grammar and endowed schools, almshouses and charities, a town hall, theatre, market-house, corn market, assembly and reading rooms. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace, and some in woollens. A navigable canal connects it with the Tone, Taunton, &c. It sends two members to Parliament, and the number of its registered electors in 1848 amounted to 442. Tiverton has suffered much at different periods from fire and pestilential diseases. Collipriest House; Rembarton Court; Tiverton Court; Ashley Court; Hensley House; Calverleigh Court, Joseph Charles Nagle, Esq. 3 m. N. Bampton. The town is pleasantly situated in a vale, watered by the river Exe. A chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with iron, rises near the town. The site of an ancient castle, erected in 1336 by a member of the family of Coburn, is still discernible. John de Bampton, a Carmelite, and the first who read Aristotle publicly at Cambridge, was a native of this town. 4 m. s.w. of Tiverton is Creweyshays House. 4 m. further, SOUTH MOLTON. Castle Hill, Earl Fortescue; Cochrane House; Little Bray House, — King, Esq.; Court Hall, Lord Poltimore.

181½ m. COLLUMPTON
STA.

COLLUMPTON. A market-town and parish, county of Devon, built on a small elevation gradually declining towards the river Culm. The parish contains an area of 5,790 A. The town, which suffered greatly by fire in 1839, is tolerably well built; it has many antique houses, some slated and others thatched, and its church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, originally collegiate, is a curious and venerable structure, consisting of three aisles, containing an area of 4,621 feet, with an elegant roof of gilt carved work, highly ornamented with seraphim, &c. At the south side of the church is another separate aisle, built by John Lane, a clothier of the town (temp. Henry VIII.), and called after him, "Lane's aisle." The tower is a remarkable piece of architecture, 100 feet high, ornamented with lions, eagles, &c. Collumpton is a polling-place for the north division of the county; has county sessions, and a large serge factory. Market, Saturday; fairs, 1st Monday in May and November.

2 m. s.w. Killerton Park, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P. The mansion is a splendid edifice, and its situation under an eminence, clothed with the most luxuriant trees, is most happy. The park by which it is encircled contains some noble timber, and is well stocked with deer and game of every description, and in many situations the most delightful prospects over the vale are obtained.

185½ m. HELE
STATION.

EXETER is a city of great antiquity, and has for centuries been considered as a place of importance; it is the capital of the county of Devon, a municipal and parliamentary borough, a river-port, a bishopric, and a county in itself. It is situate upon the river Exe, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is about three miles in circumference, the area of the city, which includes nineteen parishes, being 1,800 a., with a population of 31,312—the population of the whole borough being 37,231. It has two main streets, each nearly two miles in length, and crossing at right angles. Many handsome modern squares and terraces are intermixed with antique narrow streets, and there are two fine market places, and several suburbs containing numerous elegant villas. Its venerable cathedral, which was commenced in the 13th century, is a noble specimen of ancient English architecture, the beauties of which we cannot attempt to describe in a work of this limited nature. The episcopal palace was built in the reign of Edward IV., and there are fifteen churches within and four without the city walls, many of which have claims upon the traveller's attention. In the north-east front of the city are the ruins of the castle of Rougemont, once a strong fortress and of great extent; it was formerly the residence of the West Saxon Kings. Independently of the interest these ruins inspire with the lovers of antiquity, the views from the ramparts over the proverbially picturesque scenery of this part of Devonshire are most enchanting. When the castle was erected is unknown, but it was either rebuilt or repaired by William the Conqueror. In the castle-yard stands the county sessions house. The principal public buildings of the city are the grammar school (founded 1633), a modern county hospital, lunatic, blind, deaf and dumb asylums, female penitentiary, infirmary and work-house, a county and city gaol and bridewell, large cavalry and artillery barracks, ancient guildhall, containing some interesting portraits, a theatre, circus, baths, ball-room, park, promenade, several fountains, a public library, museum, athenæum, mechanics', and scientific and literary institutions, about six banks, custom house, bonding warehouse and cloth halls. There are many other well-endowed schools and ancient hospitals. Exeter has also five weekly newspapers, and there are still some manufactures of serges, paper, &c., large breweries and iron foundries; but its trade has declined notwithstanding the improvement of its port by the formation of a floating basin, and the deepening of the Anchorship Canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons may now approach the city. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday—Friday being the largest for corn and wool in the west of England. Races in August. Corporate revenue (1847), £8,195; corporate debt (two-thirds of which was incurred by the ship canal), £150,000. Exeter sends two members to Parliament, and has done so since 1286. Registered electors in 1847, 3,798; it is also the place of election for the south division of the county. Exeter was erected into a bishopric in 1050, by Edward the Confessor: it comprises four archdeaneries and 640 benefices, including nearly the whole of Cornwall and Devon. The episcopal revenue in 1831 was £2,700; the revenue of dean and chapter, inclusive of twenty-four prebendaries, about £10,000.

193¾ m. EXETER
STATION.

4 m. n. Stoke House, E. A. Sanders, Esq.

4 m. n.n.e. Poltimore House, Lord Poltimore.

5 m. n.e. BLUE HAYS. 6 m. n.e. by E. TAYSBEAR. A little further, Rockbear House. 4 m. further, OTTERY ST. MARY.

1 m. e. Bishop's Court, John Garrett, Esq. Close to which is Winslade

185½ m. HELE
STATION.

2½ m. W. BRADNINCH, which formerly sent two members to Parliament, is now almost in ruins. Its church is an ancient Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Denys.

193½ m. EXETER
STATION.

1½ m. N. Pynes, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. 5 m. further, ESCOMBE and CADBURY. 5 m. N.W. Downes, J. W. Buller, Esq. 4 m. W. Fulford House, B. Fulford, Esq. Although this venerable mansion has undergone many alterations, it still retains most of its original architectural character. It stands on a gentle eminence near a noble sheet of water, and consists of a quadrangle, with a large entrance gateway, from whence there is also a door leading to a neat chapel. Over the gateway are sculptured the arms of the Fulford family. This house was garrisoned for King Charles during the civil wars, and suffered greatly; but was afterwards thoroughly repaired by Colonel Francis Fulford. In this mansion is the portrait of King Charles, by Vandyke, presented to Sir Francis Fulford, Knt., by the King, as a testimony of his royal approbation. The park abounds with every description of forest tree, beautiful plantations, and that undulating surface which creates so great a charm in landscape, whilst the scenery in the vicinity and the views of the distant country are extremely delightful. Close to which is Creedy House, Col. Sir H. F. Davy, Bart. This elegant mansion has two fine fronts, and is delightfully situated in an extensive park, surrounded by a high wall. It was here that the learned Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., resided. A little to the south CREDITON, a borough, market-town and parish in Devon. In the reign of Edward I. this place sent members to a Parliament held at Carlisle, and in 1316 Bishop Stapleton obtained for it the grant of a market and two annual fairs. Towards the end of the 16th century the opponents of the Reformation assembled their forces at Crediton, but were compelled to withdraw by Sir Peter Carew, who was sent against them with a superior force. In 1644 Charles I. reviewed his troops in this town, which was subsequently possessed by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. Crediton is pleasantly situated in a vale, on the banks of the river Creedy, and within ¼ of a mile of the river Exe, with which this river unites near Exeter. 2 m. Coombe, John Sallifant, Esq.; Stockleigh Court, J. P. Bellew, Esq. 12 m. further, CHULMLEIGH. 1½ m. S. of Chulmleigh, Edgersford House.

4 m. further, KING'S NIMPTON. Broome House, D. G. Pearce, Esq.; New Place, Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart. 10 m. further, BARNSTAPLE. This place, a Saxon borough in the reign of Athelstan, was formerly a port of considerable trade, and a principal depôt for wool, from which circumstance it seems to have derived its name. In 1588 it furnished three ships to assist Queen Elizabeth in her expedition against the Spanish Armada, and during the civil war in the time of Charles I. it was the scene of several conflicts between the rival troops. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, sheltered by a range of hills, on the east side of the river Taw, over which there is a bridge of sixteen arches. Upcott, J. W. Harding, Esq.; Bremsworthy House, S. May, Esq.; Towstock Court, Sir Bouchier Park Wrey; Fremington House, W. A. Yeo, Esq.; Kingdoms; Youlston, Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.; Arlington Court, Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart.; Inkledon Castle. 8 m. N. of Barnstaple, ILFRACOMBE.

8 m. W. at TAPHOUSE. Fulford House, B. Fulford, Esq. 5 m. further, Twidge House. 8 m. further, OAKHAMPTON. Is an ancient town situated in a reclusal valley surrounded by hills. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by Baldwin de Brioniis, a Norman, whose exertions for the Conqueror were rewarded by the office of Hereditary Sheriff of Devon; he built a castle here which he made his principal residence. The ruins of this castle are situated about one mile south-west of the town, on a high

House, Henry Porter. Esq. 2 m. further, Farringdon House. It is a spacious and commodious mansion, the grounds pleasant, and the plantations particularly flourishing. The view from Windmill Hill, at a short distance from the house, supposed to be the site of a Roman entrenchment, is beautiful and extensive. From the reign of Richard I. until the beginning of the 16th century this estate belonged to the family of Farringdon, the last of whom committed suicide through sorrow at the loss of his wife. 5 m. further, HARPFORD. 3 m. s.e. from which is SIDMOUTH. 11 m. further, COLYTON. 3 m. w. of which is Wiscombe Park. 3 m. s.e. North Brea House; Wear House, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., M.P.; The Retreat, A. H. Hamblin, Esq. A little further, TOPSHAM. 1 m. Elford House, Colonel Lee. 1 m. further, on the east bank of the Exe, Nutwell Court, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. 1 m. further, Courtlands, J. Spicer, Esq. 7 m. E. from Topsham is Bicton Lodge, Lady Rolle. This elegant mansion, for many years the seat of the late venerable Lord Rolle, is a spacious building, with beautiful gardens, standing in a fine park, plentifully stocked with oak and beech trees, and abounding in deer and every description of game.

EXETER
(continued).

Exeter to Plymouth.

It is scarcely possible to picture to one's mind a more beautiful country than that which is traversed by the South Devon Railway in its short journey of fifty-three miles from Exeter to Plymouth. It is true that this line, like the preceding line from Bristol to Exeter, does not present to the eye of the traveller those colossal works which attest the skill and science of the engineer, and are so conspicuous on the Great Western and other lines; but the natural beauties of hills and valleys, magnificent sea-views—the railroad absolutely skirting the ocean for many miles after leaving Exeter—the splendid seats with which the county is studded, and the venerable towns and primitive villages passed in rapid succession, each vying with the other in all that constitutes the picturesque and the beautiful, these lovely scenes more than compensate for the absence of stupendous viaducts, or the dark and dismal tunnels which pierce the bowels of the earth. After leaving the Exeter Terminus, the line crosses the river Exe by a handsome bridge, and continues its course along the right bank to Starcross, a little beyond which it skirts the

Left of Railway from Exeter.

2 m. E. crossing the river Exe, EXMOUTH. It derives its name from its proximity to the mouth of the river Exe, and is one of the most frequented watering-places in Devon, its rise having being very rapid, as little more than a century back it was a small hamlet inhabited by fishermen. One of the Judges on circuit received great benefit from its waters about the period named, which first brought Exmouth into repute. It is furnished with every accommodation necessary for a watering-place. The town is well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds by lofty hills which rise close behind. There are many good houses and an excellent assembly room, &c. The walks are delightfully pleasant, and command splendid views. The tourist is presented with a magnificent view of about twenty miles (from a hill called Chapel Hill), extending along the coast from Exeter to Berry Head. This line is broken by several hills that gradually ascend from the coast on the opposite side of the river, which is interspersed with splendid wood and foliage. Behind these hills spring up bold towering headlands, woody summits, and rocks so formed as to constitute a complete landscape. EAST BUDLEIGH. A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh in the county of Devon. The antiquity of the place is evinced by its having given name

Distance from
London.

202 MI. STARCROSS
STATION.

EXETER
(continued).

mass of rock which rises from the verdant meadows of the valley, and is skirted on one side by the western branch of the river. The extensive area which they include, the solidity of their structure, and the advantages of situation, prove that this fortress before it was dismantled must have been strong and important. A lofty keep rises magnificently from a large conoidal elevation, which is opposed on the other side of the stream by a deep wooded bank. The river meanders through the intervening meadows, and laves with its waters the roots of the ruined walls. The whole of the surrounding scenery is exceedingly pleasing, the acclivities being covered with fine woods which, in combination with the mouldering turrets and ivy-clad ruins of the castle, form some very picturesque views. The church like the castle is situated on an eminence at some distance from the town, and from the opposite heights makes a fine landscape. The old chapel in the market-place was founded originally as a chantry. Oakhampton Park; Oaklands, Albany B. Savile, Esq. s.w. Peamore, Samuel K. Kekewich, Esq. 2 m. s.w. Shillford Abbey. Near which is Haldon House, Sir Lawrence V. Palk, Bart.: Kenbury House. A little further, Trayhill House, J. H. Ley, Esq.

Exeter to Plymouth.

sea by Dawlish, &c., until it arrives at Teignmouth, whence it continues its course along the north bank of the Teign, which it crosses just before arriving at Newton Bushel, one mile beyond which station a branch line diverges to Torquay, a distance of five miles. After crossing the river Dart, by a well-constructed bridge, it reaches Totness, from whence, verging westward, it approaches the mountainous district of Dartmoor Forest, in which many distant eminences rise from 1,500 to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Between the Brent and Kingsbridge Road Station, the railway is carried over the river Avon by a good bridge, and across the Erme beyond the Ivy Bridge Station, by a fine viaduct. Two other rivers, the Yelme and the Plym, are crossed by well-constructed and handsome bridges before arriving at Plymouth. It is almost an idle compliment to state that the works upon this line, although partaking chiefly of the ordinary routine of railway construction, have been, not only most efficiently, but admirably performed.

Distance from
London.

Right of Railway from Exeter.

202 M. STARCROSS
STATION.

STARCROSS, a small sea-port town, in the parish of Kenton, situated on the west side of the river Exe, and much frequented as a watering-place. On an eminence in the neighbourhood is a conspicuous landmark, erected in 1773, by Lord Courtenay, consisting of a lofty triangular tower, with an hexagonal turret rising from each corner. 2 m. n. Powderham Castle, Lord Courtenay. The castle is situated on the banks of the river Exe, which, at high water, is one mile and a half broad, and about three miles from its confluence with the Bristol Channel. The views from the house are extensive, picturesque, and beautiful, with an uninterrupted prospect of the ocean to the west. The mansion, although of vast antiquity, has been altered in its external appearance since 1752, up to which period its embattled towers, frowning turrets, its draw-bridges and portcullis, still retained the formidable aspect of the ancient fortress. It is however still a castellated building, but of the modern style, and the interior contains many noble apartments. The grounds of Powderham are very extensive, the park well stocked with deer, the shrubberies, plantations, lawns, pleasure-grounds, are all on scale of grandeur and magnificence, the domain lying within a circumference of about ten miles. On an eminence in the park is

to the hundred. A market was formerly held on *Sunday* and afterwards on Monday, but is now wholly discontinued. There is an annual fair held on Easter Tuesday. Budleigh Salterton in this parish is rising into repute as a watering-place; hot and cold baths have been built, and there is good accommodation provided for visitors. There are some remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. James. The church is a small structure. At Poer Hayes, formerly a mansion, now a farm-house, the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh was born about the year 1552.

On Dawlish Beach are neatly-built baths, library, reading room, billiard and assembly rooms. An annual regatta is generally celebrated in August. The towering cliffs which overhang the sea, give an air of grandeur to the scenery which is finely contrasted with the rich fertility of the vale and the luxuriant foliage of the wood-crowned heights. 1 m. N.N.E. MOUNT PLEASANT.

TEIGNMOUTH, a maritime town, occupying a site on both sides of the river Teign at its mouth in the English Channel, in the county of Devon. The two parishes of East and West Teignmouth contain an area of 1,280 A. and a population of 4,459; and are connected by a bridge of many arches, one of which opens or swings so as to admit vessels of between 350 and 400 tons to pass into the river. The climate of Teignmouth is so mild that geraniums, myrtles, &c. grow in the open air. Teignmouth, which is now one of the most fashionable bathing-places on the western coast, is a place of great antiquity: it was burnt by the Danes, and again nearly destroyed during the early part of the 18th century when the French landed and set fire to the town. The situation is beautiful, and the scenery very picturesque. The sea views are magnificent, while it is sheltered on the east and north-east by a range of hills, at the base of which stands the pretty village of Shaddon, which forms a suburb to West Teignmouth. The cliffs have a singular deep-red colour, which contrasts strangely with the occasional patches of verdure. The Den and other public gardens are beautifully planted, and nothing in fact is wanting to render it agreeable to the visitors who frequent this delightful spot. The principal buildings are the new octangular church of West Teignmouth, besides other places of worship, spacious assembly rooms, a theatre, and the bathing establishment. Here is also a dockyard, in which small ships of war have been occasionally launched, and a quay from which considerable quantities of pipe-clay and granite are exported. Coal and provisions are its chief imports. Market, Saturday.

2 m. E. HACCOMBE, a demesne long inherited by the Carew family. It enjoys some extraordinary privileges—it is not included in any hundred; no officer, civil or military, has right to take cognizance of any proceedings in this parish; and by a royal grant from the crown it was exempt from all duties and taxes, in consequence of some noble service done by an ancestor of the Carews. It is the smallest parish in England as to the number of dwellings, which are two only—the mansion-house and the parsonage.

4 m. E. TORQUAY, a market-town and chapelry, situated in a cove of Torbay, in the county of Devon. Population, 4,085. This favourite watering-place is so sheltered by heights, the climate so temperate, and the scenery so picturesque and beautiful, that it affords a pleasant retreat for invalids and persons of delicate health. The town consists principally of ranges of terraces, built in a superior manner, on the slopes of the hill down to the quay, interspersed with elegant villas, admirable hotels, with library, assembly, and news' rooms, mechanics' and other institutes, capital schools, a bank, and all necessary bathing establishments. The harbour is good, and Torquay has some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, excellent markets, and steam communication with Portsmouth and Ply-

206 m. DAWLISH
STATION.

209 m. TEIGN-
MOUTH STA.

214 m. NEWTON
STATION.

219 m. TORQUAY
STATION.

the Belvidere Tower, built in 1773, which commands the most delightful prospects in this most beautiful part of England. 2 m. w. Mamhead, Sir Robert William Newman, Bart. The mansion was commenced by Sir Peter Ball, Knight, an eminent loyalist, in 1680, and was finished by his son. It subsequently came into the possession of the first Earl of Lisburne, who greatly improved the estate. In front of the house, the smooth verdure of the lawn is relieved by groups of trees and shrubs judiciously disposed, while towards Haldown Hill, the most beautiful plantations of firs and forest trees are crowned at the top of the hill, called Mamhead Point, by an obelisk of Portland stone, 100 feet high. The views of the surrounding country are most beautiful from this spot.

206 m. DAWLISH
STATION.

DAWLISH, a village on the British Channel, county of Devon. Area of parish, 4,710 A. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing, its scenery and climate are delightful, and it has a fine beach. 1 m. w. Luscombe House, Charles Hoare, Esq.

209 m. TEIGN-
MOUTH STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. Eastcliffe House, G. S. Curtis, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Brookfield House, — Winstanley Esq. 2 m. N.W. Lindridge. The present mansion, spacious as it is, is but a very fragment of the enormous pile originally standing on this site, which is said to have covered an acre of ground. The present edifice is formed out of the central part of the old mansion, and contains many noble apartments, amongst which is one fitted up as a ball-room, in 1673, and preserved untouched from that period. The panels are of burnished gold, the gilding having cost £500. The grounds are sweetly picturesque and finely wooded—oak, beech, chestnut, elm, plane, and walnut flourishing so luxuriantly, as to be the theme of admiration throughout the county. 4 m. further, at CHUDLEIGH, Ugbrooke House, Lord Clifford. This is considered one of the most enchanting spots in the county, the grounds containing every object which constitutes beautiful scenery—woods, lakes, rocks, cataracts, lawns, and inequalities of surface; while the noble park, plentifully stocked with deer and game of every sort, abounds with elm, oak, chestnut, and ash, of the most luxuriant growth; and with the home, or pleasure-grounds, occupies an area of eight miles in circumference. The mansion is built in the quadrangular form, having two fronts, and four towers furnished with battlements, and rough-coated. The internal accommodation is most complete, the rooms being generally spacious and numerous, and the state apartments of noble dimensions. The library and chapel form an additional wing, which communicates with the main building by a large room and a lofty gallery. 3 m. N.W. from Chudleigh, Canonteign, Viscount Exmouth.

214 m. NEWTON
STATION.

NEWTON, or NEWTON-ABBOT, with NEWTON-BUSHEL, form a market-town in the parish of Woolborough, in the county of Devon, on the river Teign. 2 m. N.W. Stover Lodge, Duke of Somerset. 2 m. S.W. Hogwell House, P. J. Taylor, Esq.

219 m. TORQUAY
STATION.

6 m. w. ASHBURTON, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish, county of Devon, was anciently called Aiseburstone. It was made a town by charter of Edward III., in 1328, being noted for the mines of tin and copper which then abounded in the neighbourhood. In the parliamentary war, having been previously occupied by the royal troops under Lord Wentworth, it was taken by the parliamentary troops under General Fairfax on his march westward, in January, 1654. The town is surrounded by hills, and consists principally of one long street. It is well supplied with water, the river Yeo running through the town, and the river Dart within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The manufacture of serge for the East India Company is carried on to a great extent, the annual returns being said to exceed £100,000.

mouth. A portion of the ancient abbey is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel. Chelston, Sir John Louis, Bart.; Fuze Park, Mrs. Grundy. Torbay, an inlet of the English Channel, is one of the most picturesque bays on the Devonshire coast, and lies between the headlands of Bob's Nose and Berry Head. Latitude of the last-named $50^{\circ} 24'$ north; longitude, $3^{\circ} 28'$ west. The cliffs by which the bay is environed abound in fine marble quarries, and contain some highly curious caverns. On the west lie Brixham and Paington; and during the prevalence of the westerly winds the bay is crowded with shipping. It was at this place that the Prince of Orange landed in 1688. Torbay has important fisheries.

TOTNESS, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town and parish, situated on the river Dart, in the county of Devon, opposite Bridgetown, with which it is connected by a bridge. Area of borough, which comprises the parish of Totness and the manor of Bridgetown, 1,411 A.; population, 4,240. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 378. Totness is a town of remote antiquity, and consists principally of one long street, in which some of the houses are ornamented with piazzas, while the upper stories project considerably over the lower. The castle, the keep of which is still in tolerable preservation, is a large circular turreted building, standing on an immense artificial mound. The church is a fine edifice, and its handsome tower is adorned with pinnacles. Bridgetown, which may be regarded as its suburb, contains more modern erections. Here are several places of worship, an endowed grammar and blue-coat schools, a guildhall, council house, theatre, assembly rooms, &c. The situation of Totness is highly picturesque, and the scenery in the vicinity most pleasing. Corporation revenue (1848), £438. 1 m. N.E. Gatecombe Park, Captain B. Williams; Park Hill, John Harris, Esq. A little further, Bury House, Thomas M. Moore, Esq.; Loventor, Sir George Baker, Bart. 1 m. S.E. by E. Weston House, George Farwell, Esq. 4 m. further, Whatton Court, Henry Studdy, Esq.; Sandridge, Lord Cranstoun; Greenaway House, Colonel Carlyon. S.W. Magonett, R. P. Hulme, Esq.; Sharpham, Richard Durant, Esq.; Ashprinkton House, Major Northcutt. 2 m. S.

222½ m. TOTNESS
STATION



POLLATON HOUSE, GEORGE S. CARY, ESQ.

The mines of tin and copper are still worked, as also some very fine quarries of slate. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was formerly collegiate. It is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, built in the form of a cross, and having a handsome tower ninety feet high terminated by a small spire. In the chancel are several stalls; and in one part is a memorial stating that in 1754 the representatives of the borough "chose to express their thanks to their constituents by purchasing an estate for educating the boys of the borough." Adjoining the church is an ancient chapel or chantry, now used as a grammar school. 3 m. n.w. Buckland Court, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq.

1 m. N. Dartington Hall, A. Champernowne, Esq. This was a place of some importance at the time of the Norman Conquest, as William gave it to William de Falaise. In the reign of Richard II. it was escheated to the Crown, and about a century afterwards it came into the possession of an ancestor of the present proprietor. The hall is a building, or rather mass of buildings, of considerable antiquity, of as early a date as the commencement of the 15th century. It stands on an elevated spot, and commands fine views of the beautiful vale of Totness and other distant places. The walls are of black marble, and strongly built. The hall, or apartments now used, appear to be nothing more than offices to the originally superb structure. From the remains of walls, it is evident it comprised a double quadrangle. Opposite the present edifice are the remains of an immense range of building, supported by an arched front, and the foundations of several walls have been discovered at various times. The ancient mansion was approached by a flight of steps from five doorways projecting from the front. In the present mansion is a fine apartment, called the Great Hall, 70 feet in length, and 40 feet wide. The roof is of oak, curiously framed, and the chimney-piece 14 feet high. The outside is embattled and strengthened by buttresses. There are a collection of paintings by the first masters. The Vineyard, Rev. Richard Champernowne.

N.W. Wensland, Charles Weller, Esq.; Broomborough, James T. P. Phillips, Esq.; Fristford, E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq. BERRY. Pomeroy Castle. The ruins of this magnificent fortress are situated on a rocky eminence, at the base of which flows a beautiful brook, and, combined with the general scenery of the district, forms one of the most picturesque objects in the whole county. The castle was erected by one of the noble family of Pomeroy, shortly after the Conquest; and his progeny resided here until the reign of Edward VI., when the estate was sold to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, in which family it has remained ever since. The principal remains are, the great gate, the walls of the south front, the north wing of the court, or quadrangle, some apartments on the west side, and two turrets beautifully mantled with ivy. BUCKFASTLEIGH, a village. An abbey was founded here by Ethelwardus, in the reign of Henry I., and vestiges of it are still to be seen. Many of the houses in the village, with a large manufactory, were built with materials from the ruins of the abbey, and a modern Gothic mansion has been erected on part of its site. Prior to the dissolution a weekly market was held—the market-house is still standing. The church is situated on an eminence northward from the village, and comprises a nave, chancel, transepts, and a tower, and two small chapels on the north and south sides. Within the limits of the parish are vestiges of an encampment.

At Tor Abbey and Follaton Park reside the descendants of the historic family of Cary, the parent stem of the Lords Hunsdon and Falkland—the former nearly related to Queen Elizabeth, and the latter rendered illustrious by the cavalier Lord Falkland, “the generous and the just.” Dunderidge House, the property of J. Parrett, Esq., unoccupied; Sandwell House, Mrs. Bennett; Bowders House, William D. Adams, Esq. The mansion cannot be seen from the railroad, but some of the plantations are visible at the hill overlooking Totness. In the approach from the lodge to the house there is a beautiful and extensive view over the surrounding country, bounded by the high hills of Dartmoor. 4 m. s.w. DARTMOUTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough and sea-port, most picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces often connected by stairs. The Government dockyard and quay project into the river. It is defended at its entrance by a strong castle and battlement. It sends one member to Parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the Legge family.

BRENT, or SOUTH BRENT, on the river Avon, in the county of Devon. Area of parish, 10,180 A.; about seven miles from Ashburton. The church of South Brent contains some very ancient and curiously-carved seats. 1 m. s. Black Hall, James Cornish, Esq.

229½ m. BRENT STATION.

Kingsbridge Road. 3 m. E. MODBURY. 6 m. S.E. KINGSBRIDGE.

231½ m. KINGSBRIDGE ROAD STATION.

IVY BRIDGE derives its name from the bridge covered with ivy, which here crosses the river Eune. It is a village and chapelry in the county of Devon, lying in several parishes. 2 m. s. Fleet House, John C. Bul-teel, Esq.

235 m. IVY BRIDGE STA.

PLYMPTON, or PLYMPTON ST. MARY, in the county of Devon. Area of parish, 11,200 A. ½ m. s. lies PLYMPTON MAURICE, or EARL'S PLYMPTON, a market and staunary town, and a municipal borough by prescription. Area of parish, 170 A.; population, 933. It was formerly a place of some importance, but is now decayed. The town is ancient and irregularly built. The guildhall, an antique building, contains a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a native of the place, painted by himself; an endowed school, and the ruins of a castle. Market, Saturday. 1½ m. w. Saltram House, Earl of Morley; Chaddleswood, Mrs. Symons. 2 m. s. Kitley, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq. Situated near the estuary of the Yealm, formerly the seat of the Pollexfen family. Edmund Pollexfen, a distinguished lawyer, died in 1710 without male issue; and his daughter married William Bastard of Gerston, whose descendants have ever since resided at Kitley. The present house was built by the late E. P. Bastard, Esq., M.P. for South Devon, from the designs of Mr. Repton.

241½ m. PLYMPTON STA.

PLYMOUTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port town, and naval station, situated on the east side of a peninsula between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, in the hundred of Roborough, in the county of Devon. The borough comprises the parish of Stoke Damerel, and contains a population of 36,527, and with the adjacent borough of Devonport the united area consists of 2,300 A., and a population of 80,059. Plymouth sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 2,231. The town is irregularly built and laid out, but the buildings have a fine substantial appearance. The citadel, a fine bastioned fortress, stands on the top of a cliff in the Hoe, an open space between the town and the Sound, and contains fine barracks and the residence of the governor; and in this vicinity are several handsome modern streets. The chief buildings of the town are the guildhall, new market-place, gaol, the

246½ m. PLYMOUTH STA.

229½ m. BRENT
STATION.

1½ m. N.W. SHARPTAWE, in Dartmoor Forest. This forest was originally made by King John, and its boundary set out by perambulation in the reign of Edward III. From its higher parts innumerable streams descend, spreading beauty and fertility through a considerable portion of the country. Its surface is also diversified by vast masses of granite, which spring up at various parts, and are distinguished by the name of Taws, and may be seen at the distance of many miles. It was at one of these, at Crochem Taw, that the Stannary Parliaments of this county held their meetings.

231½ m. KINGS-
BRIDGE ROAD
STATION.

2 m. N.W. HARFORD.

235 m. IVY
BRIDGE STA.

2 m. N.W. COMWOOD, a parish in the hundred of Ermington. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains three stone stalls. The ground is hilly, with several small streams encompassing the parish; the river Yealm running through it, and the Orme separating it from the parish of Harford, one mile from the Stake.

241½ m. PLYMP-
TON STA.

1 m. N. Boringdon Park, Earl of Morley. The house was built about the end of the 14th century; and although it has been much altered and diminished, it still contains a fine old hall and other good rooms. It has been occupied as a farm-house. Close to the house is a deer park, of about 500 acres, which includes a variety of fine and picturesque scenery. At the beginning of the last century, Lady Cotham removed her residence from Boringdon to Sotham. 1½ m. w. Elfordleigh, R. W. Langmeade, Esq. 1 m. further, Little Efford, G. W. Soltau, Esq. It stands on an elevated position, and commands one of the most beautiful and varied views in the neighbourhood, in which the Laira, and the seat of the Earl of Morley, form prominent features. 1 m. n.w. Newnham Park, George Strode, Esq.

246½ m. PLY-
MOUTH STA.

DEVONPORT formed a part of Plymouth, and was called by that name until 1824, when it received its present name, an event which was commemorated by a fine Doric column, erected on a height. The town stands on an eminence, and is enclosed by ramparts, and defended by several batteries. The naval dockyard, which is similar to that at Portsmouth, occupies 96 acres. The buildings are nearly all of granite and limestone, and have a noble appearance. The residence of the Port Admiral, theatre, assembly rooms, chapels of ease, barracks, and military hospitals, are the principal public buildings. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 2,161; population, 43,532; corporate revenue (1846-7), £1,873; expenditure, £1,420. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. 1 m. N. Manudon, Mrs. Walrond. About 1 m. further, is Compton Hall, George Baughton Kingdon, Esq. 1 m. further, Maristow, Sir R.

hospitals, freemasons' hall, theatre, Athenæum, library, the Royal Union baths, barracks, and the Royal Hotel, a first-rate establishment. Plymouth has four parochial churches, of which St. Andrew's is spacious and contains some interesting monuments, and has an embattled tower; there are also several places of worship for Dissenters of different denominations. Amongst its educational, learned, and scientific institutions, Plymouth boasts the following: a grammar and other schools, the Natural History Society of Devon and Cornwall, theological, law, medical, and public libraries, a mechanics' institute, a branch of the Bank of England, and several other banking institutions, and various well-endowed charities, producing an annual revenue of about £2,300. Of the government buildings we may cite the observatory, the royal naval and military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling office at Devil's Point, the gun-wharf, and the military prison—all these are solid stone structures. Plymouth Harbour consists of the Hamoaze (the mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport) and the Catwater (the mouth of the Plym at the east of Plymouth), on which are situated Hoo, Oretton, and Turnchapel with their several wet and dry docks for merchant-ship building. The Sound also forms a noble harbour for ships of war by reason of the Breakwater built across it, a stupendous structure, and a noble work of art, composed of granite and marble, 1,700 yards in length and sixteen yards in width at the top, on the western point of which is a lighthouse. On the east coast of the Sound lies Borriland Bay, and at the west are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe, and in it are several islands, the principal of which, Mount Batten, has a strong fortification opposite the Hoo. The trade of Plymouth with London, Newcastle, Bristol, &c. is very extensive. Its imports consists chiefly of West India and colonial produce, and timber from North America and the Baltic; and it has sugar refineries, a celebrated distillery famous for its gin, soap, starch, and glass works, manufactures of sailcloth, &c., and considerable pilchard and other fisheries. Its registered shipping amounts to 394 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 34,808 tons, and the customs' revenue amounted in 1847 to £108,055. Corporation revenue (1848), £14,154. Markets, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PLYMOUTH
(continued).

Lewes and Hastings Railway.

Left of Railway from Hayward's Heath.

1 m. N. BARCOMBE. Barcombe Place, George Grantham, Esq.; Beechland, W. H. Blaauw, Esq.; Newick Park, J. H. Slater, Esq.

4 m. N. PLATCHET PLACE. A little to the north, Malding Deanery, — Green, Esq.; Hamsey Place, — Whitfield, Esq.; Horstead Place, J. Barchard, Esq. 3 m. further, UCKFIELD.

2 m. E. Glyndebourne, Sir James Langham, Bart. The mansion is a noble pile of buildings of the age of Queen Elizabeth, the front exhibiting numerous bay windows and other rich ornaments of antiquity. The terrace commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The church is in the Grecian style and of modern date. It is built of flint and faced with stone, having a spacious portico. The large east window is richly adorned with scriptural and other paintings.

Distance from
London.

38 m. HAYWARD'S
HEATH STA.

47½ m. COOKS-
BRIDGE STA.

50 m. LEWES
STATION.

PLYMOUTH
(continued).

Lopes, Bart. A little further, Buckland Abbey, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart., is situated on the eastern banks of the Tay, and was formerly a monastery of Cistercians, founded in 1278, by Amicia, wife of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon. Modern alterations have nearly obliterated the monastic character of this edifice, but its ancient features are traceable in various portions of the building. In the church of Buckland is a fine monument to Lord Heathfield, the illustrious defender of Gibraltar, to whom this estate belonged, who died July 6th, 1790. Roebury House, Sir R. Lopes, Bart.; Bickham House, J. H. Gill, Esq.; Pound, Sir A. Buller; Woodtown, — Cornish, Esq.; Walreddon, — Courtenay, Esq.; Sortridge, — Spry, Esq.; Halewall House, — Scobell, Esq.; Grenofen, Miss Carpenter. 2 m. further, TAVISTOCK, a parliamentary borough, town and parish, county of Devon, situated on the Tavy, here crossed by three bridges. The town is well built. It has a church, situated on the site of an ancient abbey, Dissenting chapels, guildhall, &c. Sir F. Drake was born here, in 1545, and the poet, W. Brown, 1590. Tavistock gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Bedford, who has much property in the neighbourhood. 1 m. E. Mount Tavy, Mrs. Carpenter; Park Wood, — Bridgman, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Hazelden, — Hitchins, Esq. 1 m. W. Manor House, Duke of Bedford. 1 m. further, Killworthy and Hurdwick, Duke of Bedford. 6 m. further, Endsleigh Cottage, Duke of Bedford.

1 m. S.W. across the mouth of the harbour, Mount Edgecumbe, Earl Mount Edgecumbe.

6 m. S.W. Stoketon House. 2 m. N.W. of which is Pentillie Castle, J. T. Coryton, Esq. 2 m. further, Cote Hill, Earl Mount Edgecumbe. A little further, Harewood, Sir T. Trelawny, Bart.

Lewes and Hastings Railway.

Distance from
London.

38 m. HAYWARD'S
HEATH STA.

47 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. COOKS-
BRIDGE STA.

50 m. LEWES
STATION.

Right of Railway from Hayward's Heath.

Combe Place, Sir H. Shiffner, Bart.

LEWES, a parliamentary borough in the county of Sussex, situated on the river Ouse, which is here navigable from Newhaven and crossed by a stone bridge. The town, which is built on the site of the Roman station Mutuantonis, contains a grammar school, a county hall (a very noble building), county gaol, house of correction, theatre, and banks. Lewes boasts of one of the oldest almshouses in England, founded by Gundeda, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror. The borough sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 844; is a polling place for the eastern division of the county, and the head of a poor-law union. It carries on a considerable trade with London by Newhaven in corn, malt, cattle, wool, &c., and large sheep fairs are held here in September and October. Henry III. was here defeated by the Barons, A.D. 1264, and confined in the castle. Priory House, W. C. Mabbot, Esq.; Manor House, W. C. Verrall, Esq.

Glynde House, Lord Dacre. 2 m. N.E. Loughton, Sir Thomas Dowman.

1½ m. N.E. HARLINGTON, and 2 m. N. CHALVINGTON.

From hence there is a short branch to HAILSHAM. The only object worthy of notice is the church dedicated to St. Mary, nothing is known respecting its foundation; but we find it mentioned as early as the time of Edward III., it is a handsome edifice consisting of a nave and two aisles, paved with tiles. The tower is ornamented with a pinnacle at each corner and a vane in the middle. Major C. H. Sincock. 6 m. N. HEATHFIELD, Captain J. T. Fuller; Heathfield Park, Sir Charles Richard Blunt, Bart.

3 m. N. HURSTMONCEUX. Hurstmonceux Park, William D. Gillon, Esq. Near the south edge of Hurstmonceux Park are the ruins of the castle, one of the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom. A little further, Windmill Hill, H. B. Curteis, Esq.

BEXHILL, a parish in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, remarkable for its various chalybeate springs.

N.W. ORE. Cogurst Hall, M. Brisco, Esq., M.P.; Beauport, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.; Doune Lodge, William L. Shadwell, Esq.; Stoare Place, Dowager Lady Elphinstone; Ivy House, Mrs. H. Harkness; Mount Pleasant, H. E. Wyatt, Esq.; Valebrooke, Colonel Elliot; Ridge Cottage, Mrs. Whistler. A little further, Crowhurst Place, George Gatty, Esq. 1½ m. further, BATTLE. Heming Fold, George Duke, Esq. Ferme Ornée, beautifully surrounded by and adjoining the neighbouring parks, having Beauport, the seat of Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart., on the east, the estates of Battle Abbey on the west, and Crowhurst Place, belonging to — Papillon, Esq., and the residence of George Gatty, Esq., on the south. Battle Abbey, Sir Godfrey V. Webster, Bart. The remains of this ancient and highly historical structure were converted into a mansion house by the descendants of Sir Anthony Browne, who purchased the estate of the grantee, soon after the dissolution of monasteries. Much of the old abbey had however been destroyed, and the materials sold. The grand entrance is composed of a large square Gothic building, embattled at the top with a fine octagonal tower at each corner: this is supposed to be part of the original building, at all events it is of very ancient date. The front of the gateway faces the town, and is adorned with a series of arches and neat pilasters. The remains of the abbey occupy nearly three sides of a large quadrangle, and it is supposed that the fourth was taken down when the opposite side was converted into a modern habitation, in order to open the view. The side of the square occupied at the present time by the dwelling-house has undergone the greatest alterations. The remaining side opposite to the gateway consists of two low parallel walls, which once supported a suite of chambers, and terminated in handsome turrets: this was part of another gate. On the outside of the house appear nine elegant arches, which are the only remains of the old abbey church, and in all probability belonged to the inside of a cloister. The other ruins consist of a great hall, or refectory, standing contiguous to the church; but the most beautiful part of the remains is a detached building, used as a barn. It has twelve windows on one side, and six on the other. Under the hall is a curious vaulted building, in the Gothic style, formed by crypts of freestone, divided by elegant pillars and springing arches. With the exception of a heavy modern roof, this may be considered the most ancient part of the abbey. This celebrated abbey was built in performance of William the Conqueror's vow, to found a monastery in honour of St. Martin, if victory crowned his

53 m. GLYNDE STATION.

57¼ m. BERWICK STATION.

61½ m. POLEGATE STATION.

↪ Polegate Br.

65 m. PEVENSEY STATION.

72 m. BEXHILL STATION.

74¾ m. HASTINGS STATION.

53 m. GLYNDE
STATION.

1 m. s.e. Firle Place, Viscount Gage.

57½ m. BERWICK
STATION.

BERWICK, a small village consisting of a few straggling houses. Berwick Court. 2 m. s. Little Hinton, Thomas Cutt, Esq.

61½ m. POLEGATE
STATION.

1 m. s. FOLKINGTON. Folkington Place, Thomas Sheppard, Esq., M.P.; Ratton, Thomas Freeman, Esq. 2 m. further, EASTBOURNE, which is also reached by a short branch from Polegate. Eastbourne possesses a theatre, ball-room, library, chalybeate spring, and a good beach for bathing. Within three miles of this place is Beachy Head, the highest headland on this part of the English coast, which rises 564 feet above the level of the sea, and has a lighthouse on its summit. Compton Place, Hon. Mrs. Cavendish; South-Field Lodge, Sir William Domville, Bart.; Rose Cottage, Robert Johnson, Esq.; Lark Field, C. W. Rowden, Esq.

Eastbourne
Branch. 65

3 m. s.w. Friston Place.

65 m. PEVENSEY
STATION.

PEVENSEY. It is reckoned among the sea-ports ravaged by Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor; it is also celebrated as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his invading army. On the east side of the town are the ruins of Pevensey Castle, supposed to have been constructed out of the remains of some Roman fortress.

72 m. BEXHILL
STATION.

74½ m. HASTINGS
STATION.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARD'S. Hastings is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and one of the cinque port towns, situated on the English Channel at the east termination of this Railway; it is however connected by branches of the South-Eastern Railway with Dover, Tunbridge, &c., &c. It returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 899; corporation revenue (1847), £1,939. The town, which consists of two principal streets, is built at the base of the cliffs which nearly surround it. On the marine parade, Pelham Crescent and the squares and terraces are very handsome residences. There are two ancient parish churches, and a new church which is a very elegant structure, a grammar school, founded 1618, a town hall, gaol, custom house, union workhouse, assembly rooms, baths, libraries, and capital hotels. Here is also a fort, and on the summit of the cliff the extensive and most picturesque ruins of the castle in which the Conqueror took up his abode prior to the fatal battle of Hastings. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the harbour was destroyed, and with it the extensive trade it then carried on; it has now no pretensions to commerce, beyond its fisheries and boat building, but it is one of the most favourite bathing-places on this part of the coast. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Manor House, Earl Waldegrave; Alton House, P. F. Robertson, Esq.; Hastings Lodge, Frederick North, Esq.; Bohemia House, W. Brisco, Esq. A little to the west, ST. LEONARD'S, a very beautiful new town commenced about fifteen years ago. The buildings are handsome, the new church displays great architectural taste, and it is altogether a most agreeable watering-place. Alligria, Robert Holland, Esq., M.P.; North Lodge, Thomas Wood, Esq.; Park Cottage, William H. James, Esq. 1 m. E. FAIRLIGHT. Fairlight Place, R. Batley, Esq.; Fairlight Lodge, P. Martineau, Esq. A little further, Bromham, Dowager Lady Ashburnham; Gesling Lodge, Arthur Louis, Esq.; Gesling Cottage, G. G. Monk, Esq. 2 m. further, ICKLESHAM. New Place, Henry Farncomb, Esq. 2 m. beyond which is WINCHELSEA, one of the cinque ports, a town of great antiquity, having been granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Fescamp, in Normandy. In 1006 the Conqueror landed here; and 1188, Henry II. In 1250 three hundred houses were destroyed by the sea, and a new town built a little further inland. It was stormed by Prince Edward, in 1266, and in 1287 the whole town was entirely swallowed up by the sea. In 1360 it was pillaged by the French; and in 1380 by the Spaniards. Henry VIII. built the castle of Camber, the ruins of which are

arms with success. 2 m. w. of Battle, is Ashburnham Place, Earl of Ashburnham. This noble mansion stands in the midst of an extensive park, abounding in fine timber, and well stocked with deer. The edifice was rebuilt under the superintendence of George Dance, Esq., R.A. The principal front is divided in seven compartments, separated by hexagonal turret-formed buttresses, and these, being carried above the building, supply the place of pinnacles. The centre, with its two side sections, is surmounted by a parapet with quatrefoil piercings. The intermediate spaces between the buttresses are filled with handsome labelled windows. The grand portico, a beautiful piece of architecture, projects so as to afford a convenient sheltered carriage-way. From the centre of a fine terrace a flight of steps leads to the park and canal, both of which are appropriately adorned and embellished. At and near Battle, are Vine Hall, T. Smith, Esq.; Oaklands, H. Sharpe, Esq.; Marley, Frederick Webster, Esq. 4 m. n.w. Rose Hill Park, Augustus E. Fuller, Esq., M.P.; Rose Green, Don Miguel; and 6 m. n. Iridge Place, Sir S. B. Peckham Micklethwaite, Bart.

HASTINGS
(continued).

Paddock Wood to Maidstone.

Left of Railway from Paddock Wood.

2 m. n.w. EAST PECKHAM. Riding Hall, William Cooke, Esq.; Mere-with Castle, Baroness Le Despencer.

WATERINGBURY, a pretty village, situated in the most fertile part of the county of Kent, in the midst of gardens and hop-grounds. In former times it was a market-town. 5 m. n.w. Addington Park, Hon. Colonel John W. Stratford. 3 m. n. MALLING. St. Leonard's House, J. Savage, Esq.; Clare House, Alfred Wigan, Esq. A little further, at LARKFIELD, Bradbourne Park, Captain John Twisden. 1 m. w. of which, at LEYBOURNE, Leybourne Grange, Sir J. Hawley, Bart.

1 m. w. Barham Court, formerly called Teston Hall, Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh. This elegant and commodious residence consists of a centre and two wings; a small portico adorns the centre, having on each side two windows. The grounds are varied and beautiful, and a neat conservatory is on the right of the mansion. During the civil wars of the 17th century this house was plundered and demolished, and its owner, Sir Philip Botelot, grievously persecuted for his loyalty. He was afterwards slain at the head of the regiment he had raised in defence of the King. In the reign of William the Conqueror this mansion belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. 8 m. n.w. Preston Hall. 1 m. n.w. Boxley House, Viscount Marsham; Boxley Abbey, Lady Maria Finch; Brocklyn House, Edward Burton, Esq.; Sandling, C. Tracey, Esq.

1 m. e. Vinters, James Whatman, Esq. The park is undulating and finely timbered, particularly with elm and oak, some of the elms measuring twenty-four feet in circumference at three feet from the ground. The old house was very much altered in 1582, and a great part of the present house is of that date. In 1783 Mr. Whatman rebuilt a great portion, and enlarged the park, throwing into it a very beautiful secluded valley of half a mile in length. The house contains a valuable and extensive library, and some pictures.

Distance from
Paddock Wood.

3 m. YALDING
STATION.

5 m. WATERING-
BURY STA.

8 m. EAST FAR-
LEIGH STA.

10 m. MAIDSTONE
STATION.

HASTINGS
(continued).

still standing. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it had attained its greatest splendour; but towards the end of her reign, the calamity of a returning sea began to be felt, the channel was at first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. The population declined apace—the houses and churches fell to ruin, and desolation spread over the whole compass of the hill on which it stood, so that the town, once containing a space of two miles in circumference, is now shrunk into a small compass, and contains only a population of 627 souls. The Fryers, Richard Styleman, Esq. 2 m. N.E. of Winchelsea, is RYE, also one of the cinque ports. George I. once landed in the town, having taken refuge in the harbour from a storm. Leasham House, E. B. Curteis, Esq.; Springfield, Jeremiah Smith, Esq.; Conduit Hill, E. N. Dawes Esq.

Paddock Wood to Maidstone.

Distance from
Paddock Wood.

Right of Railway from Paddock Wood.

3 m. YALDING
STATION.

1 m. E. YALDING. This place has been several times afflicted with the plague, particularly in 1510, 1603-4, 1609, and 1666. The contagion appears to have been introduced by taking children down from London. A little further, Jennings Hunton, John Savage, Esq.

5 m. WATERING-
BURY STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. WEST FARLEIGH, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.; Bowhill, Richard Whitehead, Esq. The following extracts, from an agreement between the vicar and his parishioners, in the 33rd year of Elizabeth, are curious: The communicant, first time, pays 1*d.*, afterwards, 2*d.*; baptizing a child, 4*d.*; marriage, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*d.* to the clerk; burying a man or woman, 8*d.*; child, 4*d.*; herb garden, 1*d.*; grain, one-tenth as in all other things.

8 m. EAST FAR-
LEIGH STA.

EAST FARLEIGH.

10 m. MAIDSTONE
STATION.

MAIDSTONE, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town, county of Kent, situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,556. It is an assize town, and the principal place of election for West Kent. In the time of the Britons it was a considerable city, the various interesting ecclesiastical buildings it now possesses proves its importance in the middle ages. Its spacious church, known as "The Pilgrims' Chapel," has been splendidly restored, and may be regarded as one of the most ancient parish churches in the kingdom. Here are also the remains of a priory, part of which is used as a school, an ancient palace, formerly belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many very ancient and curious houses, and a market-cross. Amongst its public edifices, we may enumerate the town and county halls, county lunatic asylum, county gaol, house of correction, union workhouse, large barracks, county assembly and concert rooms, theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and the banks. Amongst its educational and charitable institutions, are a proprietary, and a grammar and other endowed schools, and numerous almshouses. The position of Maidstone, in the "Vale of Kent," is beautiful, the land is most fertile, and produces the best hops in the whole county. It was here that the hop-vine was first planted upon its introduction into England, in the 16th century. Vessels of sixty tons come up to the town, by which means the stone of the neighbouring quarries is exported. There are several extensive paper mills in the vicinity of the town, which is continually increasing in commercial importance and prosperity. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Maidstone stood two attacks from the parliamentary forces. Market, Thursday. The Mote, Earl of Romney. 6 m. S.E. Hollingbourne House, B. D. Duppa, Esq.

London and Greenwich Railway.

The advantages of selecting a convenient metropolitan terminus is fully shown in the case of this line. Had this line terminated even a quarter of a mile south of its present site, the whole of the south and south-eastward lines would assuredly have been carried to independent termini. The line leaving the London Terminus in the borough, runs along the side of Tooley Street to the right of St. John's Church, Horsleydown; thence crosses the Nichirigu and Grange Roads, and continues to the right of St. James's New Church, then slightly curving crosses Blue-Anchor Road, Corbett's Lane, and the

Left of Railway from London.

DEPTFORD, a parliamentary borough which, with Greenwich and Woolwich, sends two members to Parliament (see Greenwich), and a naval port, situated on the Thames at the junction of the Ravensbourne. Area of its two parishes, 1,060 A.; population, 23,165. It is a very populous but mean and dirty place. Independently of its two churches it possesses a well-endowed charity school, two very ancient hospitals for decayed pilots

*Distance from
London.*

LONDON BRIDGE
STATION.

DEPTFORD STA.

GREENWICH, a parliamentary borough and market-town, in the county of Kent. Area of parish, 2,030 A.; population, 29,755; population of parliamentary borough (including Deptford and Woolwich), 72,748. Returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 3,928. This town, which has undergone vast improvements within the last twenty years, has an European reputation from the magnificence of its hospital for decayed seamen, erected on the site of the ancient palace of the Sovereigns of England, the Placentia of the Tudors and the Stuarts, which is said to have been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Reginald Bray, Speaker of the House of Commons, who greatly assisted in the construction of Henry VII.'s beautiful chapel at Westminster, and St. George's Chapel at Windsor (see Manning's "Lives of the Speakers"). This noble pile, certainly the finest palatial structure in the kingdom, was commenced in the reign of Charles II., granted by William III. as an asylum for decayed or disabled seamen of the royal navy, and completed, by the aid of parliamentary grants, from designs and under the personal but gratuitous superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. It consists of four noble quadrangles, between Greenwich Park and the Thames, having a river frontage or terrace 865 feet in length, bounded by a noble iron palisade extending throughout its entire length, which forms one side of the great square; the buildings on the other two sides are surmounted by domes of beautiful proportions. At the head of the square is the older portion of the palace, built by Inigo Jones. The hospital contains dormitories and dining-halls for 2,700 pensioners, independently of those who live outside the hospital; a beautiful chapel, ornamented with carved work, and one of West's best pictures—the Shipwreck of St. Paul; a spacious hall 106 feet in height by 56 in breadth, decorated with portraits of our great naval heroes, representations of celebrated engagements, the coat worn by the great and gallant Nelson when he received his death wound, his sword and other relics of the hero

3½ m. GREENWICH
STATION.

London and Greenwich Railway.

Surrey Canal, from whence it reaches Deptford, and from thence London Street, Greenwich; the whole distance being three miles and three-quarters. The entire distance is on a viaduct, consisting of eight hundred and seventy-eight arches of eighteen feet span. The whole width is twenty-six feet and the height twenty feet; the arches are eighteen inches and the piers five feet in thickness. Spanning the river Ravensbourne is a balance-bridge, which requires the force of eight men to raise it, when necessary, to allow masted vessels to pass above the bridge.

*Distance from
London.*

LONDON BRIDGE
STATION.

DEPTFORD STA.

and their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and a naval arsenal, victualling office, and dockyards, founded by Henry VIII., which cover an area of upwards of 30 acres. The population is chiefly employed in the Government establishments, and in the private ship-building yards, which are numerous in this locality.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. GREENWICH
STATION.

of Trafalgar, the statue of the hero of Acre, &c., forming altogether a gallery of great historical and national interest. For the better support of this noble institution, the estates of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, forfeited for his loyalty to the house of Stuart in 1715, were granted to it for ever, which, with other parliamentary grants and aids vested in commissioners for the management of its estates, &c., now amounts to an annual revenue of nearly £140,000, the expenditure being £134,233 per annum. Near the hospital is a naval school for the sons of officers and seamen. Greenwich Church is a very fine stone edifice; and of the various charities of the town we may cite Trinity Hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton in 1613, and Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by the learned antiquary Sergeant William Lambard in 1558—the former producing an annual revenue of £2,270, and the latter about £700—with various well-endowed schools. The hotels of Greenwich are of a very superior order, and much frequented during the summer season for white-bait and other delicacies. Greenwich Park, one of the most favourite resorts of Cockneyism, and the scene of the most roysterous merriment during the Easter and Whitsuntide fairs, which attract thousands from the metropolis, was originally a portion of Blackheath, and was emparked by the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, who was Protector during the minority of Henry VI. It contains about 200 acres of land beautifully wooded, and numerous herds of deer. The hill in Greenwich Park upon which the Observatory stands rises 160 feet above the river. This building owes its origin to Charles II. who founded it in 1674; it is the residence of the astronomer royal, and the longitudes in all British charts are reckoned from this locality. Latitude 51° 28' 6" north, longitude 0° 0'. Of the original Palace of Greenwich, or as it was when repaired and partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., not one stone remains; but for many centuries it was a favourite royal residence, and the birthplace of the bluff Hal and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth: here also Edward VI. died.

The North Kent Railway.

The London Terminus of this short but very picturesque line of railway between the metropolis and Rochester, or more correctly speaking of its suburb, Strood, a distance of thirty-one miles, consists of two narrow passages through the north side of the building of the South-Eastern Terminus, opposite Tooley Street, which serve the purposes of booking-offices for the first and the second and third classes. The platform for the departure and arrival of passengers is similar to that of the Greenwich Railway, to which it adjoins, and from which it is separated only by a wooden fence between the arched columns which support the roofs of the three stations, Dover—North Kent, and Greenwich, all which belong to the South-Eastern Company. Passing over the densely-populated neighbourhood of Rotherhithe, &c., by the old and well-known Greenwich viaduct, during which the traveller breathes nothing but sulphur and ammonia from the myriads of chimney pots just below the level of the line, at a distance of about a mile from the station, the eye is regaled with a view of the Surrey Hills as the train branches off to the right upon its own viaduct, which passes over low grounds and market-gardens, and is continued by an embankment and cuttings as far as the New Cross Station, from which point the country assumes a perfectly different aspect. Over the embankment of about thirty feet in depth at and near New Cross, are several well-constructed bridges of one and three arches, of a light and elegant appearance; and here and there are bridges for foot-passengers, composed of wood supported by lofty brick piers.

At the Lewisham Station, which is on the slope of an eminence, the scene is particularly cheerful, beautiful green meadows rising abruptly to the summit of the hill on the left, with here and there some remarkably pretty cottage residences and handsome gardens, and the common with its green turf intersected by various cross roads, and studded with country inns and houses on the low ground or valley to the right. The country from this to the Blackheath Station is exceedingly pretty. At Blackheath the heavy work of this line commences, and continues scarcely without intermission until the line enters the open country at the Plumstead Marshes. Deep cuttings, lined with brickwork, lead for a considerable distance to the entrance of the long, dark, dismal, and dreary tunnel, upwards of a mile in length, which crosses an entire angle of Blackheath, from which the train emerges near to Charlton and thence proceeds onward to the next station, within a stone's throw of Woolwich Dockyard. From this spot it passes onwards again through short tunnels and under numerous bridges, which indeed abound on this line, and through lofty retaining walls till it reaches the Woolwich Arsenal Station, and then has a run of some miles on a slight embankment through Plumstead Marshes; the view here being bounded on the left by the Thames, and the Essex Coast, the rising ground of Plumstead with its red-towered Church, and Abbey Wood lying on the right. Beyond the Abbey Wood Station to the right are the beautiful woods of Belvidere, and immediately on the left of the line the picturesque and venerable Church of Erith with its primitive spire. From the Erith Station to Dartford are occasional views of the river and its shipping, interrupted by a succession of short tunnels, bridges, cuttings, and embankments, and, indeed, along the whole line the engineering works sufficiently attest the great amount of labour which must have been expended in its construction. At the Dartford Station is a long viaduct which crosses the river Darent, and carries the line over that marshy locality. Here is a fine view of the town of Dartford on the

Left of Railway from London.

1 m. N. in Greenwich Park, Ranger's Lodge, Earl of Aberdeen. James I. often resided at Greenwich. His Queen, Anne of Denmark, added to the buildings, and laid the foundation of the house, now the Ranger's Park Lodge.

*Distance from
London.*

1 m. NEW CROSS
STATION.

5 m. LEWISHAM
STATION.

The North Kent Railway.

right, and on the left beneath is a pretty lake-like pond, studded with little islands, and on its banks a neat residence near the large mill. Objects of considerable picturesqueness which attract the traveller's attention before reaching the Greenhithe Station, are the old sandpits, which are traversed by this line. They contain an area of many acres, the cuttings being of great depth, and it must have been the work of ages to have fashioned them to their present form. On their summits trees are growing to the very edges of the cliffs, and here and there are summer-houses in the same perilous position, while the bottoms of the pits are laid out and cultivated with vegetables. Through the openings that occasionally intervene, and in emerging from some of the short tunnels, the most lovely and diversified prospects now present themselves to the traveller's view. The wide reaches of the noble Thames, with the smoke of innumerable steamers gracefully curling in the air, contrasted with the snowy whiteness of the sails of the homeward bound merchantmen, all in motion, adds the greatest vivacity to the scene, which is bounded by the distant hills of Essex, while on the right is that undulating surface of richly-cultivated land for which the county and Kentish farming are peculiarly celebrated. At Northfleet another beautiful view presents itself, heightened by the picturesque appearance of Huggins's College, with its quadrangular range of buildings, and its elegant spire. From this station an almost continuous cutting, of great depth in many places, and crossed by a series of handsome bridges, leads to Gravesend. In the modern erections in this town, which have been necessitated by recent fires of great magnitude, there is a general improvement in the style of building, which has not been lost sight of by the Directors of the North Kent Railway, who appear by the taste they have here displayed to have emulated the public spirit of the inhabitants.

The Gravesend Station consists of two very pretty elevations of light-coloured brick, with stone dressings, the one on the left for the down train, that on the right of the line for the up train. Although both have considerable architectural pretensions, that for the up train is a much more imposing building than the other, and consists of a centre, with two slightly-projecting small wings, the space between which is filled up by a portico and entablature, supported by four handsome columns, and two pilasters against the wing walls, of fine stone. The Booking-office and Waiting-room is a well-proportioned apartment, with a large bay window in the centre, overlooking the line. Handsome glazed sheds cover each side line of way, which are sustained by iron columns, and the roofs supported by ornamental iron girders, the centre line of rail being open. From the station the cutting is continued, with occasional retaining walls, and numerous bridges over the line, until its junction with the Rochester Railway at Milton, near Gravesend, which follows the line of the old canal, and enters the town of Strood just after emerging from a tunnel upwards of a mile in length. This tunnel, which was executed by the Thames and Medway Canal Company many years ago, is the only work upon the line the merit of which does not belong exclusively to the Railway Company. We cannot close this brief account of the North Kent Railway without expressing our admiration and astonishment at the persevering ingenuity and the scientific manner in which the natural difficulties of this country have been overcome by the skill of the engineer. His selection of the line was bold and hardy, but the manner in which it has been accomplished is highly creditable to him.

Distance from London.

4 m. NEW CROSS
STATION.

5 m. LEWISHAM
STATION.

Right of Railway from London.

S. LEWISHAM. The Limes, Edward Legh, Esq. This house and lands was formerly the favourite resort of the late Rev. John Wesley. Ravensbourne Park, Charles J. Blake, Esq.; Ivy Place, Charles Hicks, Esq.; Laurel Cottage, Mrs. Spring Rice.

BLACKHEATH. A large common in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, chiefly in the parish of Greenwich, county of Kent, adjoining Greenwich Park, which originally formed a part of the heath. Upon and around this beautiful spot are many handsome villas and residences, and on, and in the immediate vicinity, are two chapels of ease, and Morden College, with an annual revenue of £5,000, founded by Sir J. Morden in 1695, for decayed merchants, consisting of 30 brethren above 50 years of age, and a chaplain. This spot has figured considerably in history, particularly as the scene of the early insurrectionary movements of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade. The heath is traversed by the Roman Watling Street, and, independently of its curious caves, many sepulchres and relics of the middle ages have here been discovered. From several points of the heath, near Greenwich, there are beautiful views of the river and the metropolis. It is a favourite resort of the holiday people from London, who frequent its annual fairs, held May the 12th and October the 11th.

6 m. BLACK-
HEATH STA.

9 m. CHARLTON
STATION.

Woolwich Arsenal. This is the largest arsenal in England, occupying upwards of 100 acres, and containing 24,000 pieces of ordnance, independently of other warlike stores, for both army and navy, with a royal laboratory. In the arsenal is a foundry capable of melting from seventeen to eighteen tons of brass metal at one time; and connected with this department is a splendid description of machinery for boring and turning brass or iron guns, working in circular or horizontal directions with the greatest correctness. In the extensive range of buildings near the wharf are outfittings and every appendage for 10,000 horses for artillery service, kept ready for immediate use. It is also the head-quarters of the Royal Corp of Horse and Foot Artillery, Engineers, and the Sappers and Miners, for whose accommodation here are substantial and excellent barracks. Here are also barracks for the Marines and other troops, and a military academy for engineering and artillery. The observatory and model departments are situated on the parade, a fine piece of ground at the south end of the town. Woolwich, in conjunction with Deptford and Greenwich, sends two members to Parliament; and the county magistrates sit here in petty sessions monthly.

9 m. WOOLWICH
DOCKYARD

10 m. WOOLWICH
ARSENAL

To the left of the line are Plumstead Marshes, which were first enclosed in the reign of Edward I., by the monks of Lessons' Abbey, from which frequent communications were issued by the Crown for repairing the banks

12 m. ABBEY
WOOD STA.

6 m. BLACK-
HEATH STA.

Lee Manor House, The Right Hon. F. T. Baring, M.P.; Lee House, William J. Stuart, Esq. 2 m. s.w. ELTHAM. Cold Harbour, Lieut. Bedford, R.N.; Elmstead House, Edward Major, Esq.; Park Place, Mrs. L. Whitbread. A little further, Mottingham Court Lodge, Jos. Carter, Esq.;



FAIRY HALL, JOHN FRITH, ESQ.,

now in the occupation of James Hartley, Esq. It is a red brick mansion, pleasantly situated in a small park, in the rural hamlet of Mottingham, on the road to Chislehurst. The house was originally built by Henry Earl Bathurst, who resided here when High Chancellor of England.

9 m. CHARLTON
STATION.

CHARLTON. Charlton Manor House, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., a splendid mansion in the Elizabethan style. The church is also a fine edifice. Horn Fair, so called in honour of that saint, is held here on St. Luke's day.

9 m. WOOLWICH
DOCKYARD.

10 m. WOOLWICH
ARSENAL.

WOOLWICH. The town is situated on the Thames, county of Kent, but nearly separated from the river by the royal dockyard, the most ancient establishment of the kind in the British dominions. Some of the finest ships in the service were formerly built in this yard, amongst which we may cite the unlucky 'Royal George,' lost at Spithead, the 'Nelson,' 'Trafalgar,' &c.; but owing to the shallowness of the river, ships of a smaller draught, and principally steamers, are now constructed here. The dockyard has undergone great improvement of late years, and some fine new docks have been added to it. The town is irregularly built, and not the cleanest in the world; it possesses two churches, the old one placed conspicuously on a hill immediately over the town, several chapels and Dissenting places of worship, numerous schools, and a theatre. Area of parish, 840 a.; population, 25,785, mostly employed in the Government establishments. 1½ m. s. SHOOTER'S HILL. Wood Lodge, J. A. Hooper, Esq.; Shrewsbury House, Captain Hornby, R.N.; The Shrubbery, Anthony Strother, Esq.; The Grove, H. A. Soames, Esq.; Bloomfield House, Captain F. Warde; Sevendroog, A. Turner, Esq. At this place is a tower erected to commemorate the reduction of Sevendroog, a strong fort near Bombay, in the year 1756.

12 m. ABBEY
WOOD STA.

PLUMSTEAD. Bramblebury House, Mrs. Dickinson; The Mount, Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.; Gloucester Lodge, William H. Power, Esq.; Manor House, John Russell, Esq. 4 m. s. BEXLEY. Lamb Abbey,

and breaches. Through insufficient attention, however, upwards of 2,000 acres were inundated in the time of Henry VIII., and were not wholly recovered until the reign of James I. It is here that the reviews of the artillery take place.

ERITH, a beautifully situated village, on the banks of the Thames, about two miles and a half from Crayford. Its ancient and primitive-looking church, nearly covered with ivy, with its slender steeple, backed by the ornamental timber of Belvidere Park, render this, particularly when viewed from the river, one of the prettiest and most picturesque spots between London and the Nore. Woodland Cottage, Mrs. Chamberlayne; Yewtree Cottage, William Crafton, Esq.; Veranda Cottage, James Page, Esq.

14 m. ERITH STA.

Edward III. held a tournament at Dartford, on his return from France, in 1331. The most remarkable historical event, however, connected with this manor, was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., which was as singular in its origin as in its termination. The insolence of the tax-gatherer so incensed the people of this shire, that they rose in arms, making Tyler their Captain. The King having refused a personal interview, they marched to London and siezed the Tower. At length Richard consented to a conference, and repaired to Smithfield, where he was met by Tyler, on horseback, who made such unreasonable demands, and insisted on them with such rudeness, even lifting up his sword in a menacing manner, that Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, with one blow of his sword laid Tyler dead at his feet.

17 m. DARTFORD
STATION.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet, in the parish of Swancombe, county of Kent, situated on the banks of the Thames. Many of its population, which exceeds 1,000, are employed in the chalk and lime works in the vicinity. The hamlet consists of a main street, with a pier in the Thames for the convenience of steam-boat passengers. Ingress, James Harmer, Esq. The house is beautifully situated in a park, the lawn reaching the Thames, and is entirely built of stones taken from Old London Bridge.

20 m. GREEN-
HITHE STA.

NORTHFLEET, on the banks of the Thames, county of Kent. Area of parish, 3,980 A.; population, 3,621. The village is on a chalk cliff, rising to a considerable height above the river, and has a venerable church, with some curious brasses of great antiquity, some interesting monuments, and a massive tower. Near Northfleet is Huggins's College, a noble institution for decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, in which the comforts of the inmates have received as much attentive consideration from its beneficent founder, as the architectural beauty of this Samaritan palace. The building is a very conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery, and the Christian kindness which prompted a single individual to found and endow such an institution, must ever be registered in the archives of the heart. Wombwell Hall, John Blenchley, Esq.; Oldbury Cottage, Samuel Gould, Esq.; Rosherville Gardens, J. Rosher, Esq.; Brook Vale, William Hubble, Esq.; New House, Frederick Kelly, Esq.

22 m. NORTH-
FLEET STA.

GRAVESEND, a municipal borough, river port, market-town and parish, on the banks of the Thames, county of Kent. The recent terrible conflagrations (two dreadful fires having occurred within a few years), though

24 m. GRAVESEND
STATION.

	N. Malcolm, Esq.; The Hollies, Thomas Lewen, Esq.; Penn Hill, William King, Esq. About 1 m. s. THE CRAYS. Pauls Cray Hill, James Chapman, Esq.; Frognalls, Viscount Sydney; The Rookery, General Samuel Crawford; Kivington, J. Berens, Esq.
14 m. ERITH STA.	1 m. N.E. BELVIDERE. Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. The house occupies a very beautiful situation about one mile from the river Thames. From the continued passage of shipping the view is uncommonly animated—not a sail can navigate the river but must pass in full view of the building, whilst the romantic situation of the mansion from the river excites the admiration of every passer-by. 1 m. w Holly Hill House, Mark Boyd, Esq. 1 m. s. Lessness Heath, Thomas Gilbert, Esq. A little further, CRAYFORD, Mrs. S. Barnes; May Place, John F. Burnett, Esq.
17 m. DARTFORD STATION.	DARTFORD is situated near to the ancient market-town and parish of Dartford, in the lathe of Sutton, in the county of Kent, formerly a royal residence, to which purpose its ancient nunnery, founded in 1335, was converted at the period of the Reformation, and some remains of which now exist. Dartford lies in a valley, on the river Darent, which is navigable from the Thames, and over which is an ancient bridge. The church is a venerable structure at the foot of the hill, on the old Dover road, and the town contains a market-house, a county bridewell, union workhouse, grammar and charity schools, branch bank, almshouses founded in the reign of Henry VI., and other charities. It is the seat of the lathe sessions and a county court. Dartford has extensive gunpowder, paper, oil, and flour mills, with a factory for steam engines, and carries on a considerable trade with London by the Darent and Thames. Market, Saturday. West Hill House, E. Hall, Esq.; Bowman's Lodge, Mrs. King; Waterside, John Hall, Esq.; Low Field, Henry Mungeam, Esq.; Powder Mills, C. Pigou, Esq. 1½ m. s. WILMINGTON, Mount Pleasant, Major-General Monteith; Oakfield Lodge, Josiah Rolls, Esq.; Summerhill House, Mrs. E. Russell; Church-hill House, Mrs. Tasker.
30 m. GREEN-HUTHE STA.	A little to the s. SWANSCOMBE, Lieutenant Frederick Bedford, R.N.; Cross, Benjamin Ranyard, Esq. This place is celebrated from being considered the spot where the Conqueror, on his march was impeded by the men of Kent till he consented to grant them a full confirmation of all their ancient laws and privileges. Whether this story is true or not is uncertain, but that the Kentish men did preserve their privileges is a remarkable and indisputable fact, and these were as frequently insisted upon before the Justices Itinerant, in the reigns of Henry III. and his successor, Edward, and as frequently acknowledged and confirmed.
32 m. NORTH-FLEET STA.	2 m. s. SOUTHFLEET. Was so named from its situation near Northfleet, and from its standing on a fleet or broad expanse of water, which anciently flowed up the Thames to this parish. This spot, it is said, was chosen by the Danes as a wintering place for their navy; and this seems to be proved by the fact of anchors having been dug up from part of the marsh, a considerable distance from the river; and if we consider the position of this valley and the size of the ships then used, this tradition is not improbable. Cadbury House, Francis Andrews, Esq.; North End, William Armstrong, Esq.; Southfleet House, Z. Piggott, Esq.; Betsome House, Thomas Tilden, Esq.
34 m. GRAVESEND STATION.	1 m. E. MILTON. Fort House, William Alexander Coombe, Esq.; The Grove, John Humpage, Esq.; Clarence Cottage, Joseph Mabbott, Esq.

calamitous, no doubt, to the uninsured owners of property, will have the effect of adding greatly to the beauty of the old part of the town, which has been nearly destroyed. The upper town is open, well built, and lighted, containing terraces, handsome rows of houses, new streets, and detached villas, commencing from the Old London Road, and extending to the top of Windmill Hill, from whence the most extensive and beautiful prospects are enjoyed. Inland, over a fertile and picturesque country, studded with ancient seats, while here and there the lovely villages of Kent, with their venerable embattled church towers, like distant castles, add imaginary grandeur to the scene. Seaward, all is motion, from the humble fishing-smack to the proud Indianman; from the gay, green, mastless and matchless steamboats of the Diamond and Star Packet Companies, to the leviathan Scotch, Irish, and foreign steamers, which at every instant are heralding forth their approach from the dangers of the sea into the calm waters of Father Thames by huge masses of black smoke, which rise in graceful curls into the clear blue sky of the horizon. A constant succession of such scenes is presented to the visitor of Gravesend's famous hill, surpassing in beauty, if not in grandeur, the forests of masts collected in the port of London. The principal edifices of the town are the churches and chapels, market house, town hall, a battery, custom house, free school, some handsome endowed almshouses, theatre, bazaars, libraries, baths, concert room, and the new river piers, both of which are elegant constructions, forming most agreeable promenades, while the public gardens on the east, near the new pier, extending to the shore, are laid out with great taste, and are much frequented in the season. On the Essex shore, opposite to the town (to which there is a ferry), stands Tilbury Fort, a large brick fortress, erected by Henry VIII., and surrounded by a moat, which, from the marshy nature of the ground, may be completely laid under water. On the west, between Northfleet and Gravesend, lies Rosherville, famous for its garden, formed out of an old and extensive chalk-pit, in which there is every species of amusement for the public, consisting of dancing, singing, instrumental music, &c., concluding with a display of fireworks. Here is also a new and elegant river pier. In the reign of Richard II. the town of Gravesend was burnt by the French. Milton, next Gravesend, is a pretty village, with a handsome church. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Parrock Hall, Thomas Colyer, Esq.; Cliffe Cottage, Henry Ditchburn, Esq.; Parrock House, William Harvey, Esq.; Millers Cottage, Thomas Goddard, Esq.; Clifton House, Miss Penn; Ruckland Villa, Charles Spencer, Esq.; Parrock Cottage, Edward Tickner, Esq.

1½ m. N. HIGHAM. Hermitage, Mrs. M. A. Bentley; Brick House, Mrs. M. A. Street; Oakley, George Lake, Esq.

28 m. HIGHAM
STATION.

STROOD, or STROUD. The terminus of this railway is situated on the west bank of the Medway, county of Kent. It is a long, straggling village, a suburb of Rochester, within its jurisdiction, and with which city it communicates by the bridge, to which we shall refer in our account of that city. Area of parish, 1,340 a.; population, 2,881.

31 m. STROOD,
ROCHESTER, AND
CHATHAM STA.

ROCHESTER, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and river port, county of Kent. Area, with Chatham, 6,150 a.; population of parish, 4,908; population of parliamentary borough, 11,943. It sends two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1848), 1,277; corporation revenue (1848), £4,300; customs' revenue (1848), £16,922; registered shipping, 17,625 tons. It is situated on a bend of the Medway, and communicates with Strood by an ancient and very handsome bridge of eleven arches, built in the reign of King John. Rochester contains many antique houses, and its principal street is long, narrow, and winding. The cathedral was chiefly built by Gundulph, the first Bishop after the Conquest, and is one of the best specimens of Norman and early English architecture. Its length is 353 feet.

2 m. s. HIGHFIELD COURT. 2 m. further, MILLPHAM. Camer House, William M. Smith, Esq. About 1 m. s.e. of Highfield is COBHAM. In the chancel of the church, which is very spacious and has lancet windows, there is a series of brasses in memory of the Cobhams, which are considered unrivalled for their richness, antiquity, and high preservation. Twelve of these are inlaid on grave-stones which measure 12 feet long by 8 feet broad, and are arranged in two rows in front of the altar. Wood House, John Braithwaite, Esq.; Cobham Hall, Earl of Darnley. The various dates at which this mansion had been constructed during several centuries, together with some alterations of a modern style, rendered it a building by no means handsome or agreeable in effect, until the late Earl, without destroying any portion of the original edifice, rendered it more uniform in appearance and improved its general aspect. At the end of the magnificent picture gallery, which occupies a portion of the principal floor of the north wing, is an apartment in which Queen Elizabeth is reported to have slept in one of her progresses through Kent, and in the centre of the ancient ceiling are still preserved her arms and the date, 1599. The apartments are truly grand and splendidly ornamented. The collection of pictures is very fine. The grounds and plantations have been arranged with great taste. The deer park and woods are very extensive, and many of the old oaks and Spanish chestnuts are of enormous girth and size. The avenue leading to the village of Cobham, consisting of four rows of lofty old limes, is one of the finest specimens of the old style of ornamental planting. The drives through the park are most perfectly picturesque, and the adjoining wood displaying the rich forest scenery and the varied prospects of the rivers Thames and Medway, render this place perfectly grand and beautiful.

28 m. HIGHAM
STATION.

31 m. STROOD,
ROCHESTER, AND
CHATHAM STA.

1½ m. s. SHORNE. Court Lodge, T. C. Barratt, Esq. 1½ m. s.e. MERSTON. Gads Hill, J. W. Thomas, Esq.

The parish church of St. Nicholas is also a very venerable building; and the following are the principal public edifices—Town hall, a handsome brick edifice, built in 1687; custom house, theatre, baths, assembly rooms, two forts, the grammar school, founded 1542, with six exhibitions to the Universities; free mathematical school, with an annual revenue of £650; St. Catherine's Hospital, for poor women, founded in 1815; Watts' ditto, for the nightly entertainment of six poor travellers, revenue (1837) £2,503; Hayward's House of Industry; and other charities. Of the antiquities of this city we may cite numerous remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures; and on a rock rising from the river are the picturesque ruins of a Norman castle built by the architect of the cathedral, Bishop Gundulph, presenting to the eye of the traveller for many miles around the majestic keep of this noble and once powerful fortress. Coal is imported in large quantities for the supply of the city and country, and hops are its principal export; vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Market, Friday. Next to Canterbury the bishopric is the oldest, but it is one of the smallest and poorest in England.

CHATHAM is a continuation of Rochester, and consists of one long, irregularly-built street, well paved and lighted, but remarkable in itself for little beyond its shops, which are well supplied. It is a parliamentary borough, and sends one member to Parliament. Registered electors, 893; population of parish, 15,411; population of parliamentary borough, 17,093. The heights around the town are crowned by strong forts, and its dockyard is inferior only to that of Portsmouth. It was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occupies above 90 acres. It contains five tide docks, and six building slips for ships of the largest size, saw mills, forges, machinery works, roperies, an armory, officers' and artificers' quarters, a chapel, &c. The military and naval establishments are separated from the town by a line of fortifications, and comprise large infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineering, and a noble marine hospital. Opposite the dockyard are moored the hulks for the convicts who work in the dockyard. BROMPTON, a military suburb of Chatham, is neatly and handsomely built. The parish church of Chatham is almost entirely modern, but a small portion of the old Norman structure is embodied in it. Bishop Gundulph's Hospital, founded in 1078, with an annual revenue of £3,000, a seaman's hospital, a proprietary school, a literary institution, and a museum, are the chief public buildings. The inhabitants of Chatham are chiefly engaged in the Government works, or in the necessary trades for the supply of those employed in the dockyard, and other establishments. Market, Saturday. Fairs, May 15th and October 20th. Races in August. In 1667, Admiral de Ruyter sailed up the Medway and burnt several vessels and stores, notwithstanding the forts. 11 m. S.E. SITTINGBOURNE, at and near which are Bedgar House, George Cobb, Esq.; Glover House, J. D. Dyke, Esq.; Rodmersham, Richard Demme, Esq.; Afton Court, Edw. Homewood, Esq.; Borden Cottage, J. G.

STROOD
(continued).

London to Epsom.

Left of Railway from London.	
London to Croydon (see Brighton Line).	Distance from London.
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Barrows Hedges. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, The Oaks, Earl of Derby. 1 m. S.E. LITTLE WOODCOTE.	13 m. CARSHALTON STA.
5 m. s. BANSTEAD. (See Brighton Line.)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SUTTON STATION.
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHEAM STATION.
5 m. S.E. Nork Park, Dowager Lady Arden. The mansion was built by Christopher Buckle, who died in 1759.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. EWELL STATION.
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Woodcote, Baron de Tessier. 1 m. further, The Race Course. There are three race weeks at Epsom, the dates of which are regulated by Easter: one the beginning of April, the Derby the week preceding Whit Sunday, and the other in October; if, however, Easter should fall in March the Derby week is postponed a fortnight. The Derby stakes, which amount to the largest sum of any run for on any course in the kingdom, come off on the Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday, and generally collect 100,000	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. EPSOM STATION.

STREED
(continued).

Gifford, Esq.; Morrice Court, William Gascoigne, Esq.; Sharstead Court, E. B. Faunce, Esq.; Rodmersham Lodge, William Lushington, Esq.; Bobbing's Court, Thomas Knight, Esq.; Tunstall House, William Murton, Esq.; Trotts Hall, William K. Packman, Esq.; Bobbing Place, V. Simpson, Esq.; Marston House, J. M. Tracey, Esq.; Woodstock Park, Edward Twopenny, Esq.; Milstead Manor House, Sir John Maxwell Tylden;



GORE COURT, FRANCIS BRADLEY DYNE, ESQ.

London to Epsom.

Distance from
London.

Right of Railway from London.

13 m. CARSHAL-
TON STA.

London to Croydon (see Brighton Line).

CARSHALTON, a parish, county of Surrey, has some claims to antiquity, and was formerly a market-town. It contains several handsome villas, and some mills that are worked by a beautiful stream of water, which, running through the village, adds greatly to its picturesque appearance. 1 m. N.E. Bedington Park, C. H. Carew, Esq.

14½ m. SUTTON
STATION.

SUTTON. The Manor House, Francis Gosling, Esq.

15¾ m. CHEAM
STATION.

CHEAM. Lower Cheam, Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. 1 m. w. Nonsuch Park, W. F. G. Farmer, Esq.

17¼ m. EWELL
STATION.

EWELL. The Rectory, Rev. Sir L. Glyn, Bart.; Garbrand Hall, Henry Batson, Esq.; Ewell Castle, James Gadesden, Esq.; Ewell Grove, Sir John R. Reid, Bart.

18½ m. EPSOM
STATION.

EPSOM, a large and remarkably pleasant village on the road from London to Dorking; towards the close of the 17th century a place of fashionable resort on account of its mineral waters, the spring, situated on the common, being the first of the kind discovered in England. About 1640, the fame of these waters had spread into France, Holland, Germany, and other countries, from which were prepared salts sold at 5s. per ounce, and the demand was greater than the supply. In 1609, a ball-room

visitors. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Tadworth Court. Mrs. Hudson, a handsome old Dutch house, built in the year of the Revolution. It has a fine old hall and superb stair-case, and when built was considered inferior to none in size and beauty in the county.

2 m. s.w. Ashstead Park, Honourable F. G. Howard. 2 m. further, LEATHERHEAD. Randall's Park, Nathaniel Bland, Esq.; Elm Bank, Mrs. Clarke; Vale Lodge, Thomas Dickens, Esq.

EPSOM
(continued).

Reigate to Guildford.

This railway, in conjunction with the Guildford and Reigate, connects the important towns of Reading and Guildford with the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways near Reigate. Its junction with the above-named railways is at the Red Hill Station, twenty-one miles south of London. Red Hill is also the point of junction of the South-Eastern Railway with the Brighton Railway.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—The first portion of the line from Reigate to near Guildford, skirts the foot of the range of hills known as the North Downs, keeping to the north of Reigate, Betchworth, and Dorking; but making a small divergence to the south as it passes Gomshall, Shire, Albury, and Chilworth, to avoid Mr. H. Drummond's Park at Albury.

The general character of the works on that portion of the line which lies between Reigate and Guildford, consists of short and deep cuttings and moderately high embankments as the line crosses the spurs thrown out by the North Downs and passes over the intervening valleys, which it leaves to the north. After passing a short distance to the south of Shalford the line enters the valley of the Wey, and forms a junction with the Godalming Branch of the South-Western Railway, three-quarters of a mile from Shalford and one mile south of the town of Guildford.

MOLE VIADUCT.—The river Mole at a distance of one mile from the town of Dorking, is crossed by a viaduct consisting of five segmental arches of thirty feet span, at a height of fifty feet above the river. This structure is situated amidst most charming scenery near the entrance of the vale of Mickleham, and forms a pleasing object in a landscape whose beauty is seldom equalled.

Whilst the works of construction were going on Mr. P. W. Barlow perfected his patent for cast-iron sleepers. They are used on portions of this line; and as it is most probable that they will work in railway economy and construction a great change, a description of their form and advantages will not be deemed superfluous in this place.

The cast-iron sleeper consists of two parts, each part being three feet two inches long, eight inches broad, with a strengthening flange two inches and a half deep on the under side at one edge, and running lengthways of the sleeper; this flange is still further supported by four feather-shaped castings, connecting it with the under surface of the sleeper plate. Near each end and on the upper surface are cast half-chairs, so

Left of Railway from Reigate.

BETCHWORTH. Broome Park, Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart.; Moor Place, J. W. Freshfield, Esq.; Betchworth House, Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, M.P.; Wonham House, Viscount Templeton.

Distance from
London.

23 m. REIGATE
STATION.

26 m BETCH-
WORTH STA.

Enter Box Hill
Tunnel.

EPSOM
(continued).

was erected, and such was the course of visitors that neither Bath nor Tunbridge exceeded in splendour. About the beginning of the last century these waters gradually lost their reputation, through the knavery of an apothecary, who started in opposition a pump-room. At present the well is preserved, but few visitors resort to it. The principal source of the wealth of Epsom is derived from the races. Horton Place, John Trotter, Esq., M.P.; Horton Lodge, Henry Willis, Esq.; The Cedars, William Everest, Esq.; Abele Grove, Peter Hunter, Esq.; Pitt Place, Richard D. Neave, Esq.; The Elms, James Pierson, Esq.; Durdans, Sir G. J. Heathcote, Bart.

Reigate to Guildford.

that where the two portions of the sleeper are brought together the rail is securely clipped, and held fast by the chairs being screwed together by means of two screw bolts one inch in diameter, which pass through the lower parts of the half chairs, the chairs being so constructed as to allow the bolt to pass under the rail, when it is fixed in its proper position.

The joint sleeper is three feet ten inches long, and has three chairs on it; to these are secured, by a feather-shaped flange on the upper side, a tie-rod, which keeps the rails at their correct gauge, and at the same time preserves the top of the rail at its proper level.

It will be observed that no wood is used in this system of laying the permanent way, thereby at one great step removing an enormous source of outlay in keeping in repair a railway, by doing away with the necessity for constantly renewing the decayed sleepers and keys. But this is not the only saving; for the permanent way of a mile of double line of railway laid with wooden sleepers and keys costs £3,358, whilst by using the iron sleepers it will cost only £3,037. Again, when a wooden sleeper road is renewed, the decayed wood is useless, whereas the iron, although deteriorated by wear, has lost little of its actual weight of metal, and can be re-manufactured at a trifling expense.

Another great saving will be effected by the iron sleepers not requiring such a large sum per annum to be laid by for the renewal of the road as it wears out. The sum required to be expended annually per mile for renewing a wooden sleeper road is about £92, but for a cast-iron sleeper road it will not be more than £36 per mile, thus effecting a saving of £56 per mile per annum; and it is confidently expected that even a much greater saving will be effected, as there is every reason to suppose that the iron sleepers will last at least twenty years, if not for a longer period, whilst a wooden sleeper cannot be calculated to last longer than twelve years—in fact, some decay in three years.

It is not only the Railway Companies who will be benefitted by the use of the iron sleeper, but the traveller will experience a greater degree of comfort as he journeys; for the iron sleeper, by keeping the ends of the rail in the joint sleepers exactly level with each other, does away with that very unpleasant cracking noise that is heard, and the jolt also which is felt as the carriage passes over the joints of a wooden sleeper road.

Distance from
London.

23 m. REIGATE
STATION.

26 m. BETCH-
WORTH STA.

Enter Box Hill
Tunnel.

Right of Railway from Reigate.

2 m. N. WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. The Hermitage, Edward Day, Esq. From the remains of an ancient building discovered at Walton-on-the-Hill, consisting chiefly of bricks and tiles, there is every reason to believe this was once a Roman station. 1 m. W. HEADLEY. Headley House, Felix Ladbroke, Esq.; Headley Grove, Captain A. Evans.

DORKING, a beautifully situated little market-town, county of Surrey. Area of parish, 10,150 A.; population, 5,538. It is well built, and contains many handsome residences, while the neighbourhood is studded with gentlemen's seats. The church, which has lately been rebuilt, contains the mausoleum of the ducal house of Norfolk, and in the cemetery are traces of some Roman foundations. Here are some almshouses, and an union work-house. Dorking has a considerable trade in lime, made from the abundant chalk pits in the vicinity. It is also famous for its poultry, and has good markets for corn and cattle. Market, Thursday. At and near Dorking are Lyne House, S. J. Broadwood, Esq.; Brockham Warren, M. Browne, Esq.; Buckland Court, Misses Carboneil; Holcomb Cottage, B. Fuller, Esq.; Holme Wood, George Rennie, Esq.; Shrub Hill, Dowager-Countess Rothes; Ashurst, William Strahan, Esq.; Pipbrook, Thomas Warlters, Esq. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. s. Deepdene, Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., M.P.

1 m. s.w. Berry Hill, Charles Barclay, Esq. A little further, The Rookery, Richard Fuller, Esq.

1 m. E. Abinger Hall, Lord Abinger. 1 m. s.e. of which, is Walton Place, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P. Walton House has been in the possession of the Evelyns since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was the birthplace of the celebrated John Evelyn, author of "Sylva." A little further, Parkhurst, Edward Lomax, Esq. 1 m. further, Tanners, Edward Lomax Esq.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. **WONERSH**. Wood Hill, John Sparkes, Esq.; Lostiford House, John Sparkes, Jun., Esq.; Hullbrook, William Street, Esq.

Loseley House, J. M. Molyneux, Esq. This venerable edifice, consisting of a main body and one wing, was the ancient seat of the family of More. It stands in the middle of a beautiful park, and though large, appears to have been more spacious in former times. It was built between 1562 and 1568, and contains some noble apartments, with a gallery 121 feet long. Queen Elizabeth and other sovereigns have honoured Loseley with their presence. 1 m. further, Compton, G. Best, Esq.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. **Monersh**, Lord Grantley.

29 m. **DORKING**
STATION.

34 m. **GOMSHALL**
AND SHIRE STA.

38 m. **CHILWORTH**
STATION.

40 m. **SHALFORD**
STATION.

Godalming Br.

42 m. **GUILDFORD**
STATION.

Woking to Godalming.

Left of Railway from Woking.

GUILDFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town, capital of county Surrey; situated on the river Wey, which is here navigable, and crossed by a bridge of five arches. Area of parliamentary borough, com-

Distance from
London.


25 m. **WOKING**
STATION.

Cross the river
Wey.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **GUILDFORD**
STA.

29 m. DORKING STATION.	1 m. w. Denbies, the late W. J. Denison, Esq. 1 m. further, Polesden, Joseph Bonsor, Esq. It is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the county, with Box Hill in view from the house, a fine lawn to the east, and the beautiful wood of Ranmore Common to the south. The grounds are remarkable for a fine terrace-walk, 40 feet wide, and 1,300 feet long, shaded to the north by a grove of stately beech-trees, and commanding extensive prospects. The old house, erected in 1631, was pulled down by the Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who resided here some years, and intended to rebuild it on a larger scale; but his illness caused his plans to be abandoned, and the house became a heap of ruins, until purchased by Joseph Bonsor, Esq., who built the present house. 1 m. n. Burford Lodge. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, MICKLEHAM. Juniper Hall, Miss Beardmore; Mickleham Hall, A. G. Gilliatt, Esq.; Norbury Park, H. B. Sperling, Esq. 2 m. further, LEATHERHEAD. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. Eastwick Park, David H. D. Barclay, Esq. It was formerly the residence of the Earls of Effingham. In 1801 it was sold to James Laurel, Esq., who altered the house, and covered the brick front with stucco. It is surrounded by a large park.
34 m. GOMSHALL AND SHIRE STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Netley Place, Edward Lomax, Esq. A little to the west of which is Albury Park, Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P.; Albury, Viscount Sidmouth; Western Lodge, John Collingwood, Esq.; Western Cottage, A. K. Barclay, Esq.
	3 m. n. East Horsley, Earl of Lovelace.
38 m. CHILWORTH STATION.	Chilworth Manor, R. A. C. Austin, Esq.; Postford House, Sir William Magnay, Bart.
40 m. SHALFORD STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. SHALFORD. Edmond House, Henry Austin, Esq. It is situated on the banks of the Wey, and was erected by John Austin, Esq., in the year 1600, on the site of the ancient rectorial manor-house. From the house is seen the picturesque ruins on St. Catherine's Hill, and it commands delightful prospects. Charles X. of France resided here some time during his exile. Gosden House, John Sparkes, Esq.
42 m. GUILDFORD STATION.	GUILDFORD. (See Woking and Godalming.)

Woking to Godalming.

Distance from London.	Right of Railway from Woking.
25 m. WOKING STATION.	
Reading and Guildford Br. 	
Cross the river Wey.	
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GUILDFORD STA.	n.w. are Purbright Lodge, W. P. Anderson, Esq.; Maplesden Lodge, Mrs. Gifford; Woodbridge, R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; Woodbridge House, Hon. Colonel Onslow; Hermitage, H. A. Wedgewood, Esq.; West-

prising three parishes, 210 A.; population of ditto, 5,925. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1847), 475; corporate revenue, £1,286. Guildford is beautifully situated in a break of the Surrey Downs, on a steep declivity, and is surrounded by handsome mansions and picturesque scenery. It has one principal street of considerable extent, in which the houses are generally well built. Its principal buildings are its churches, two of which are very ancient, and one modern, a beautiful county hall, guildhall, council chamber, county gaol, house of correction, market house, theatre, and an union workhouse. It has also a royal free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., with two University exhibitions of £39; and a revenue of about £100; a blue-coat school; a fine hospital for the poor, with a chapel, and a revenue of between £350 and £400; and other charities. The old castle, the remains of which are considerable, and form a very conspicuous and interesting object, was the residence of several of the Saxon and Norman kings. The chief trade of Guildford consists in corn, coals, malt, &c., and in the neighbourhood are paper and powder mills. Market, Tuesday. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Stoke Park, Mrs. Delap.

2 m. N.E. Blandon Park, Earl Onslow; Merrow House, J. W. Thrupp, Esq.; a little to the E., Sutton, Mrs. Wyndham; Hatchlands, Colonel H. Sumner; a little to the S., Ferr Hill, P. Bray, Esq.; Netley Place, J. Fraser, Esq.; Aisle Hall, R. Goldhawk, Esq.

GODALMING, a municipal borough and market-town, county of Surrey, on the Wey, which is here crossed by a bridge. The town consists of a long narrow street, a large church, and an almshouse and other charities. There are parchment, paper, and leather works, with stocking and glove manufactories; some trade also in hops, coals, timber, and bark, is carried on by the Wey, navigable from the town to the Thames. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Park Hatch, Jos. Godman, Esq.; Lee House, John Leech, Esq.; Puttenham Priory, Richard Sumner, Esq.; Milford, Colonel R. S. Webb; Busbridge, F. B. S. Wilder, Esq.

GUILDFORD
(continued).

34½ m. GODAL-
MING STA.

Guildford to Farnham.

Left of Railway from Guildford.

1 m. S. Foyle Park, Captain C. E. Mangles. 1 m. further, Hampton Lodge.

1 m. E. Moor Park. Originally the seat of Sir William Temple, and where he breathed his last; and to which he was so attached that he ordered his heart to be buried in a silver box under the sun-dial against his window. Moor Park is also remarkable as the place where Swift first contracted his acquaintance with his beloved Stella. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the mansion is a remarkable cavern, known by the name of Mother Ludlaw's Hole. A little further, Waverley Abbey. Near the mansion are the ruins of the first Cistercian convent erected in England.

Distance from
Guildford.

GUILDFORD STA.

6½ m. ASH STA.

11 m. FARNHAM
STATION.

GUILDFORD
(continued).

wood Lodge, L. A. Coussmaker, Esq.; Sutton Place, Countess Waldegrave; w. Down Place, William Baring, Esq.; Elstead, Captain J. Cornwall, Esq.; s. Knowle Cranley, J. Bradshaw, Esq.; Eashing House, J. H. Frankland, Esq.; Bradstone Brook, E. Gibson, Esq.; E. Bramley House, H. Jakill, Esq.; Baynards Park; Rev. T. L. Thurlow; Shalford House, M. H. Turnbull, Esq.

34½ m. GODAL-
MING STA.


1 m. w. Heashing House, Henry Thorold, Esq. 1 m. s. of which Mouse Hill, Rev. A. Thomas; Milford, Richard Greville, Esq. 1 m. w. Peper Harrow, Viscount Middleton. The mansion stands in a beautiful park, finely wooded, and watered by the river Wey, which runs through it in its passage from Farnham to Godalming. In the latter part of the last century the grounds were much enlarged by different purchasers. The mansion stands on a bank sloping down to the river, sheltered on the north by rising grounds, covered with plantations, which also form a protection on the east.

Guildford to Farnham.

Distance from
Guildford.

GUILDFORD STA.

6½ m. ASH STA.

Reading and
Guildford Br. 

11 m. FARNHAM
STATION.

Right of Railway from Guildford.

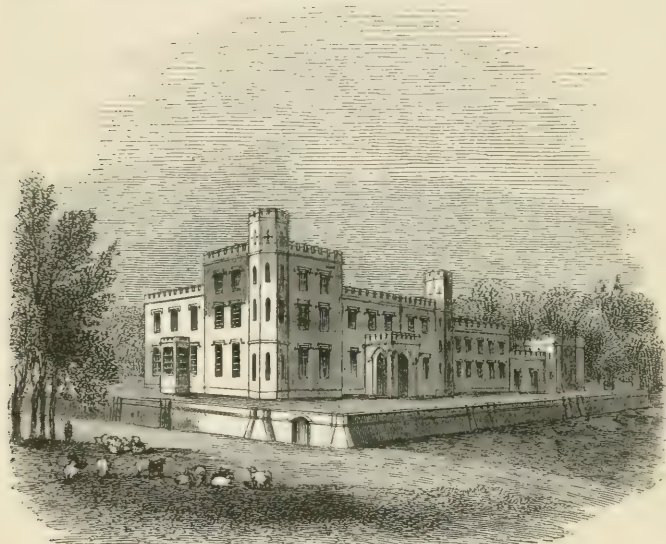
ASH. 2½ m. N.E. Henley Park, Henry Halsey, Esq.

FARNHAM, a market-town, in the county of Surrey. This town is chiefly celebrated for its superior hops, which are grown in the immediate vicinity. It has a fine old church, and an endowed grammar school. It possesses manufactures of bagging, canvas, &c. Its castle, the residence of the Bishop of Winchester, who governs the town by his bailiffs, has a fine library, and a good collection of pictures. Market, Thursday. ½ m. N. Farnham Castle, Bishop of Winchester.

2 m. S.E. BENTLEY. Maryland, J. S. Seawell, Esq.; Northbrook, John F. Shrowder, Esq.; Crooks, Henry M. Morrison, Esq.; Hill Farm, F. R. Thresher, Esq.; Welches, Robert Bury, Esq. 1 m. s.w. of Bentley, Willey House, Mrs. Raikes; Runwick House, Charles Knight, Esq.

Horsham Branch.**Left of Railway from Horsham.**

A little to the south of the line,



HOLMBUSH, THOMAS BROADWOOD ESQ.

The mansion is situated in a park forming part of an estate of 3,061 acres, in the Gothic style of architecture, entirely composed of stone quarried on the property. It commands a very extensive valley-view, also over the Chalk Hills and into Kent. On one side of the house rises a spring, a source of the river Adur, on the other the source of the river Mole.

A little to E. South Lodge, Edward Boldero, Esq.; St. Leonard's Lodge, Captain Montague; New Lodge, Robert Aldridge, Esq.; Brook Hill, William Borough, Esq.; Woldenfold, Mrs. White.

s. Denne Park, Charles Eversfield, Esq.; Nutters Lodge, John J. Nelthorpe, Esq. 12 m. S.W. PETWORTH. Petworth House, the magnificent seat of Colonel Wyndham; Stopham House, George Barttelot, Esq.

*Distance from
London.*

31 m. CRAWLEY
STATION.

34½ m. FAYGATE
STATION.

37½ m. HORSHAM
STATION.

Horsham Branch.*Distance from
London.***Right of Railway from Horsham.**31 m. CRAWLEY
STATION.

1 m. N. CRAWLEY. This line, on which this is the first stopping place, diverges from the Three Bridges Station. Crawley is a parish, in the county of Sussex. Fairs, May 8th, September 9th.

34½ m. PAYGATE
STATION.

6 m. N.W. HOCKLEY. Remarkable as the place where the Danes, who had passed into Surrey after sacking London, were defeated with great slaughter by King Ethelwolf and his son Ethenbald, or Athelstan. It was formerly a custom in this parish that if either of two contracted parties died before marriage, the survivor planted a rose at the head of the grave of the deceased; this practice was doubtless derived from the Romans, who, as well as the Greeks, considered it a religious duty, and often in their wills directed roses to be strewed and planted on their graves, as appears by an old inscription at Rivenneh and Milan. Leethill Place, John Smallpiece, Esq.; The Leer, L. Steer, Esq. A little to the E. CAPEL. The Hall, A. Spottiswoode, Esq.; Kitlands, Mr. Sergeant Heath.

1 m. N. Oldbrook, William R. S. Fitzgerald, Esq. 3½ m. further N. NEWDIGATE, a parish, comprising the hamlet of Newdigate, in the first division of the hundred of Reigate, but chiefly in the second division of the hundred of Copthorne. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is principally in the early style of English architecture. Lyne House, James S. Broadwood, Esq.

37¾ m. HORSHAM
STATION.

HORSHAM, a parliamentary borough and market-town. It is a curious town of considerable antiquity, the old houses are built partly of timber, and standing in the midst of trees present a very pleasing effect. The church is a fine specimen of the early English style of architecture. A little to the N. Horsham Park, Robert H. Hurst, Esq., M.P.

4 m. N. The Nunnery, Charles Compton, Esq.

¾ m. N.W. Springfield, John Shelley, Esq. A little further, Field Place, Thomas Briggs, Esq.; Stroud Park, William A. Commerell, Esq.; Slinfold Lodge, Edward Bunney, Esq. A little further, Warnham Court, Edward Tredercroft, Esq.

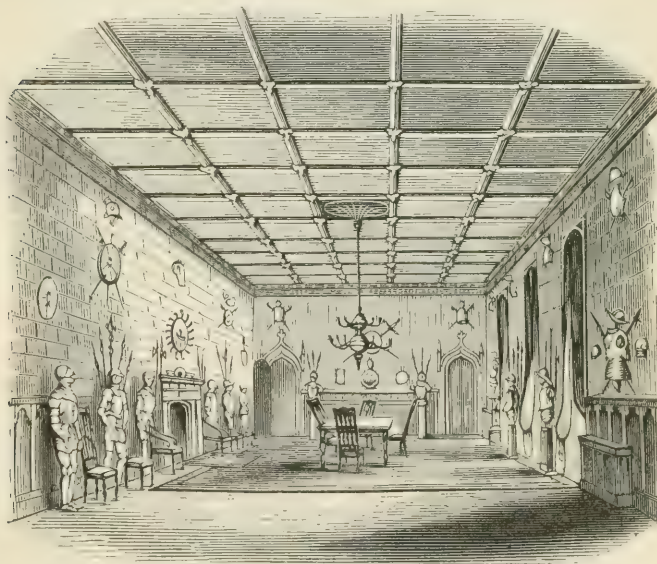
Bishopstoke to Portsmouth.

Left of Railway from Bishopstoke.

4 m. N.E. BISHOPS WALTHAM. The river Amble has its source about half a mile from the town, and passes through a piece of water called Waltham Pond, on the banks of which are the remains of the once magnificent palace of the Bishops of Winchester, built in 1135, by Bishop Henry De Blois, brother of King Stephen. It continued the principal episcopal residence until the parliamentary war, when it was destroyed by the army under Waller. Northbrook House, Colonel Saunderson; Swansmore House, H. Chavers, Esq. 4 m. further, Preshaw House, Walter Long, Esq.

FAREMAM. A market-town, county of Hants, at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth Harbour. The town is prettily situated, and contains some excellent mansions and private residences. It has a union workhouse, and a philosophical institute; manufactures of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in coals, corn, and timber. It is a polling-place for the south division of the county, and has charities which produce about £250 per annum. Market, Monday.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Uplands, John Beardmore, Esq.;



THE DINING-ROOM AT UPLANDS.

A little further, Roche Court, Lady Gardner. 2 m. further, WICKHAM GATE. Rooksbury, William Garnier, Esq.; Little Park, John Guitton, Esq.; Park Place, Mrs. Poore.

1 m. E. Cams Hall, Captain E. Delmé.

GOSPORT. A sea-port town, in the parish of Alverstoke, county of Hants, opposite Portsmouth, with which it communicates by means of a floating bridge across the harbour. Here are several streets, some of which are well built, others very indifferent, and the whole wearing a dull and melancholy appearance. It is surrounded by ramparts, has extensive

*Distance from
Bishopstoke.*

5 m. BOTLEY STA.

11 m. FAREHAM
STATION.

16 m. GOSPORT
STATION.

Bishopstoke to Portsmouth.*Distance from
Bishopstoke.***Right of Railway from Bishopstoke.**

5 m. BOTLEY STA.

1 m. W. BOTLEY. The Grange, Hugh Vaughan, Esq.; Thorn Hill, W. Dumbleton, Esq.; Wangfield House, F. J. Lyss, Esq.; Croft House, B. N. Anderton, Esq.

11 m. FAREHAM
STATION.

W. Blackbrook House, Colonel F. Leblanc; Blackbrook Place, Commander G. T. M. Purvis. 2 m. N.W. Titchfield House, Richard Woolridge, Esq. In Titchfield House Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647, and previous to his again resigning himself to the care of Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight.

2 m. W. TITCHFIELD. The church is a spacious edifice, of the workmanship of different ages. The north side is reported to have been built by William of Wyckham. The south side is more ancient. In the part called the south chancel is an interesting monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards first Earl of Southampton, Jane his lady, and Henry their son, the second Earl, all of whom are represented by effigies on the tomb. At a short distance from the town, on the north, are the ruins of an ancient seat of the Wriothesleys. It was erected by the first Earl of Southampton on the site, and with the materials of an abbey founded for Premonstratensian Canons by Bishop Peter de Rupibus in the year 1231. The annual revenue at the dissolution amounted to £280 19s. 10d. Leland states it was "a righte statelie house, embattled, and having a goodlie gate, and a conducte castelid in the middle of the court of it, in the very same place wher the monasterie stode." The building is now in a very dilapidated state, the entrance gateway being the principal part left standing, sixteen rooms having been pulled down a few years back for the sake of the materials. The old stables yet remain, and are worthy of notice. The chapel is wholly in ruins. Titchfield is a small, well-built town, pleasantly situated at the mouth of Southampton Water, near Titchfield River, by which means small vessels can approach the town. Abshott House, H. Bradshaw, Esq.; Holly Hill, Lord H. Cholmondeley; St. Margaret's Castle, B. Garnier, Esq.; Court Barn, William Green, Esq.; Crofton House, Mrs. M. Naughten; Brooklands, S. Smith Esq.

16 m. GOSPORT
STATION.

barracks, a powder magazine, iron foundries, and a county house of correction. Here is also the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, which, with the process of making the biscuits for the navy, is well worthy inspection. Outside the town is Haslar Hospital, a magnificent naval infirmary. Gosport has a population of 8,862, and is governed by the county magistrates.

Fareham to Portsmouth.**Left of Railway from Fareham.**

2 m. N. SOUTHWICK, where was formerly a priory of Black Canons, which became a scene of historical celebrity from its having been the place of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou. The priory was originally built at Porchester by Henry I. in the year 1133, but was shortly after removed to Southwick, where it continued to flourish until the period of the dissolution. Southwick Park, Thomas Thistlewaite, Esq., includes the site of the priory, a portion of which remains. The manor-house is a large building of some antiquity, having two wings, terminating in gable-ends, and embattled. In this edifice two monarchs have been entertained—Charles I., and George I. The former was here when the Duke of Buckingham, whom he had thus far accompanied from London, was assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth.

Running the whole distance of the line from Fareham to Cosham is Portsdown Hill, from the summit of which most extensive and beautiful views may be obtained, taking in the British Channel, New Forest, and the Isle of Wight on one side, and the graceful spire of Chichester Cathedral on the other. An annual fair is held here on the 26th of July.

*Distance from
Fareham.*

3 m. PORCHESTER
STATION.

5 m. COSHAM
STATION.

9 m. PORTS-
MOUTH STA.

Salisbury Branch.**Left of Railway from Bishopstoke.**

1½ m. S. CHILWORTH. Stoneham Park, John Fleming, Esq.

ROMSEY, a municipal and borough town, county of Southampton. It is a polling place for the county, and the head of a poor-law union. The town is ancient and straggling, but contains no buildings of any importance except its church. The present church, or abbey, as it is now generally called, although part of a nunnery which was originally founded by Edward the Elder, is a cruciform structure of early Norman architecture. Its vast and beautiful proportions, combined with the simplicity of its style, cannot fail to attract the visitor's admiration. In its external appearance it is not unlike the venerable abbey of St. Alban's, but is in a much better state of preservation, being built of a hard stone which appears to have defied the elements to which it has been exposed for so many centuries. It has undergone considerable repairs of late, and during the works many curious remnants of the old faith were discovered, amongst which was a stone statue of our Saviour on the cross, larger than life, and the scalp of a female—probably one of the nuns—to which the hair still clung, in a perfect state of preservation. Romsey Church is a truly venerable and interesting monument of antiquity, and will well repay the visitor for the time he may bestow upon its closest inspection. 2 m. S.E. Embley Park; and a little to the S. Broadlands, Viscount Palmerston, M.P.

2 m. S.W. SHAREFIELD ENGLISH.

1 m. E. EAST DEAN.

2 m. S. WHITE PARISH. Melchet Park, Right Hon. F. T. Baring; Broxmere Park, F. Bristow, Esq.; Cowesfield House, George Lawrence, Esq. 2 m. further, Landford House, Captain W. H. Trollope.

*Distance from
BISHOPSTOKE
STATION.*

2 m. CANDLERS-
FORD STA.

7 m. ROMSEY STA.

Cross the Test.

11 m. DUNBRIDGE
STATION.

15 m. DEAN STA.

Enter Wiltshire.

Fareham to Portsmouth.

<i>Distance from Fareham.</i>	Right of Railway from Fareham.
3 m. PORCHESTER STATION.	PORCHESTER, or PORTCHESTER, a village in the county of Hants, situated on the north side of Portsmouth Harbour, near its extremity. It is a place of singular interest to the antiquarian, having been one of the chief cities of the Britains (Caer Peris) prior to the Roman invasion. Porchester Castle, devoted during the long war to the safe custody of French prisoners, is, though greatly dilapidated, still a curious monument of the early style of fortification. Its court, now entirely covered with turf, contains a very large area, and in the centre stands the old church, while its ponderous square tower is a conspicuous object for many miles around. The castle walls are of great extent, and, according to some archeologists, the foundations display evident proofs of construction different from, and anterior to that of the Roman works found throughout England. The village is but a poor, straggling place. Beach Cottage, Thomas Brine, Esq.
5 m. COSHAM STATION.	COSHAM. A village, county of Hants, situated at the foot of Portsdown Hill, on the old coach road to Portsmouth. It consists of a short street of small houses, with several inns or taverns, originally intended, no doubt, for the accommodation of sailors on their way to and from Portsmouth. Cosham House, John Burrill, Esq.; East Cosham House, Sir William Wiseman, Bart.
9 m. PORTS- MOUTH STA.	

Salisbury Branch.

<i>Distance from</i>	Right of Railway from Bishopstoke.
BISHOPSTOKE STATION.	
2 m. CANDLERS- FORD STA.	1½ m. N. Cranbury, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq.
7 m. ROMSEY STA.	2½ m. N. Germins, E. S. Smith, Esq. 5 m. further, STOCKBRIDGE. a borough, market-town, and parish, and consists of one long street, which is intersected at the west end by the river Test, and at the east by the Andover Canal, over each of which is a bridge. Five smaller streams cross the street in the intermediate space, with bridges over them. The streams are particularly favourable for trout-fishing, the principal nobility and gentry of this and the adjoining counties meeting here three or four times a-year. 4 m. N.W. Mottisfont Abbey, Sir John B. Mill, Bart. It is a spacious and venerable edifice, occupying a portion of the site of a priory of canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine, founded by William Brywear, in the reign of King John. In the reign of Henry VII. the number of registered persons being reduced from eleven to three, the King procured a bull from Pope Alexander to suppress it; however, this was not acted on, and it continued till the dissolution, at which period its income, according to Dugdale, amounted to £125 3s. 5d. The gardens and pleasure-grounds at Mottisfont are very commodious, and embellished with several fine trees.
Cross the Test.	
11 m. DUNBRIDGE STATION.	2 m. N.W. EAST STIVERLEY. Manor House, Major-General Yates.
15 m. DEAN STA	WEST DEAN. 2 m. N. Norman Court, Charles B. Wall, Esq.; and 4 m.
Enter Wiltshire	N.W. WINTERSLOW. Roach Court, Thomas Edginton, Esq.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, capital county of Wilts, is situated on the Avon, which is here crossed by three bridges. Area of city, 480 A; population of city, comprising parts of the parishes of Fuherton Anger, and Mitford, 11,626. Salisbury sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 701; and is the place of election for south division of county. This venerable city, which is partly surrounded with walls, is well built, lighted, and drained by running brooks flowing through the principal streets. The spacious market place, which is in the centre of the town, contains the council house, the public library and news room; and the butter cross, an edifice built in the reign of Edward III.; and in other parts (independently of the cathedral, to which we shall advert hereafter) are three parish churches, chapels for several denominations of Dissenters; a grammar school, theatre, assembly and concert rooms; a county infirmary, and county gaol in Fuherton Anger. The cathedral, an object of universal admiration, stands in an enclosed space of about half a square mile called the "Close." It was built and completed in the 13th century, entirely in the early English style, in the form of a double cross: length, 474 feet; width of large transepts, 210 feet. The altar-piece and stained glass are works of great merit. The west front is highly elaborated, and many of the exterior parts are ornamented with statues. The spire is 404 feet high, and is the loftiest, and, as may well be imagined, the most conspicuous object in this part of England. All the ecclesiastical buildings by which this magnificent and venerable pile is surrounded are in keeping with the structure itself. The cloisters, chapter house, library, bishops' palace, deanery house, and the residences of the canons, &c., are handsome and even elegant buildings—the whole of which are surrounded by a high wall. The charities of this ancient city are numerous, and produce an annual revenue of £5,000. The trade of Salisbury, though formerly celebrated for woollen and other goods, is now exclusively confined to the supply of the residents of the city and neighbourhood, and agricultural produce. Salisbury is the seat of the county assizes, the

22 M. SALISBURY
STATION.

Weybridge to Chertsey.

Left of Railway from Weybridge.

W. ADDLESTON.

1½ m. s.w. Ongar House, S. K. Escott, Esq.; Ongar Hill Cottage, Henry Pim, Esq.; Botley's Park, Thomas Gosling, Esq.

Distance from
Weybridge.

1½ M. ADDLESTON
STATION.

CHERTSEY, a market-town, county of Surrey, situated on the banks of the Thames, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, which connects it with Shepperton, county of Middlesex. Chertsey is a town of great antiquity, and possessed a monastery immediately after the Saxons were converted from Paganism, which was burnt down by the Danes, and the ecclesiastics murdered; but King Edgar rebuilt it, and it continued in a flourishing state until the dissolution of monastic institutions in the reign of Henry VIII., when its annual resources amounted to £774. The Saxon kings had also a palace in the town, and here Henry VI. was buried, although his body was subsequently removed by Henry VII. to Windsor. In the immediate vicinity of the town are numerous villas and seats of great beauty, and a place called Cowey Stakes, said to have derived its name from the stakes driven into the river by the Britons to prevent Julius Caesar from

3 M. CHERTSEY
STATION.

22 m. SALISBURY
STATION.

spring, quarter and petty sessions, and a court-leet for the manor. Several Parliaments were held here in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Palace, Bishop of Salisbury; The College, J. H. C. Wyndham, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. of Salisbury, ruins of Old Sarum, a fortress of the Britons, afterwards of the Romans and Normans. It was frequently the residence of the British monarchs; under the Saxons it remained of importance, and in the time of William the Conqueror the Bishop's See was transferred to it from Sherborne in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the time of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral remain, but Old Sarum has been almost wholly deserted since the time of Henry VII. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Durnham House, Edward Hinxman, Esq. 2 m. further, Lake House, Rev. E. Duke, F.S.A., near which is a spot called Ogbury Camp, but which ought to be regarded as a British Oppidan, or place of residence, rather than a military work. It is undoubtedly of very early construction, and differs from most other works of the kind, being destitute of any fosse, the earth having been heaped up in the manner of a parapet. When dug away level at the bottom, the height of this vallum is thirty-three feet, and its circuit is one mile one furlong and fifty-five yards. 2 m. further, AMESBURY.

2 m. w. Bemerton Rectory, Rev. W. Pigot. This retired rectory is remarkable as having been the residence of no less than four divines of great and just celebrity: Walter Cecil, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; George Herbert, the biographer of Walton; John Norris, the Christian platonist; and William Cox, Archdeacon of Wilts, famed throughout Europe for his historical works. 1 m. further, Wilton House, Rt. Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. Longford Castle, Viscount Folkestone. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, New Hall, Colonel Buckley. 3 m. further, Trafalgar House, Earl Nelson. 3 m. further, Breamore House, Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.; Bingate House, Captain Brymer.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. e.s.e. Clarendon Park, Sir F. H. Bathurst, Bart.

Weybridge to Chertsey.

Distance from
Weybridge.

Right of Railway from Weybridge.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ADDLESTON
STATION.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. A little to the e. Woburn Park, Lady King. The mansion is a handsome brick edifice; the grounds are agreeably refreshed by a serpentine canal, which, after meandering through them in a pleasing manner, terminates in the Wey at the distance of a mile.

3 m. CHERTSEY
STATION.

landing upon the territory of Cassivalanus. Cowley, the celebrated poet, resided in the town, where some portions of his residence are still preserved; and at St. Anne's Hill, Charles James Fox formerly resided, and his widow has only lately deceased there. Chertsey has a handsome church, a good trade in malt, a weekly market on Wednesday, monthly markets for cattle, and four annual fairs. At and near Chertsey are the following seats: Arbourn Cottage, S. A. Beck, Esq.; Beomond House, Mrs. Bethune; Bretlands, R. C. Blunt, Esq.; Fox Hill, J. Ivatt Briscoe, Esq.; Lyne Grove, Hon. Captain George Cavendish; Childown, F. S. Cole, Esq.; Crouch Oak, Captain F. De Visme; Dimplebrook Cottage, William Evans, Esq.; Gogmore Cottage, C. W. Hallett, Esq.; Silverlands Park, Lady F. Hotham; Monks Grove, Lady Montfort; Fan Grove Lodge, Mrs. Summers; Long Cross, William Tringham, Esq.; Sandgates, Miss Wightwick.

Hampton Court Branch.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. EAST MOULSEY. 1 m. further, WEST MOULSEY. (See Southampton Line.)

HAMPTON COURT. A short branch of the South-Western Railway diverges from the Esher Station, near Ditton Marsh, passing through the parish of Thames Ditton, that picturesque and truly rural spot so celebrated as the resort of the angler, terminating on the Surrey side of the Thames, at the foot of the old wooden bridge of Hampton Court, immediately opposite to that splendid palace, which is indeed one of the few England possesses appertaining of right to royalty worthy the name of a palace, and the residence of her monarch. This edifice owes its origin to Cardinal Wolsey, although the principal portion of the building is comparatively of modern construction. It is said that Wolsey, when at the summit of his power, was desirous to build a palace suitable to his rank, but that being equally anxious to preserve his health, he consulted the learned physicians of all countries as to the most healthy locality within twenty miles of London, and that their report having been favourable to this spot, he purchased the lease of the manor of Hampton Court of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England A.D. 1514. The old palace, built after the designs of Wolsey, who had studied architecture, was begun in 1515, and when finished we are told that its magnificence excited great envy at court, so much so, that the King, whose jealousy was aroused, questioned him upon the subject, when, with marvellous tact, the Cardinal replied, "That he was only trying to form a residence worthy of so great a monarch." The King, pleased with the reply, accepted the present, and bestowed upon his minister the manor of Richmond, the favourite residence of his father, in lieu thereof. After having served as the occasional place of residence for all the kings and queens of England, from Henry VIII. to the period of the Commonwealth, being also the birthplace of Edward VI., and the spot where Anne, wife of James I., died, masques, grand fêtes, and the public receptions of the foreign princes and ambassadors having been here held, it was sold in 1651 to a private gentleman, Mr. Phelps, for £10,765 19s. 9d., and subsequently re-conveyed to Oliver Cromwell; and it was here that the marriage ceremonies were performed between his daughter Elizabeth and Lord Falconberg in 1657. After the Revolution it became the favourite residence of William III., who caused a portion of the old palace to be pulled down, and built what is now called the Fountain Court, in which are the state apartments, under the superintendence of the great architect of St. Paul's. This splendid structure was finished in 1690.

*Distance from
Kingston.*

3 m. HAMPTON
COURT STA.

Waterloo Bridge to Windsor.**Left of Railway from London.**

Bridgefield, A. Atkins, Esq.; Cedar Cottage, P. J. Bayley, Esq.; Frogmore, M. Blackmore, Esq.; Northfield Cottage, George Cubitt, Esq.; Slope House, Mrs. Martin; Mount Pleasant, H. O. A. Rich, Esq.

WATERLOO TO
WANDSWORTH
STATION.

Hampton Court Branch.*Distance from
Kingston.*3 m. HAMPTON
COURT STA. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. THAMES DITTON.

We cannot find space for any detail of the various beauties this magnificent palace displays, but the principal external feature which strikes the visitor is the marked difference between Wolsey's portion and the Dutch style of the Fountain Court and gardens; nevertheless, as a whole, it is a grand and imposing structure. The hall and chapel of the former, with the state rooms of the latter, adorned with a truly splendid collection of paintings by some of the greatest masters of the world, must long continue to offer an interesting and enlightened source of amusement, recreation, and sensible enjoyment to the public, to whom its beauties have been consecrated by the kindness of Her Majesty. The pictures are of such a quality as to rivet the attention of the connoisseur, but amongst them are a collection of historical portraits which cannot fail to excite an equal interest in the minds of the student and the lovers of biography. The state apartments, the walls of which are adorned with the great works of Correggio, Giorgione, Parmegiano, Tintoretto, and, indeed, all the greatest artists of the various schools of Italy, with many fine Dutch pictures, and some curiously interesting sea fights of Vandevelde, as well as the famous portraits of the beauties of the Court of Charles II., and "last, though not least," but first, indeed, in point of interest, with the grand and inestimable cartoons of Raphael, are open to the public gratuitously every day in the week except Friday, when they are closed for the purpose of being cleaned. The hours are ten o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and during the remainder of the year from ten till four. The vine in the private garden, and the maze in the wilderness, are open every day until sunset, but a small gratuity is required by the gardeners who show them. To the Great Hall of the Cardinal, a noble saloon, hung with perhaps the finest specimens of tapestry in Europe, and decorated with trophies and banners in a tasteful, princely, and baronial style, the visitor's steps should first be directed. A little book, "The Stranger's Guide to Hampton Court Palace," is sold by the attendants, which, independently of the well-compiled facts in the text, and an accurate catalogue of the pictures, contains about a dozen well-executed woodcuts of the different views of the palace, at the small charge of 6d. Bushy Park, Earl of Denbigh; York Cottage, John Goldney, Esq.; Julia Cottage, John Parker, Esq.; St. Alban's Bank, Mr. Justice Wightman.

Waterloo Bridge to Windsor.**Right of Railway from London.**WATERLOO TO
WANDSWORTH
STATION.

WANDSWORTH, a large village and parish, county of Surrey, situated on the river Wandle, near its mouth in the Thames. This village, like most in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, contains a countless number of elegant villas and mansions; it has also numerous manufactories for chemical works, &c., with oil, flour, and other mills, worked by water power.

N N 2

Putney Park Lane, Sir G. G. H. Larpent, Bart.; Putney Heath, Marquis of Bristol; Putney Park, Robert Hutton, Esq.; The Hill, Colonel and the Right Hon. Baroness North; Lime Grove, Lady St. Aubyn; Granard Lodge, Sir H. Webster, Bart. 2 m. s. Wimbledon Common, on the south-west angle of which is a circular encampment, conjectured by Camden to mark the site of the battle fought in 568 between Ceauling, King of the West Saxons, and the forces of Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of two of their generals, Auslach and Sneben.

1 m. s. ROEHAMPTON is situated on the western extremity of Putney Heath. The beauty of the surrounding country, and Richmond Park, have caused many villas to be erected here. The Priory, Right Hon. Sir James L. Knight Bruce; The Park, Lady Dover; Roehampton House, Earl of Bessborough; Charles Drummond, Esq.

A little to the s. EAST SHEEN. Paine's Field, Daniel De Castro, Esq.; Palewell Lodge, William Gilpin, Esq.; Elm Lodge, William Parker, Esq.


RICHMOND, county of Surrey. The town, though in parts irregularly built, contains many elegant houses, and some of the best hotels, two of which—the Star and Garter, on the hill above the terrace, and the Castle Hotel, in Hill Street—are inferior to few if any in England. The beauty of the scenery, the magnificent views from the terrace, the venerable oaks in the park, the silvery brightness of the Thames as it gently flows through the verdant meadows, all combine to render this spot the most enchanting of any within twenty miles round London, indeed few places in the country surpass it. It is much resorted to during the summer season, and amongst its visitors few are more enthusiastic in their admiration of its beauties than the hosts of foreigners who frequent it, particularly on Sundays. On Richmond Green are the remains of the palace of Henry VII., who named it after his own Earldom in Yorkshire; it previously bore the appellation of Sheen, or the bright and shining, and few places are more so when illumined by the rays of a summer sun. Queen Elizabeth died in this palace, and the room in which she breathed her last is said to be the little bay-windowed chamber over the old gateway, forming the entrance to the castellated house of Mr. Simpson, on the Green beyond Maid of Honour Terrace, which is unquestionably a portion of the old palace. The royal arms over the centre of the gateway, although much defaced by time, are not entirely obliterated. On the banks of the Thames here are some beautiful villas. Near the viaduct of this branch of the South-Western Railway, which is a very handsome structure, is Asgill House, the beautiful residence of B. Cohen, Esq.; next to it Northampton House, a portion of the old palace, and Queensbury House, the seat of Sir John B. Dundas, Bart. The view of Richmond Bridge from this spot is highly picturesque, but it would be impossible to do justice to its scenic beauties in so short an account. At and near Richmond are Nightingale Hall, Ladies H. and E. Ashburnham; Upper Dunstable House, Sir. H. Loraine Baker, Bart.; Bingham Villa, Captain H. A. Bowyer; Grove Lodge, Colonel Sir J. Bryant; The Villa, Duke of Buccleuch, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the gardens and shrubberies on the opposite side of the road, which are laid out with great taste, and extend almost to the summit of the hill. Queensbury Villa, Miss J. Dundas; Devonshire Cottage, Hon. Mrs. C. Lamb; Lansdowne House, the Marquis of Lansdowne; Fitzwilliam House, Dowager Countess of Mulgrave; Richmond Hill, Earl Onslow; Spring Grove, Sir C. Price, Bart.; Suffield House, J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq.; Park Shot House, James Robertson, Esq.; Thompson's Villa, Earl of Shaftesbury.

PUTNEY STA.

BARNES STA.

MORTLAKE STA.

RICHMOND STA.

<p>PUTNEY STA.</p> <p>Loop Line to Hounslow. </p>	<p>PUTNEY, a large and populous village, county of Surrey, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge across the Thames. It is studded with handsome villas, both in the village and on the banks of the Thames, where there has lately been established the Civil Engineers College. The pretty Gothic church, which stands close to the bridge, is a very conspicuous object. It is a great resort for the Londoners at holiday times, and during the river regattas and rowing matches; and there are many inns for the accommodation of visitors. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Barn Elms, the late Sir L. Shadwell, Knt.</p>
<p>BARNES STA.</p>	<p>BARNES, county of Surrey, on the Thames. The village has nothing to recommend it, but there is a terrace facing the river on which there are several pretty cottage residences. At Barn Elms, in this parish, Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth; Cowley, the poet, resided; and the celebrated Kit-cat Club held its meetings there. Mill Hill Lodge, William Barton, Esq.; St. Margaret's College, William Paine, Esq.; Grove Cottage, J. Wiggan, Esq.</p>
<p>MORTLAKE STA.</p>	<p>MORTLAKE, county of Surrey, on the Thames; area of parish, 1,910 A.; population, 2,778. The church has a very ancient tower, and though the village is insignificant there are several handsome villas in the parish, which has also an endowed school, and almshouses.</p>
<p>RICHMOND STA.</p>	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. KEW. The churchyard on the green is interesting from the circumstance of the remains of Gainsborough, Zoffany and Meyer being buried in it. The great feature of interest is however the botanical gardens, which, under the able superintendence of Sir W. J. Hooker, have arrived at the highest state of perfection. They are open to the public every day of the week, except Friday. The grounds were laid out under the direction of the Princess Dowager, mother of George III.; and the temples, of which there are several, were built by Sir William Chambers. The pagoda is more to be admired for its irregularity than its beauty. There is also an imitation of a ruin, of which Horace Walpole remarks that "a solecism may be committed in architecture, as the ruin in Kew gardens is built by Act of Parliament bricks." There are sixteen different descriptions of hot-houses, the chief of which is the new palm house, which now completed is the glory of these gardens. It was designed by Decimus Burton, Esq., and is made of iron from the Hammersmith works of Mr. Turner of Dublin, the stone and brick work by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; the arrangement of boilers by Messrs. Burbridge and Healy, the hot-water pipes by Mr. Turner. It consists of a centre and two wings occupying an area of 362 feet in length; the centre is 100 feet wide and 66 feet in height to the summit of the lantern; the wings 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. The central portion of the building (138 feet long and 100 feet wide) has a substantial gallery all around at the height of 30 feet from the floor, ascended by a light spiral staircase, so as to give the opportunity of seeing the plants from above as well as below, by bringing the spectator on a level with the summits of many of the loftiest, and also the means of watering the plants from above. To avoid the unsightliness of a chimney attached to, or even placed near, so noble a structure, the smoke is conveyed by an underground floor, to a distance of 479 feet from the stove; where a large ornamental tower, with a reservoir near the top for the supply of water to the stove, is erected, 96 feet in height, so situated and of such a form as to be an architectural object when seen from the main walk. The other stoves are: the conservatory, containing a fine collection of tender plants, especially of palms and other monocotyledonous tribes; the orangery, a small greenhouse, in the winter occupied with Cape heaths; a low double-propagating house for small plants; a small stove with a miscellaneous collection of tropical plants; the old orchideous house now containing a miscellaneous collection; a large greenhouse with a collection of plants from temperate climates; an old stove containing South African,</p>

In the park, which is eight miles in circumference, surrounded by venerable oaks, and enjoying the most picturesque and beautiful prospects, is the elegant villa residence of the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. White Lodge, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, and the mansions of Major-General Sir E. Bowater, G.C.H., Dowager Countess of Dunmore, and the Earl of Errol. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Ham Common, surrounded by handsome villa residences, and near to which is Ham House, formerly the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, when he and his colleagues, Clifford, Ashley, Bolinbroke, and Arlington, held those secret meetings which were designated as the "Cabal," after the initials of their names. It is now the property of the Earl of Dysart, and is highly interesting from its historical associations. Amongst other events, Charles II. is said to have taken refuge here after the battle of Worcester. It is a venerable mansion, surrounded by a moat, and has a fine avenue of lime-trees on the banks of the Thames. A little further, PETERSHAM, Dowager Duchess Montrose; Petersham Lodge, Mrs. Mellish; Glen Villa, Lord W. Fitzgerald; Sudbrook Park, Hydropathic Society.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Pagoda House, William Selwyn, Esq. 1 m. further, Kew.

Cross the Thames.

Cross Richmond Road on the way to Twickenham. Cambridge House, Henry Bevan, Esq.; Twickenham House, Mrs. Cambridge, and Major H. J. Sharpe; Marble Hall, Colonel J. and Lady A. Peel. This was formerly the residence of the Countess of Suffolk, the mistress of George II. Orleans House, Earl of Kilmorey, where Louis Philippe resided during his first exile.

TWICKENHAM, county of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by its beautiful stone bridge. It is a large village, consisting of several streets of neatly-built houses. Sandy Combe Lodge, G. B. Beaumont, Esq.; Heath House, Samuel Briggs, Esq.; Gothic Villa, James Lloyd, Esq.; Vine Cottage, Thomas Walton, Esq.; River Side, Mrs. Woolnough; Pope's Villa, Thomas Young, Esq. The visitor must not expect the present villa is the one in which the immortal bard resided. Not only was this temple of the Muses—this abode of genius—the resort of the learned and the wittiest of the land—levelled to the earth, but all that the earth produced to remind posterity of its illustrious owner, and identify the dead with the living strains he has bequeathed to us, was plucked up by the roots, and scattered to the winds.

TWICKENHAM
STATION.

1 m. s. The remains of what was once Strawberry Hill, the Gothic seat of Horace Walpole. 1 m. further, TEDDINGTON. Meadow Cottage, Edward Delight, Esq.; Teddington Place, Charles Bevan, Esq.; Broomfield Farm, Charles Green, Esq.; Maud Cottage, Mrs. Hardisty; Teddington Grove, J. M. Stracham, Esq.; Teddington House, W. Venour, Esq.; Park House, F. Webb, Esq.; Clarence House, Abel Wright, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Bushey Park.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. FELTHAM. A retired spot, most pleasingly situated, and containing a few pretty villas, but nothing particular to notice.

FELTHAM STA.

s.e. Little Hanworth Park, Sir Frederick Pollock; Hanworth Park, Henry Perkins, Esq. 2 m. s. Kepton Park, where there was formerly a royal palace. It is now in ruins, and the park occupied as a farm by Mr. Thomas Taylor.

s. ASHFORD, Sir John Gibbons, Bart.; Clock House, Francis Clifford, Esq.

ASHFORD STA.

STAINES. A market-town and parish, county of Middlesex, situated on the banks of the Thames, at the influx of the River Colne. The bridge is an elegant new structure of stone. The town consists principally of one long straggling street.

STAINES STA.

Australian, and Indian plants; a propagating house; the Australian house; the orchideous house, containing a most interesting collection of orchideæ and ferns; a stove 50 feet long, with a miscellaneous collection of warm-country plants; the cactus house, with a perfectly unique collection of this most curious tribe; a range of frames containing ferns chiefly in pots; an old house built for a palm house and containing two or three of the finest in the gardens; a large double vinery temporarily occupied by geraniums and some ornamental plants. There is also a museum, yet in its infancy, destined to receive all kinds of fruits, seeds, gums, &c., and all vegetable products useful in the arts, in medicine and in domestic economy,

Cross the Thames.

TWICKENHAM
STATION.

Brentford Br. 

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. WHITTON, where Sir Godfrey Kneller resided and acted as a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex; several curious stories have been preserved respecting his decisions, which show that they were formed on what he supposed principles of equity rather than the letter of the law. One examination may suffice: a soldier stole a joint of meat, was detected and brought before Sir Godfrey; the soldier protested that the butcher had tempted him to the theft by displaying in reproachful triumph the joint the hungry spectator could not purchase. Sir Godfrey, to the honour of his feelings, but injury to his judgment, discharged the thief and read a severe lesson to the astonished butcher. This transaction is said to have occasioned the following lines by Pope:

"I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit,
Who sent the thief that stole the meat away,
And punished him that put it in his way."

The mansion in which Kneller resided is now in ruins. Whitton Hall, Augustus Gostling, Esq. The grounds of this domain were laid out and planted with a fine variety of forest trees and other exotics by Archibald Duke of Argyle, in the 18th century. The cedars were raised from seed in 1725, and now rank among the most flourishing and beautiful in the kingdom.

FELTHAM STA.

1 m. W. EAST BEDFONT. The parish church is a small rural structure, but possesses many marks of antiquity. The southern entrance to the churchyard is rendered an object of notice by two aged yews, which are suffered to retain their sombre umbrage, spreading like a pall over the ashes of the village dead, for by the ingenuity of some rural village designer, they have been trained to resemble two majestic peacocks. Careful periodical trimming prevent nature from obliterating this distortion. The date 1704, which is cut in one of them, shows them to be of no modern date.

ASHFORD STA.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. WEST BEDFONT.

STAINES STA.

2 m. N. STANWELL. Stanwell Place, Mrs. Gibbons. In 1541, Henry VIII., being advised to exchange some of the lands accruing to him in consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries, selected Lord Windsor, then possessor of Stanwell, for one of the persons with whom he would nego-

1½ m. w. EGHAM. Portnall Park, Colonel Challoner. Portenhall, or Portnall Park, formerly belonged to the Crown. In 1528 Henry VIII. granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam his park of Portnall, paying annually a red rose to the Sheriff of Surrey. It is a manor within a manor, having the right and privilege of appointing a keeper. Bishopsgate, late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; Park Cottage, Captain H. Seymour; Englefield Green, Countess Norbury; Englefield Lodge, Lady Whatley; Round Oak, Englefield Green, H. Ward, Esq.

½ m. w. WYRARDSBURY. Ankerwhyke, G. S. Harcourt, Esq. Here are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the time of Henry II.; close to which is the cedar of Lebanon, considered the largest and finest tree in the kingdom, under which, according to tradition, Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn often stood. Close to Ankerwhyke, Wyrardsbury Hall, Brook Hamilton Gyll, Esq. On this estate is a portion of King John's hunting lodge, now a farm-house, in which was found the massive oak table on which John signed the Magna Charta.

WYRARDSBURY
STATION.

Crossing the Thames is the Little Park, Windsor, containing about 500 acres. On the s.e. is the Ranger's Lodge, the Royal Dairy, and the Kennel. This quarter of the park was formerly ornamented with a venerable tree, immortalised by Shakspeare, and since known as Herne's Oak.

DATCHET STA.

In a fertile valley which divides the Little Park from the Forest, is Frogmore, Duchess of Kent. The house, though not large, is a neat modern structure. It is partly built with freestone, and partly cased, and is decorated with a projecting column towards the south, uniting the building with two wings. In Windsor Park, Woodside Lodge, Captain Martin; Cumberland Lodge, General Wemyss.

Brentford and Hounslow.

Left of Railway from Barnes.

Chiswick Grove. A little further, STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, a small hamlet by the river side, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It may be remarked, in the absence of particulars more important, that the facetious Joe Miller, the comedian, whose jests are so generally known, was long a resident here. He died at Strand-on-the-Green in 1738.

BARNES STA.
Cross the Thames.
CHISWICK STA.

1½ m. s., across the Thames, Kew. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; His Majesty the King of Hanover; Priory Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Girardeaux; Kew Gardens, Sir William J. Hooker.

KEW STA.

A little to the left is the immense chimney lately erected for the Grand Junction Water-Works. Its height is near 150 feet, and it has upwards of 120 iron circular steps, neatly introduced in the brickwork, to enable the engineer to ascend to watch the progress of the works. In the works are two engines, on an improved construction, by whose power 40,000 gallons of water are propelled per minute to the main at Paddington to supply the metropolis.

ciate a bargain; accordingly he went to dine with him, and towards the close of the banquet informed him he was so well pleased with his abode that he determined to possess it, and commanded him on his allegiance to repair to the Attorney-General without delay, which he did, and found the deed of conveyance ready prepared for his signature.

WYREDAUBURY
STATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Horton, near which, at Harefield Court, the residence of the then Dowager Countess of Derby, Milton resided for some time. Here, the "Arcades" was performed by her Ladyship's grand-children; and the woody and river scenery of Harefield, and personal accomplishments of the Countess, are no doubt referred to in the following lines from "L'Allegro."

"Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
Straight mine eye has caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray,
Mountains on whose barren breast,
The labouring clouds do often rest,
Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide."

DATCHET STA.

DATCHET. The village of Datchet, situated on the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite to the royal castle of Windsor, is celebrated by the immortal bard as the scene he has chosen for the adventures of Falstaff in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Its very primitive little country church, its antiquated wooden bridge across the Thames, near the falling water of the weir, its own mead, and the meadows of Eton, with the view of its beautiful chapel on one side, and the Home Park on the side of the river, combined with the many fine mansions, and the splendid oaks of Ditton Park, render it a very picturesque spot. Independently of the bridge to which we have alluded, there is a handsome railway viaduct across the river. Datchet Lodge, J. W. West, Esq. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. Ditton Park, Lady Montague.

Brentford and Hounslow.

BARNES STA.
Cross the Thames.
CHISWICK STA.

Right of Railway from Barnes.

Chiswick House. The elegant mansion of the Duke of Devonshire; Sutton Court, Colonel Armytage; Sutton Court Lodge, William Churton, Esq.; Mersham House, John Tapps, Esq. 1 m. N.E. CHISWICK, noted as the residence of the immortal Hogarth, to whose memory there is a monument in the churchyard.

KEW STA.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Gunnersbury, supposed to be named from Gunnielder, niece of King Canute. It was purchased for the late Princess Amelia, in 1761, and her Royal Highness occasionally resided there till the time of her death. In accordance with the will of the Princess, this estate was sold at her decease; and some time after, the house falling into the hands of a speculative tradesman, he took it down and disposed of the materials. A large portion of the estate was afterwards purchased by Alexander Copland, Esq., who built, partly on the site of the ancient mansion, the present elegant villa. Gunnersbury Park, Baroness Rothschild.

BRENTFORD has been the scene of many important historical events. In 1016 Edmund Ironside pursued the Danes to this place, having compelled them to raise the siege of London, and in the parliamentary war a great battle was fought here. Sion House, Dowager Duchess of Northumberland. Sion House is a structure of magnificent dimensions, and forms one of the most interesting objects on the banks of the Thames between London and Richmond. Inverness Lodge, Charles Jack, Esq.

BRENTFORD STA.

ISLEWORTH, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, and noted for the abundance of raspberries it supplies for the London market. St. Margaret's, Earl of Kilmorey; Isleworth House, Dowager Lady Cooper; Millplatt, Captain Edward Dundee.

ISLEWORTH STA.

Worton Hall, Charles Edgeworth, Esq.

HOUSLOW STA.

Join the Line to
Staines.

Reading to Guildford.

This line commences at the Forbury, and from thence after passing Sandhurst crosses the Blackwater stream, near which at Blackwater the Turnpike-road from London to Southampton is crossed on the level; at Farnborough it passes under the main line of the South-Western Railway, and again passing over the Blackwater stream reaches Ash. From Ash to Guildford the Godalming Branch of the South-Western Railway is used, thus saving the cost of getting through the North Downs.

About a mile from Reading the river Kennet is crossed by an arch of sixty feet span, and two land arches on the north-west side of the river twenty feet span each. It is situated close to the bridge over the same river, built for the purpose of carrying the Great Western Railway, and not far from the junction of the Kennet and Thames.

Half way between Wokingham and Reading the river Loddon is crossed by a very fine skew-arch of sixty feet span and four land arches, two on each side. This bridge is situated a few yards on the north-east side of the Loddon bridge public-house.

The greater number of the girder bridges built, for carrying roads over the line, are constructed on a principle which has been successfully adopted by Mr. Barlow, the Engineer-in-Chief. The girders consist of flat plates of iron twenty-eight feet long, by

Left of Railway from Reading.

Distance from
Reading.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a market-town, counties of Berks and Wilts, prettily situated in the vicinity of Windsor Forest. Its principal edifices are a fine old church, a town hall, and a market place. It has endowed schools and other charities, amounting to nearly £500 per annum. Manufactures of silks, gauze, and shoes, are here carried on, and there is a good trade in malt and flour. Holt House, Captain Kendrick; Grove Cottage, John Hulme, Esq.; Albert Cottage, John Nash, Esq. 2 m. E. at BINFIELD, Pope's Lodge, E. Fitzgerald, Esq. 2 m. S.E. of which East Hampstead Park, Marquis of Downshire. 1 m. further, South Hill Park, Sir James Matheson, Bart. This was formerly the seat of the celebrated George Canning. A

7 m. WOKINGHAM
STATION.

BRENTFORD STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Boston House, Mrs. Clitheroe, a substantial family seat, partly built by Lady Read in 1662, and enlarged in 1761 by James Clitheroe, Esq. The grounds are ornamental, and well shaded with wood; in the plantations are some cedars of considerable beauty. Elm Place, Thomas Crampton, Esq.
ISLEWORTH STA.	SMALLBURY GREEN. Spring Grove, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. This is a substantial plain brick mansion; the principal interest attached to it being the name of its late eminent possessor, a name revered where science and private worth are respected.
HOUNSLOW STA.	HOUNSLOW. Adjoining the town on the west was formerly an extensive heath, which had been the site of ancient encampments, and forming a military station or place of rendezvous for troops, particularly in the reigns of Charles I. and James II. The latter monarch was visiting his army, encamped here in 1688, when he was alarmed by the acclamations of the soldiers on the arrival of the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops who had been tried for a supposed libel against the Government. In more modern times the Heath has obtained a most unenviable notoriety by the number of robberies committed on it. Heath Cottage, Thomas Heywood, Esq.; Rose Cottage, Lieutenant J. S. Britton.
Join the Line to Staines.	

Reading to Guildford.

four feet wide, and one inch thick; on these are cast upright pieces both longitudinally and transversely, so as to form a series of shallow boxes; these girders are then bolted together side by side and filled with concrete.

By this means the advantage is gained of having only a space of fifteen or eighteen inches between the under side of the girder and the surface of the roadway, while at the same time the girders are of great strength,

This railway, by reason of its connecting the Great Western, South-Western, South-Eastern, and Brighton Railways, is one of great advantage to the traveller as well as to the merchant. In the first place, by connecting Reading with Reigate, it enables the fashionable residents of Bath and Cheltenham, and other places in the west of England, to reach Brighton for their summer sojourn at that place without the necessity of passing through London. The continental tourist can now proceed with little trouble or fatigue from the west of England to Dover or Folkestone, there to embark for his health-restoring travels.

At Farnborough, where the South-Western Railway is intersected, a direct communication is formed with Portsmouth and Southampton.

Distance from Reading.	Right of Railway from Reading.
7 m. WOKINGHAM STATION.	1 m. w. Bearwood Park, John Walter, Esq., M.P. 2 m. further, ABORFIELD. Aborfield Hall, Sir John Conroy, Bart., K.C.H. An Elizabethan mansion, built by Sir John Conroy in 1843, near the site of an ancient house, pulled down in 1837. It is situated on a high bank above the river Loddon, which, flowing through the park, forms one of the picturesque features in a locality proverbial for its rural beauties. The Cottage, Edward Conroy, Esq.
	4 m. s.w. SWALLOWFIELD. Farley Hall, Mrs. Anderdon; Kingsbury Cottage, K. Bazalette, Esq.; Farley Hill, Mrs. C. Dickinson; Swallowfield House, Sir H. Russell, Bart.; Elm Cottage, Thomas Simmonds, Esq.; Farley Hill Castle, Perry Standish, Esq.; Wyvolls Court, Edward Vines, Esq.

little to the w. of South Hill Park is a large irregular fortress called Caesar's Camp, situated on the summit of a hill, and defended by a double ditch. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. of this camp is a raised road, nearly 90 feet wide, vulgarly denominated the Devil's Highway, with a trench on each side running east and west.

1 m. N.E. The Royal Military College at SANDHURST, Major-General Taylor. This institution was founded by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the scientific instruction of cadets intended for the army, and for officers already possessing military commissions. The college stands in the midst of picturesque grounds, with a fine sheet of water in front of it, and is surrounded by many thriving and beautiful plantations.


FRIMLEY.

Enter Hampshire.

Cross the river
Blackwater.

13 m. BLACK-
WATER STA.

16 m. FARNBO-
ROUGH STA.

London
and Southampton
Railway.  Enter Surrey.

20 m. ASH STA.
26 m. GUILDFORD
STATION.

Reading and Basingstoke.

Left of Railway from Reading.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. STRATHFIELDSAYE, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was anciently the property of a family named Saye, by whose heirs it was conveyed in marriage to Sir Richard Dabridgecourt, who was Sheriff of Hampshire in the 13th year of Richard II. In this family it continued till the reign of Charles I., when it was purchased by Sir William Pitt, Comptroller of the Household, who made it his residence. It continued in the family until 1814, when it was purchased by the Parliament, and presented to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who holds it of the Crown on a similar condition to that under which the Duke of Marlborough holds Blenheim, namely, that of presenting a flag to the Sovereign, bearing the royal arms, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

BASINGSTOKE (See London and Southampton.)

*Distance from
Reading.*

READING STA.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. MORTIMER
STATION.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. BASING-
STOKE STA.

Reading to Hungerford.

Left of Railway from Reading.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTTS, and SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER, are scattered villages, and form one parish. The church is an ancient and plain edifice, without a tower. Sulhampstead House, Mrs. Thoyts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Padworth House, Christopher D. Griffiths, Esq. The Kennet wends its way through the grounds of this noble mansion.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. ALDERMASTON. Aldermaston House, D. H. D. Burr, Esq. Esq. The house, the interior of which was recently destroyed by fire, was a fine edifice of the 17th century, although strong traces of much greater antiquity were discovered when it was repaired and almost rebuilt in 1636. For centuries this splendid specimen of the old English architecture was possessed by the ancient families of Foster and Congreve. The present proprietor has rebuilt the mansion.

*Distance from
Reading.*

READING STA.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. THEALE
STATION.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALDERMAS-
TON STA.

Enter Hampshire.	2 m. S.S.W. BARKHAM. Manor House, a neat house with pleasant shrubberies, Henry Clive, Esq. 2 m. S. of which, FINCH HAMPSTEAD. The Cottage John Gibson, Esq. 1 m. W. is West Court, Dr. B. Hawkins.
Cross the river Blackwater.	
13 m. BLACKWATER STA.	BLACKWATER, a pretty village, situated on the river Blackwater, county of Hants. 1½ m. N.W. YATELEY. Yateley Hall, H. P. Collett, Esq.; Manor House, Captain George Mason.
16 m. FARNBOROUGH STA.	FARNBOROUGH.
London and Southampton Railway. Enter Surrey.	
20 m. ASH STA.	ASH. (See Guildford and Farnham Line.) 1½ m. W. ALDERSHOLT. Henley Park, Henry Halsey, Esq.
26 m. GUILDFORD STATION.	

Reading and Basingstoke.

<i>Distance from Reading.</i>	Right of Railway from Reading.
READING STA.	
7¼ m. MORTIMER STATION.	MORTIMER is the first and only station on this short branch of the Great Western Railway, of which there is nothing memorable beyond its position as an intermediate station. Mortimer Hill, R. H. Noble, Esq.; Mortimer House, P. Smith, Esq.; Mortimer Hall, Sir C. P. Hunter, Bart. 1 m. N. Oakfield Park, Robert Allfrey, Esq. 1½ m. S.S.W. Silchester, where are the remains of the ancient Sigontiacum of the Romans, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of one mile and a half in circumference, now a farm, in the fields of which can be traced the lines of the principal streets. In 407, Constantine, the usurper, was invested with the purple in this city, which was destroyed by Olla and the South Saxons in 493. The Bangalow, Henry Newnham, Esq.
15½ m. BASINGSTOKE STA.	

Reading to Hungerford.

<i>Distance from Reading.</i>	Right of Railway from Reading.
READING STA.	
5¼ m. THEALE STATION.	THEALE, a chapelry in the parish of Tibhurst, county of Berks. With the exception of the church, a modern structure of some elegance and pretensions to architectural beauty, it contains nothing remarkable. 1 m. N.W. Englefield House, Richard Benyon De Beauvoir, Esq.
8½ m. ALDERMASTON STA.	1 m. N.W. BEENHAM. The church is an ancient fabric of old English architecture, and formerly belonged to the monastery of Reading; it was partly burnt down about forty years since by lightning. Beenham Lodge, A Gallini, Esq.; Beenham House, the handsome seat of Major-General Dickson.

1½ m. S.W. BRIMPTON.

1½ m. S. WASING. Wasing Place, William Mount, Esq.

1 m. S. Crookham House, Henry Tull, Esq.

NEWBURY. A municipal borough, market-town, and parish, county of Berks. The town is situated on the Kennet, which passes through its centre, and is crossed by a stone bridge; it is well built, and its streets are broad, and well paved. The church is a plain stone building of the time of Henry VII., a portion of which, with the tower, was erected at the sole expense of the famous John Winchcombe, better known as Jack of Newbury, who was a great benefactor to the town, and the most wealthy clothier in England at that time. When the Earl of Surrey marched against James IV., King of Scotland, who was ravaging the borders of the kingdom, this spirited individual at his own expense armed and clothed one hundred of his workmen, and at the head of this little band accompanied the Earl to Flodden Field, where he greatly signalled himself by his intrepid conduct. On the termination of the battle he returned to his native place. The house and factory wherein he entertained King Henry VIII. and his Queen Catherine, with many of the nobility, are still standing, but the trade for which the town was celebrated has sunk into insignificance. During the dreadful contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, Newbury became remarkable for being the scene of action in two succeeding years. The first battle was fought on a common called the Wash, in the year 1643, the other in the fields between Newbury, Speen, and Shaw, in the year 1644, the King commanding his army on both days in person. At the commencement of the first engagement the advantage was on the side of the Royalists, the army being in good condition and well supplied with necessities. The parliamentary troops on the contrary had been harassed by long marches, added to which the preceding day Prince Rupert attacked them on Auburn Chase, and from that time they had been under arms without either victuals or refreshment. Early in the day the battle commenced, and was disputed on both sides with equal intrepidity and success. The approach of night was welcome to both parties, and the battle ceased without any decisive advantage being obtained by either. In this action the King sustained an irreparable loss in the deaths of more than twenty officers of distinguished abilities. The Earl of Sunderland, Viscount Falkland, and the Earl of Carnarvon were amongst the number of the slain. The latter, a short time before he was killed, was seen jocosely to take measure of a gate through which he said he intended to bring Essex the Parliamentary General prisoner, if it was wide enough for his horns. The second battle like the preceding was on the first day ended by the welcome approach of night; but the parliamentary forces having nearly surrounded those of the King, Charles during the night precipitately left the field and fled to Bath, and the army marched to Wallington. Many vestiges of these sanguinary conflicts have at different times been found in the surrounding country, and three skeletons were lately discovered with some cannon balls, in digging for gravel. Newbury has several well-endowed hospitals, some ribbon manufactures, and numerous corn mills and malt kilns. The north part of the town, Speenhamland, was the Spinæm of the Romans. 2 m. W. Hampstead Park, Dowager Lady Craven. 4 m. further W. High Clere, Earl Carnarvon. The mansion is situated on rising ground, in a noble park thirteen miles in circumference. It is a brick structure, stuccoed, in a modern style of architecture, and more distinguished for elegance than noble appearance.

10½ m. WOOL-
HAMPTON STA-

13½ m. THATCHAM
STATION.

17 m. NEWBURY
STATION.

10½ m. WOOL-
HAMPTON STA.

½ m. N.W. WOOLHAMPTON, a small place, consisting of neat houses, pleasantly situated on the south side of a range of hills. Woolhampton House, Earl of Falmouth. 2 m. further, BUCKLEBURY. Bucklebury, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq.; Roseland Cottage, General Piggott.

2 m. W. MARSTON. Marston House, Henry M. Bunbury, Esq.

13½ m. THATCHAM
STATION.

½ m. N. THATCHAM.

17 m. NEWBURY
STATION.

1 m. N. SILAWE-CUM-DONNINGTON.



THE PRIORY, JOHN HUGHES, ESQ.

Shawe House, H. R. Eyre, Esq. This large and ancient mansion is celebrated for having been the head-quarters of Charles I. at the period of the last battle of Newbury; and in the wainscot of one of the chambers is a hole, said to have been made by a musket shot, fired through one of the windows, while the King was standing near it. Castle House, H. P. Best, Esq. Donnington Castle rears its lofty head above the remains of the venerable oaks which once surrounded it. It was formerly a place of much importance; when it was originally built is uncertain, but from records in the Cotton Library it belonged to Walter Abberbury. Towards the end of the reign of Richard II. Sir Richard Abberbury rebuilt it, and from his son it passed into the possession of Geoffrey Chaucer, the parent of English poetry. It is said that until a few years back, "an oak was standing, under which Chaucer penned many of his famous poems." During the civil wars it was fortified as a garrison for the King, and twice besieged. During the last siege three of the towers were demolished and part of the wall, but the Royalist Governor, Colonel Boys, refused to give or accept quarter on any terms whatever, and bravely defended the fortress till released by the King's army. In an old well, a few years back, were found four brass cannon, six and four-pounders. 2 m. further, WINTERBOURNE. Snelsmore Hill, Alfred Coles, Esq. 1 m. further, CHIEVELEY. Priors Court, John Thomas Wasey, Esq. 2 m. further, Langley Hall, Sir W. C. James, Bart.

1½ m. W. Elmore House, Mrs. Majendie. A little further, Benham Park, F. H. R. Villebois, Esq.

1½ m. N.W. Greenham Lodge, A. J. Croft, Esq. s. KINTBURY. Holt Lodge, Lieut.-Col. Butler; Inglewood House, Captain Thomas Dunn; Forberry Grove, J. H. Smith, Esq. About 2 m. s. INKPEN. Kirby House, John Butler, Esq. Near which is WOODHAY. West Wooddey House, Rev. John Sloper. This large and ancient brick-built mansion has little to recommend it exteriorly, although said to have been built by Inigo Jones. But few in the county surpass it in internal comforts, and the elegant disposition of its domestic accommodations. The land, which was a part of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Worcester, was granted by the Parliament to Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, a celebrated lawyer, poet, and statesman in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., who erected the present mansion, and furnished it with pictures, &c., several of which now remain. His grandson sold the estate to the ancestor of the present proprietor. Some years ago it boasted one of the finest avenues in the county, leading directly to the mansion. Scarcely a vestige of it now remains. 2 m. w. Hungerford Park, George Willes, Esq. A neat mansion in the Italian style, built on the site of the old house.

22½ m. KINTBURY
STATION.

HUNGERFORD. A market-town and parish, county of Wilts, at the western extremity of Berkshire, situate on the Kennet, two streams of which river, as well as the Kennet and Avon Canal, pass through the town. It consists principally of one long street, in the centre of which is the market house, in which is preserved the "Hungerford Horn," given, with a charter, by John of Gaunt. This curious relic of antiquity is of brass, and is used to assemble the inhabitants to choose the constable, who is lord of the manor for the time being, holding his right immediately from the Crown. The church is very ancient, and leading to it there is a pleasant shady walk. It communicates with Bristol by means of the canal.

25½ m. HUNGER-
FORD STA.

5½ m. w. Savernake Park, Earl Bruce. The lodge is situated in the midst of an extensive tract of woodland, called Severnake Forest. No natural scenery can be imagined more picturesque and beautiful than that displayed in this umbrageous district, in which the diversity of wood and lawn, hill and dale, frequently present the most interesting views for the pictorial art. The forest is altogether sixteen miles in circumference. Towards the south-east corner is a portion called Tottenham Park, which is the residence of the Marquis of Aylesbury. 2 m. further, MARLBOROUGH. (See Great Western.)

Didcot to Banbury.

Left of Railway from Didcot.

1½ m. w. CULHAM. Culham House, J. S. Phillips, Esq. The station is four miles from the town of ABINGDON, county of Berks, which is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town on the Ock, where it joins the Isis. It is a well-built town, and has a grammar school, founded in 1568, with many ancient buildings, and well-endowed charities. The market house, which is also the town hall, is a very handsome building. There are two churches, St. Nicholas and St. Helen; the former is of the 13th century. The principal trades are malting, sail cloth, and carpeting. It is an assize town, alternately with Reading, and it now sends one member to Parliament; formerly two. It is also a polling place for the county. Markets, Monday and Friday for corn, and seven cattle fairs. Corporation revenue in 1843, £831.

Distance from
Didcot.

Cross the Thames.

3 m ABINGDON
ROAD STA.

22½ m. KINTBURY
STATION.

N. Barton Court, Admiral Dundas. The house is a large building with wings, beautifully situated on a branch of the Kennet, and protected on the north side by rows of stately trees. Denford House, G. H. Cherry, Esq. 3 m. further N., WICKHAM. 1½ m. further, WELFORD, a parish, partly in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle, but chiefly in that of Faircross. At the period of the Norman survey there were two churches; that remaining, dedicated to St. Gregory, has a rude Roman round tower supporting an English stage, crowned with a decorated spire; the body of the structure exhibiting the latter style. Welford House, Charles Eyre, Esq. 3 m. further, CHADDLEWORTH. In 1160 a priory was founded here for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was dissolved by Wolsey, at which period the revenue amounted to £71 ls. 10d. The church is a very ancient fabric, of old Norman architecture; at the entrance is a porch of great Saxon antiquity. Chaddleworth Park, Richard Sherwood, Esq.; Woolley Park, B. Wroughton, Esq.

25½ m. HUNGER-
FORD STA.

¾ m. N. EDDINGTON. 1 m. further, Eddington House, R. Compton, Esq. 1 m. further, Newtown Lodge, J. T. Cox, Esq. 2 m. further, SHEFFORD. 5 m. N.W. of which is LAMBORNE. Lamborne Place, Henry Hippisley, Esq.; Inholmes, J. H. Valpy, Esq.

1 m. N.W. Chilton Lodge, Lady Cooper; Chilton House, James Shutter, Esq. Crossing the river Kennet is CHILTON FOLLITT. Littlecott, F. L. Popham, Esq. Littlecott Park comprises an area of about four miles in circumference, adorned with groups of various kinds of trees; on one side of it rises a lofty hill crowned with wood, and forming a fine view, with the luxurious meadows spreading along the banks of the river Kennet; a branch of this river runs through the garden, and there constitutes a preserve for trout. The house is an ancient and spacious building, erected in the early part of the 16th century, about the time of the termination of the feudal warfare, when defence became no longer an object in a country mansion. Considerable alterations were however made in the early part of the present century. The great hall is very spacious, measuring 46 feet in length by 24 in width, and 25 in height; its walls are hung with quantities of ancient armour and other offensive and defensive accoutrements. 1½ further, RAMSBURY. Manor House, Thomas Smith, Esq.; Crow Wood, Captain H. Seymour; Cedars, G. B. Hankey, Esq.

Didcot to Banbury.

Distance from
Didcot.

Cross the Thames.

3 m. ABINGDON
ROAD STA.

Right of Railway from Didcot.

1 m. N.N.W. NEWNHAM. Newnham Park, G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq. The house is situated on the slope of a hill, and has a handsome stone elevation with projecting wings joined to the body of the structure by corridors. 6 m. further, Cuddesden Palace, Bishop of Oxford. The present Bishop of Oxford, the Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce, D.D. has entirely repaired and enlarged the palace, with the addition of a chapel, which is a specimen of the best decorated Gothic, under the able direction of B. Feney, Esq. The windows of this chapel are filled with the finest specimens of painted glass. The east window was presented to the Bishop by His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

1 m. further, Baldon House, G. Thompson, Esq.

3 m. further, MARCHAM. Marcham Park, Thomas Duffield, Esq.; Oakley House, Edmund Currie, Esq.; Sheepstead House, Thomas Morland, Esq.

2 m. N. Radley House, Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

2 m. N.N.W. Witham Abbey, Earl of Abingdon. 2 m. further, Bigbrook, Lord A. Churchill. 2 m. N.W. ENSHAM. 3 m. from which is Ensham Hall, Earl of Macclesfield; Freeland Lodge, W. E. Taunton, Esq. 3 m. W. from which is WITNEY, a parish in the hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford. It was a town of some importance prior to the Conquest. In the 5th of Edward III. it was made a borough. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Windrush, and it consists principally of two streets, containing neat, well-built houses, and has a clean and respectable appearance. The environs are exceedingly pleasant, and the grounds in the neighbourhood agreeably diversified with hill and dale. Witney has long been celebrated for its manufacture of blankets, which have been invariably regarded as superior to all others in texture and colour. About 2 m. S. of Witney is Cokethorpe Hall, H. Strickland, Esq. 7 m. W. of Witney, BURFORD. This place is of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons Bereford, of which the present name is a variation. In 685 an ecclesiastical synod was held here by the Kings Ethelred and Berthwald, at which Andhelme, Bishop of Sherbourne, was ordered to write against the error of the British Church respecting Easter. In 752 an engagement took place at Battle Edge, a little west of the town, between Ethelbald, King of Mercia and Cuthrad, King of the West Saxons, who had revolted against his authority, in which Ethelbald was defeated, and the royal standard bearing the device of a golden dragon captured. This event was commemorated by an annual festival on Midsummer Eve for several ages, when the inhabitants paraded the streets, bearing the figures of a dragon and a giant. In 1649, an encounter took place here between Fairfax and the Royalists, when the former was victorious. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the small river Windrush. The houses are indifferently built, but the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Market, Saturday. Bury Barnes, C. F. A. Faulkner, Esq. 2 m. S. of Burford, Broadwell Grove, William Harvey, Esq. 6 m. S.W. of Witney is BAMPTON. Not far distant from the church are the remains of a castle, which is said to have been built by King John. These remains are now occupied as a farm house, and in general character they would appear not to be older than the reign of Edward II. or Edward III. Some ornaments were evidently bestowed on the interior in the time of Henry VII., for on the ceiling of the principal room are represented the red and white roses united.

10 m. OXFORD
STATION.

Cross the Isis.

2 m. W. WOODSTOCK, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, though locally within the city of Oxford. It is of Saxon origin, and appears to have been chosen at an early period as an abode of royalty. The manor house is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman villa. It was the abode of Alfred the Great, and continued a royal residence to the time of Queen Anne. Woodstock returns one member to Parliament.

19 m. WOODSTOCK
STATION.

10 m. OXFORD
STATION.

Cross the Isis.

5 m. N.W. CHISELHAMPTON. The Lodge, Charles Peers, Esq. 3 m. further, HAZELEY. Hazeley House, H. Hammersley, Esq.; Hazeley Lodge, W. Long, Esq.

OXFORD. To give anything like an adequate description of this city of palaces, the principal seat of learning in the British empire, would require volumes. The architectural grandeur of its colleges, its noble public buildings, its spacious streets, its surrounding scenery, the beauty of its meadows, the meandering waters of the Isis and the Cherwell, its shady promenades, stately trees, each and all arrest the eye, and rivet the traveller's attention at every step; but as ocular demonstration can alone produce that appreciation of this magnificent city, which all it contains so justly merits, we shall merely give such statistical details as the nature of this work absolutely requires from us. Oxford is the capital of the shire, a city and parliamentary borough, which contains an area of 2,930 A., with a population of 32,556. The origin of Oxford is satisfactorily traced to the 8th century, when Didan, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, there founded a monastery A.D. 727. When it became an university is not satisfactorily ascertained; but that Alfred the Great founded schools there for students in grammar, arts and divinity, is generally admitted by the most learned antiquarians. Although the city was thrice destroyed by fire during the incursions of the Danes, like the phoenix rising from its ashes, it each time recovered strengthened in its position and its reputation for learning, and shortly after the Norman invasion it obtained that steady and flourishing aspect which has increased with every succeeding age. It now contains nineteen colleges and five halls. The See of Oxford comprises the whole county, with the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks; the revenue of the bishopric in 1847, was £2,506. The oldest church in Oxford (St. Peter's in the East) dates from the 9th century. This beautiful city contains munificently endowed schools and institutions of every description, and all the corporate buildings and establishments are on a scale of magnificence inferior only to the colleges of the university. Oxford, exclusive of the university's peculiar jurisdiction, is governed by a corporation of mayor, aldermen, and councillors; it is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, mayor's court, court of hustings, assizes, and monthly county courts. Corporation revenue (1847), £5,704. The university has sent two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I; registered electors (1847), 2,758. The city also sends two members; registered electors in the same year, 2,881. Oxford is the place of election for the county members. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs four times annually, and races are held in August at Portmeadow, west of the city. Of the twenty-four libraries at Oxford the Bodleian alone contains 222,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS., and is entitled to a copy of every new work. The total revenues of the university are estimated at £457,490. Oxford has fourteen parishes, and amongst its ecclesiastical edifices will be found every description of architecture from the early Saxon, which, in spite of scepticism, exists in parts of St. Peter's and the whole of its crypt; but, as an eloquent writer has observed, "the powers of the pen are as inadequate to describe as are the creations of the pencil incompetent to delineate the resplendent beauties of the city of Oxford." 4 m. N.E. Woodeaton, John Weyland, Esq. 4 m. E. Shotover House, the late George V. Drury, Esq.; Holton Park, Mrs. Biscoe. 2 m. further, Waterperry House, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P.; Waterstock House, W. H. Ashhurst, Esq.

19 m. WOODSTOCK
STATION.

1 m. N.W. Bletchington Park, Viscount Valentia. 1 m. further, KIRKLINGTON, formerly a place of much political consequence from its situation as a frontier town between the kingdoms of Mercia and the West Saxons. In the year 977 was held a great council or synod, at which were present King Edward the Martyr and St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. Sideman, Bishop of Devonshire, dying at this synod, willed to be buried in his own church at Crediton; but King Edward and Archbishop

2½ m. N.N.E. TATLEY. Tatley Park, William Evetts, Esq.

2 m. N.W. KIDDINGTON. Kiddington House, M. Ricardo, Esq.; Dytechley Park, Viscount Dillon.

W. of Woodstock is Blenheim Park, Duke of Marlborough. Professor Waggen, in his work on "The Art and Artists of England," states that if nothing was to be seen in England but this seat, with its park and treasures of art, there would be no reason to regret the reason of a journey to this country. To attempt anything like a description of it in the limits of our work would be impossible. It can be inspected by the curious, and those who wish for a guide-book will find it amply described in a small "Hand Book to Blenheim," published by Slatter of Oxford. At the north corner of the park, Woodleys, Thomas Thornhill, Esq. 4 m. W. of Blenheim, Cornbury Park, Lord Churchill.

1 m. N.N.W. Steeple Aston, John Lechmere, Esq. 1½ m. further, North Aston Park, Viscount Chetwynd.

4 m. E. SANDFORD. Sandford Park, Captain S. Cox; Manor House, A. H. Renton, Esq.

1 m. N. Tew Park, M. P. W. Boulton, Esq.

1½ m. S. Kiddington, M. Ricardo, Esq.; Glympton Park, George H. Barnett, Esq.

4 m. W. Heythorpe House, Earl of Shrewsbury. The mansion is a fine specimen of the decorative style of architecture. The grand, or north front, has a centre portico, adorned by four Corinthian columns. On either side is a handsome and spacious wing, joined to the main division of the building by tasteful masonry. 4 m. further, CHIPPING NORTON. Over Norton House, Colonel Dawkins.

2 m. N. Adderbury House, W. H. Chamberlin, Esq.

2 m. W. DEDDINGTON. On the east side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle, which extended over more than 10 acres of ground; but nothing remarkable is known to have occurred except the imprisonment of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. 2 m. further, Empton Castle. 5 m. further, Swerford Park.

BANBURY, county of Oxford, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town, watered by the Cherwell and the Oxford and Birmingham Canal, once famous for its strong castle, now for its cheese and cakes. It is a respectably built town, has a large church, built in the style of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a blue-coat school. It has a brisk market for agricultural produce, and a good carrying trade. Incorporated by Queen Mary. Its castle sustained two severe sieges during the civil wars of the 17th century, but no part of it remains except a portion of the wall. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 300. Market, Thursday.

4 m. N.W. Wroxton Abbey, Colonel J. S. North, and Baroness North. 3 m. further, Upton House, Viscount Villiers.

2 m. S.S.W. Wykham Park, Mrs. Stuart.

3 m. S.W. Broughton Castle, Rev. Lord Saye and Sele. The castle in its wholeness affords a striking example of the almost regal magnificence of the feudal barons. An old tower formerly the centre to the court and the outer gate, is still perfect, but there are no traces of the portcullis. There would appear also from the remaining staples to have been two other gates. The most ancient part of the building is the eastern side, at the south-east angle of which is a small tower with loopholes for the discharge of arrows. A broad and deep moat, which is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches, surrounds the whole. 2 m. further, Swalcliffe House, Baroness Wenman.

23 m. HEYFORD STATION.

Enter Northampton.

28 m. AYNHO STATION.

34 m. BANBURY STATION.

Dunstan ordered that he should be buried in the church of Abingdon, and he was accordingly laid on the north side in the porch of St. Paul. It was likewise, as a mark of kindness, allowed by the council to be lawful for the country people to go on pilgrimage to St. Mary of Abingdon. The manor of Kirklington was formerly part of the possessions of the Crown, and subsequently descended to John of Gaunt.

1 m. E. Eastfield House.

23 m. HEYFORD
STATION.

HEYFORD. 2 m. further, Middleton Park, Earl of Jersey. 5 m. further, BICESTER, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Plowley. This place, called by the Saxon Burenceaster and Burnaceaster, both implying a fortified place, is supposed to derive its name from its founder Berinas, a canonized Saxon prelate; or from Bernewood, a fortress in Bucks, on the verge of which it is situated. A priory for canons of the Benedictine order was founded in 1182, and dedicated to St. Eburg, the revenue of which at the dissolution was £161 2s. 10d. In 1355 a royal licence was granted to Nicholas Jordan for the establishment of a hospital for poor and infirm people; but the design does not appear to have been carried into execution. During the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants suffered by repeated exactions levied by both parties; and in 1643 a skirmish took place, in which the Royalists were defeated and driven through the town.

Enter
Northampton.

28 m. AYNHO
STATION.

AYNHO, a large and respectable village, situated on an eminence. Below the rock on which the village stands there is a powerful stream of water, called the Town Well. From this spring and its situation it receives its name Avon-ho, softened into Aynho. Aynho Park, the fine seat of the Cartwrights.

34 m. BANBURY
STATION.

2 m. N. Astrop House, William Wills, Esq.; Falseley Hall, J. East, Esq.

4 m. N.N.E. WARDINGTON. 2 m. further, CHIPPING WARDEN. In this parish are some entrenchments, denominated Arbury Banks, which had been a camp of the West Saxons when they invaded Mercia, or works thrown up by the Danes previous to the desperate battle fought between them and the Mercians, in the place called Danes' Moor. A little to the south of this village, Edgecote Hall, the seat of the Carter family. Part of this mansion bears traces of great antiquity, and was the residence of Thomas Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Vicar-General to Henry VIII. In this curious building many of the doorways and windows are in the pointed style, and a saloon above stairs has a floor flagged, apparently as a preventive against fire, or as a refrigeratory drawing-room during the heat of summer.

4 m. E. Thenford House, John M. Severn, Esq.

3 m. N. Williamscothe, John Loveday, Esq.

Bristol to Birmingham.

Left of Railway from Bristol.

1 m. E. SYSTON. 4 m. further, Dyrham Park, George Blathwayt, Esq.

1½ m. W.N.W. HIGHAM ACTON. In the church there is a beautiful cross, raised on arches, much mutilated. The village, situated at the confluence of the Stonor and Loden branches of the river Frome, derives its adjunct from iron works, which formerly existed here. 3 m. further ALVISTON. Harts Cottage. 2 m. further, HOLVISTON.

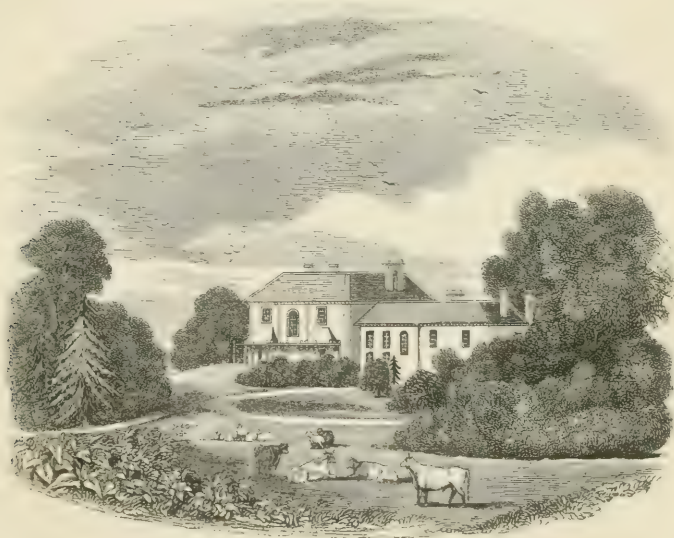
5 m. W. THORNBURY. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on a small rivulet, two miles west of the Severn, in the Isle of Berkeley.

*Distance from
Bristol.*

6 m. MANGOTS-
FIELD STA.

10½ m. YATE STA.

15 m. WICKWAR
STATION.



THORNBURY PARK (NORTH FRONT), HENRY WENMAN NEWMAN, ESQ.

This is a Grecian villa, built in 1839 by the present proprietor. A few hundred yards on the south side of the mansion is the beautiful Gothic tower of the church of Thornbury, rising in the distance over the ruins of the unfinished Castle of Thornbury, the building of which was begun by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, but stopped when he was beheaded in 1521.

Bristol to Birmingham.*Distance from
Bristol.*6 m. MANGOTS-
FIELD STA.**Right of Railway from Bristol.**

MANGOTSFIELD. Here was once a nunnery, of which part of the cloisters was seen by Leland, but no vestige of it now remains. Hill House, John D. Paul, Esq.

10½ m. YATE STA.

¾ m. W. YATE. 1½ m. further, CHIPPING SODBURY, a market-town and parish, which existed in the 12th century, and was endowed by King Stephen with the same privileges as Bristol. It is said to be one of the great marts for cheese in England. Little Sodbury Manor House, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. 2 m. further, Doddington Park, C. W. Codrington, Esq., M.P. 4 m. further, ACTON TURVILLE.

1 m. N. Badminton Park, Duke of Beaufort.

15 m. WICKWAR
STATION.

WICKWAR, is situated in the Vale of Gloucester, and consists chiefly of grazing land. It is supposed to have derived its name from Wic, a hamlet or village, and from the family of La Warr, who were lords of the manor. In the vicinity are rocks of a compact stone, called the White Lays, which when broken small forms an excellent road. Calamine and lead ore, with pit coal, are found in the neighbourhood. The town consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, has an aisle on the north side, and a good tower at the west end. It stands on a hill, some distance from the town, and was built by a rich clothier, named Woolworth. Here is also a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Alexander Hosea, in 1684, with a house for the master, and £28 per annum.



THORNBURY PARK (SOUTH-WEST FRONT)

1 m. S. CHARFIELD. 2 m. W. of which, Tortworth Court, Earl Ducie; Tortworth Cottage, Hon. Mr. Moreton.

17 m. CHARFIELD STATION.

2 m. S.W. Berkeley Castle, Earl Fitzhardinge. Ever since its foundation Berkeley Castle has formed the baronial residence of the holders of the manor, who lay claim to a barony from the fact of possessing it. It has existed seven centuries, and has been the scene of various remarkable transactions, the most melancholy of which was the barbarous murder of Edward II. in 1327. A small apartment leading into the keep is pointed out as the dreary place where this dire cruelty was perpetrated. A little further, BERKELEY, situated on an eminence in the beautiful Vale of Berkeley, about a mile from the river Severn. The church is an ancient structure, containing numerous monuments of the noble family of Berkeley. The tower, a modern erection, stands at some distance from the church. Here is a market-house, and a grammar school, founded in 1696, annual revenue under £50. The trade of this town, which is facilitated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, consists of cheese, malt, coal, and timber. Market, Wednesday; fair, May 14th. The Vale of Gloucester is renowned for its rich pasturage, and is famous for the production of the "double Gloucester cheese." Berkeley Castle forms an important object in the scenery of this locality.

22½ m. BERKELEY STATION.

PROCESTER. This manor was anciently the property of the See of York, and afterwards of the See of Gloucester, but now the property of the Earl of Warwick. Queen Elizabeth, during her progress in 1574, slept here one night. 2 m. W. SLIMBRIDGE. Dr. Jenner, who discovered and introduced vaccination, was a native of this parish.

26½ m. PROCESTER STATION.

1 m. W. The Leaze. 2 m. N.W. of which is Frampton Court, H. C. Clifford, Esq. 3 m. further, Harlingham. Slow House.

28½ m. STONEY-HOUSE STA.

4 m. N.W. Hardwick House, Thomas Barwick L. Bacon, Esq. This ancient manor house was built about the year 1625, on the site of the old castellated mansion of the Botelers, to whom the estate belonged in the 14th century. It contains a spacious hall, and many large apartments. The park has been thrown into cultivation.

GLOUCESTER, a city and capital of the county, is also a county within itself, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a river port. It is situated on the east bank of the Severn. 33 m. N.N.E. Bristol, and 8 m. W.S.W. CHELTENHAM. It was founded by the Britons, and named Caer Gloew, by which appellation it is now distinguished in Wales; and Alfred of Beverley mentions it as one of the twenty-eight cities erected previous to the Roman invasion. On a monumental stone seen by Camden was the following mutilated inscription:

37½ m. GLOUCESTER STA.

DEC COLONÆ GLEV
VIXIT ANN LXXXVI.

The stone is now lost, but Gale and Gibson mention it as remaining in their days. This city has been the scene of much warfare. In 577 it was taken possession of by the West Saxons. In 679 it was nearly destroyed, but Wolphere, about the commencement of the 8th century, restored it, and, according to Bede, it was esteemed "one of the noblest cities in the kingdom." The Danes plundered the city in the reign of King Edgar, and partly consumed it by fire during the reign of his son Ethelred. After the decisive battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, the latter retired to this city, and here also Edward the Confessor resided. William the Conqueror often made Gloucester his place of residence. Henry I., in 1123, and Henry II., in 1175, held a court here, and Henry III. was crowned in the abbey church by the Bishop of Winchester and Bath. In

17 m. CHARFIELD
STATION.

2 m. E. WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE. 2 m. further, Newark Park, — Clutterbuck, Esq. 2 m. further, Lasborough Park.

22½ m. BERKELEY
STATION.

2 m. S.S.E. Stancombe Park, Purnell B. Purnell, Esq. 3 m. S.E. of which, DURSLEY, a small, irregularly built town, situated at the foot of a hill, clothed with a wood, chiefly of beech-trees. A baronial castle, of the Berkeleys, once lords of the manor, built during the reign of Edward the Confessor, stood here previous to the reign of Queen Mary, when it was entirely destroyed. The site is now an orchard, at the north-west extremity of the town, the fields adjacent to which are called Castle Fields. On the south-east side of the churchyard some springs rise out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner, as to drive a fulling mill about 100 hundred yards below, and are never known to diminish in quantity. At their rise they cover a fine gravelly bottom, about fifteen feet square, with nearly two feet of water. 2 m. E. of which, Slouts' Hill. It is a handsome modern building, with octagonal projections, turretted and ornamented in the pointed style. It commands a fine view of the village, and some fine beech woods hanging from the slope of the eminence to the south. This was the birthplace of Mr. Samuel Rudder, one of the historians of Gloucestershire. 2 m. further, Kingstead Park.

2 m. S.E. The Ridge, George Bengough, Esq.

26½ m. FROCESTER
STATION.

1 m. S.E. STANLEY ST. LEONARD. Here are some considerable remains of an ancient convent, of which the kitchen has been converted into a dairy. Previous to the year 1686, when a great fire destroyed most of its buildings, it was a considerable town, having two fairs. At present it enjoys an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth. The houses in the village are very scattered and irregular.

28½ m. STONE-
HOUSE STA.

STONEHOUSE. ½ m. N. Standish House, Lord Sherborne.

5 m. N.E. Painswick House, W. H. Hyett, Esq.; Buenos Ayres, W. H. Hyett, Esq. The house is a handsome modern edifice, judiciously situated among beech groves, and enlivened by plantations; the surrounding views are extensive and very fine.

37½ m. GLOUCES-
TER STA.

2 m. S. Matson House, Viscount Sydney. King Charles II. had his head-quarters here during the siege of Gloucester.

1 m. S.W. Barnewood Court. 1½ m. further, Bowden Hall. 1 m. further,



FRINKNASH PARK, JAMES ACKERS, ESQ. A. M. OXON.

1278 or 1279 a Parliament was assembled at this place by Edward I., and several laws enacted, known under the general appellation of the Statutes of Gloucester. Richard II., in 1378, Henry IV., in 1403 and 1407, and Henry V., in 1420, held a Parliament here. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the city suffered much from the Royalists. In its circuit it encloses the Island of Alney, and both branches of the Severn are crossed by handsome stone bridges. It has four principal thoroughfares, and a handsome modern suburb. The cathedral, which is of high antiquity, was once the abbey church of the Benedictines, and was founded in 1047. It is one of the finest cathedrals in England. Here are the tombs of Edward II., and Robert Duke of Normandy. The tower is 223 feet in height. The conversion of the abbey church into a cathedral was the chief means of its preservation at the Reformation, and during the civil wars it was respected by Oliver Cromwell. It is now nearly perfect in all its parts as it was left by its most favoured architects. This magnificent pile combines many interesting specimens of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture, and as the eras of erection are known, the characteristic styles of different periods can thus be satisfactorily traced. The nave is an interesting specimen of the style which continued to prevail for nearly two centuries after the Conquest.

"The arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made steadfast and immoveable,
Looking tranquility,"

renders the highly-wrought ornaments of the choir more conspicuous and admirable. The Castle of Gloucester, of which the last remains were destroyed a few years ago, was probably erected about the period of the Norman invasion, as Domesday Book records that "sixteen houses were taken down for its site." Of the eleven churches that formerly existed, six only now remain, the others having been destroyed at the siege in 1643, or since taken down. The principal trade of Gloucester is in the hemp and flax-dressing business, and the manufacture of pins. The latter is carried on here to a far greater extent than at any other place in England. 1 m. s.w. Lanthony Priory, now in ruins, so named from a Priory of Austin Canons founded here in 1187 by Milo, Constable of Gloucester, for the reception of monks driven from an ancient priory of Lanthony, in the north part of Monmouthshire, by the ravages and ill-treatment of the Welsh. 1 m. further, Hempsted House, Rev. S. Lysons. It stands on an elevation; approached through a fine double avenue of elm-trees, planted in the year 1710. It was the occasional residence of the Rev. D. Lysons, F.R.S., F.A.S., &c., &c., the antiquary, author of "Magna Britannia," "Environs of London," &c., &c. 1 m. further, Quedgeley, J. C. Heyward, Esq. 2 m. w. of Quedgeley, Elmore Court.

3 m. w. Highnam Court, T. G. Parry, Esq. A little south of which is High Grove, W. M. Paul, Esq. 14 m. further, Ross, at and near which are Mynde Park, T. G. Symonds, Esq.; The Chase, George Strong, Esq., M.D., an elegant stone building, in the Gothic style of architecture, erected about thirty years ago. The estate, with the wood adjoining, formed once the deer park of the Bishops of Hereford, who anciently had a seat here, hence the name. Gayton, D. Higford Burr, Esq.

4 m. N.E. MORELS END. 4 m. further, NEWENT. Ford House. 2 m. N. Boyce Court. 3 m. further, Donnington Hall, Richard Webb, Esq.

3 m. N. Hatherley Court, Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart.; and 1 m. further Staverton Court, D. Latimer St. Clair, Esq. The Court is of modern construction, the grounds are beautifully laid out and planted, the evergreens superb, and the climate is mild. The old court-house, now a farm, is very ancient, and surrounded by orchards and fine elm-trees. The population of Staverton is about 200, the land is rich, and the poor are comfortable. It possesses an excellent school. Staverton House, Colonel Pearce, K.H.

GLOUCESTER
(continued).

Prinknash was formerly the property of the Abbots of Gloucester, who obtained liberty of free warren in the reign of Edward III., and sometimes resided here. In the reign of James I. it became the property of Sir John Bridgman, Chief Justice of Gloucester, in whose family it remained until 1770, when it was purchased by an ancestor of the present proprietor. The mansion is situated in a pleasant park, on the acclivity of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over a fertile and pleasant district. 2 m. E. of which is Witcomb Park, Lady Cromer. The park extends itself at the base of some commanding eminences, clothed with beech wood. The scenery is extremely fine, and from some points is opened a grand and interesting view over the Vale of Gloucester, bounded by the Malvern Hills. In Herefordshire, 2 m. further, BRIMPSFIELD. This, with other manors, was given by the Conqueror to Osborne Gifford, who attended him to England, and whose family retained possession till the reign of Edward II., when his descendant, John Gifford, a determined enemy of the Spencers, was attainted of high treason, and his castle at Brimpsfield razed to its foundations by a detachment from the army of the King, who was then on his march from Cirencester to Worcester. The site of the castle is pointed out by a moat and rampart, covered with a close thicket, and surrounding an area about 300 yards in circumference. Edward III. granted the manor to Sir Maurice Berkeley, in the year 1340. It has since passed through several noble families, and now is, or lately was, the property of John Pitt, Esq. The park contained about 200 acres. In this parish was a priory or cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Stephen at Fountains in Normandy, but of its foundation and history little is known, and the only relic of it is in the name of an adjoining field. The Roman Ermin Street passed along the north side of the parish. 1 m. E. of Brimpsfield, ELKSTONE, a parish in the hundred of Rapsgate. At this place is a quarry of stone, which, when first raised, is easily cut, but becomes exceedingly hard by exposure to the air. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is one of the most ancient buildings in the county of Gloucester, though its external appearance does not promise so much, it having been considerably altered, especially in the reign of Richard II., when the tower was built. Indeed, little of its original structure remains on the outside except a fascia running round the upper part of the nave, below which are a variety of grotesque heads and figures, and a round-headed window at the east end of the chancel, ornamented with an embattled fret. The south door is a rich specimen of ancient architecture. Over it is a figure of our Saviour sitting on a throne, with his right hand extended, and holding a book in his left. Over His head is the figure of a hand, pointing downwards, and round Him are the Holy Lamb, and symbols of the Evangelists, all carved in *basso-relievo*. This group of figures is surrounded by a semi-circular arch, and grotesque heads, and zigzag mouldings. The appearance of this chancel is very singular, the arches not being correctly circular, but exhibiting great irregularity, part of which no doubt has been occasioned by its decay. The columns and pilasters supporting the arches lean outwards several inches beyond the perpendicular.

3 m. n.w. Bodington Manor, John Neale, Esq. At BODINGTON, says Leland, "ther is a fyve manor place and a parke. It came to one Rede, servant to the Lorde Beauchampe, that married hys Lorde's daughter, the eldest of three, and the Redes have y^t stille." It is now the property of John Neale, Esq., and "is evidently of the first style of building that prevailed when castles were no longer necessary for the security of residence." The mansion is surrounded by a moat, and in an adjoining field was an oak of extraordinary dimensions, a delineation of which was given in "Lyson's Gloucestershire Etchings." The circumference of the bole was nearly eighteen yards; the lower part was quite hollow, forming a void sixteen feet in diameter. This venerable tree was destroyed by fire in the year 1790. Arle House, G. A. W. Welch, Esq.

44½ m. CHELTEN-
HAM STA.

5 m. w. CHASELEY. 3 m. further, EDESFIELD. Hill House; Down House, George Dowdeswell, Esq. 1 m. further, Haffield House. A little further, Donnington Hall, Richard Webb, Esq. MUCH MARCOTT. Near the church, says Blount, stood Mortimer's Castle, the site visible, and another perhaps more ancient, called Ellington Castle, the site overgrown with wood, and called the Quarry Wood, a short distance from the village. 3 m. further, Hom House, William Money Kyrle, Esq.

47½ m. CLEEVE
STATION.

A short branch of 1½ m. takes us to TEWKESBURY, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, and parish, county of Gloucester, in the Vale of Evesham, nearly surrounded by water, being situated on the banks of the Avon at its junction with the Severn, and at the influx of the Carron and Swilgate into the Avon. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 407. Corporation revenue (1848), £528. The town, which is picturesquely seated, contains many fine houses, and an abbey church of great magnificence, founded by the Saxons. It is built in the style of a cathedral, its interior highly ornamented, and altogether claims the especial notice of the traveller, as it contains many elegant monuments of distinguished persons. Here is a new church, and the following public buildings: a town hall, market house, gaol, penitentiary, two bridges—a handsome one of stone across the Avon, and an iron bridge of 170 feet span over the Severn—several Dissenting places of worship, and good quays on the banks of the river. Amongst its learned, educational, and charitable institutions may be enumerated a literary and scientific, mechanics', dispensary, lying-in hospital, blue-coat, free grammar, and other schools, almshouses and other charities, which produce an annual revenue of about £400. Its manufactures are stockings, leather, bobbinet lace, nails, &c.

51½ m. ASH-
CHURCH STA.

44½ m. CHELTEN-
HAM STA.

CHELTENHAM, a parliamentary borough town, and parish, in the county of Gloucester. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 2,006; and is a polling place for the east division of the county, the seat of petty sessions, and a manor court. This very fashionable watering-place is situated on the river Chelt, in a beautiful and fertile vale, sheltered from the northerly winds by the Cotswold Hills. It has a splendid principal street, one mile and a-half in length, numerous handsome terraces, squares, &c., with many elegant detached villas, interspersed with plantations of trees and gardens, laid out with exceeding taste and beauty. Cheltenham owes its almost magical rise into importance entirely to its saline springs, the medicinal virtues of which attract thousands annually to this locality of fashion and enjoyment. Sulphates of soda and magnesia, iodine and iron held in solution by carbonic acid, are the ingredients of the Cheltenham waters, which, owing to the discovery of several springs, are abundant. The various pump-rooms and baths are all of elegant construction, adjacent to which are handsome saloons and libraries, surrounded by pleasure-grounds with fine avenues, most tastefully disposed for the recreation of the visitors. The principal buildings of the town are an ancient Gothic parochial church, and five other handsome district churches, besides places of worship for Dissenters. Here are also several hospitals and charitable endowments, a grammar school founded in 1574, and endowed with scholarships in Pembroke College, a charity school, a female orphan asylum, a general hospital founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806, mechanics', literary and philosophical institutions, and a zoological garden. Leckampton Court, the ancient seat of the Trye family; Charlton Place, Samuel H. Gael, Esq.; Marl Hill; Shackells; Glenfall. 4 m. E. Dowdeswell House, — Rogers, Esq. 1 m. further, Sandywell Park; Brookhampton Park, Fulwar Craven, Esq.

1 m. S. Southam House, Earl of Ellenborough.

47½ m. CLEEVE
STATION.

1 m. E. CLEEVE, or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. 2 m. further, WINCHCOMBE, a market-town and parish, called by the Saxons Winchelscombe, and was the residence of the Mercian Kings, of whom Offa founded a monastery here in 787. Egforth, Offa's son, had a palace here, and in 798 laid the foundation of a stately abbey for 300 monks of the Benedictine order. The abbey and all its buildings were nearly destroyed soon after the dissolution. The building is represented to have been exceedingly magnificent, very few traces of it however remain; but the memorial is preserved in part of a hamlet which is still called the abbey demesne.

1½ m. N. Toddington. Sudeley Castle, J. and W. Dent, Esqrs.

51½ m. ASH-
CHURCH STA.

4 m. E. Alderton Rectory, Rev. Charles Coby. 2 m. E. Toddington, Lord Sudeley; Wormington Grange, S. Gist Gist, Esq. 4 m. N.E. of which is Broadway. Clarendon tells us that after Charles's retreat from Evesham the army marched that night to Broadway, where they quartered a little to the east. Farncomb, Sir G. H. Cotterell, Bart., a modern building in the Gothic style of architecture, erected by Sir John Cotterell, Knight, commands a most delightful prospect to the west over Worcester-shire. Though its situation was originally bleak and uncomfortable, being on the summit of a hill, it is now well sheltered by plantations, which have been disposed in a most pleasing style so as to make it a desirable summer residence; it also forms a good object to the eye, its form being castellated and well adapted to its site and surrounding scenery.

3 m. S. Spring Hill, Earl of Coventry, an elegant modern building, embosomed in woods. Most extensive plantations have been made in the early part of the present century, which being judiciously planted in belts, tend much to improve the lands and temperature. 2 m. S.E. of Spring Hill is BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, remarkable as the birthplace of the cele-

The battle of Tewkesbury, so fatal to the house of Lancaster, was fought in the "Bloody Meadows" in the immediate vicinity of the town; and in the civil war of the 17th century it was alternately in the hands of Roundheads and Cavaliers. Near Tewkesbury are Apperley Court, H. E. Strickland, Esq.; Beckford Hall, W. Wakeman, Esq.; Chambers Court, E. G. Stone, Esq. 2 m. n.w. Pull Court, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq. 2 m. s.w. Forthampton Court, J. Yorke, Esq. 8 m. w. Bromesberrow Place, W. Yate, Esq. 2 m. further, Eastnor Castle, Earl Somers. The Castle, an elegant modern structure from designs by Smirke, is delightfully situated on a fine lawn surrounded by excellent plantations. 2 m. further, LEDBURY, Robert Biddulph, Esq.; Longworth, R. B. Philipps, Esq.; Bosbury House, Rev. Edw. Higgins. 3 m. n. of which is Hope End, Thos. Heywood, Esq.

BREDON, in the county of Worcester, is an interesting spot from the traces of a Roman camp on the summit of its hill, from which there are fine views over the surrounding country. 2 m. w. Pinkrupp House, Captain Shipton, R.N.

2 m. n.w. Stensham Court. J. Taylor, Esq.

4 m. w. UPTON-ON-SEVERN, according to Doctor Stukeley the Upoesa of Ravensas; and the opinion of its having been a Roman station has received confirmation from the discovery of some ancient armour in the neighbourhood. A bridge consisting of six arches was erected in the reign of James I., which was broken down and a battery placed in the churchyard to prevent the approach of Cromwell and his forces; but the plan was inefficient, and the parliamentary forces entered the town. Upton is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. It is neatly built, and the streets well paved. 3 m. w. Earls Crome Court, Hon. J. Coventry. A little further, Severn Bank, John C. Dent, Esq.

1 m. w. Croome Park, Earl of Coventry. It has been well observed of this new charming place, that nature has contributed but little to its beauties, but that the powers of art have been blessed with uncommon success. Wood, water, and ornamental bridges are dispersed with great taste, and even hills and dales have been produced from an almost undistinguished level. The house is built on the site, and indeed partly on the walls, of one which was pulled down in the early part of the last century; the style of architecture of the house is very plain, and bespeaks comfort rather than magnificence, but its inside makes up for anything that may be called deficiency from without. Croome Park was nothing but a morass, when towards the middle of last century the Earl of Coventry undertook to drain it, and towards the end of the century he had reclaimed the moorish fetid soil and made it perfectly dry pasturage for sheep and other cattle. There are but few under drains, the principal are open and tufted at bottom, so that cattle can graze without loss of herbage; no water ever stands, and Croome is now noted for its dryness. 2 m. further, The Rhydd, Sir A. Lechmere, Bart.

3 m. n.w. KEMPSEY. Kempsey House, Robert Nuttall, Esq. 2 m. further, The Nash. Madresfield Court, Earl Beauchamp. 4 m. n.w. Hindlip, Viscount Southwell.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Spetchley Park, Robert Berkeley, Esq. 2 m. further, WORCESTER, which is also reached by a short branch between Spetchley and Wadborough stations.

WORCESTER, the *Caer Guorangan* of the ancient Britons, is a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and capital of the county, situated on the Severn. It sends two members to Parliament, and is a polling place for the county. Worcester is one of the handsomest cities in England, the streets being very regular, houses well built, and the whole city excellently paved and lighted. The cathedral is of Anglo-Norman origin, and was built

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BREDON
STATION.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ECKING-
TON STA.

57 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DEFFORD
STATION.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WAD-
BOROUGH STA.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SPETCH-
LEY STA.

68 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WORCES-
TER STA.

brated Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned by the infernal arts of Frances Howard, Countess of Sussex, afterwards mistress and wife to Can, Earl of Somerset, the abandoned minister of James I. Bourton Park, Sir James B. East. A little further, MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH. At this spot is the Four-Shire-Stone, which marks the point of meeting of the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, and a detached part of Worcester; near this stone on the heath a memorable battle was fought between the English and Danes. A little n. BATSFORD. Batsford Park, Lord Redesdale.

53½ m. BREDON
STATION.

1 m. E. Kemmerton Court, J. Hopton, Esq. 1 m. further, Overbury Hall, Lady Sherbrook. The park is situated on the south side of Bredon Hill, an immense mountainous mass dividing Leasham from the Cotswold district; the perpendicular height of the hill is 800 or 900 feet, yet the woodlands are not confined to its hollows, but spring up its sides in the most picturesque manner.

56½ m. ECKING-
TON STA.

ECKINGTON. Wooller's Hill, E. C. Hanford, Esq. An old Elizabethan house, which has been in the same family several centuries. 2 m. further, Elmley Castle, Mrs. Colonel Davies. It is an old mansion, with a very picturesque deer park, in which is the site of the old castle of Elmley, formerly the residence of the Earls of Beauchamp and Warwick, and forfeited to the Crown, at the death of the "King-maker," when the castle was destroyed. The moats still distinctly mark the precincts of the castle. A little s. Ham Court, Joseph John Martin, Esq.

57½ m. DEFFORD
STATION.

DEFFORD. 4 m. N.E. PERSHORE, once famed for its abbey and ecclesiastical establishment, is now not less so from its beauty and the fertility of its soil, which renders it extremely agreeable in summer. The town stands on a bank of the Avon, and is handsome, well built, and paved. A convent was founded here about 689, part of which may be seen in the Church of Holy Cross, and the Abbey House. Wick House, Thomas H. Bund, Esq.; Avon Bank, General T. Marryatt. 5 m. E. EVESHAM. The appellation, Evesham, is said to be derived from Eve, who is superstitiously said to have had an interview with the Virgin Mary on this spot, and to this circumstance is attributed the erection of an abbey for Benedictine monks, which was completed in 709. The most memorable account in the history of the town is the decisive combat that was fought here on the 4th of August, 1265, between Prince Edward and Simon Montford, Earl of Leicester, by whom Henry III. was detained a prisoner; the combat was characterised by savage ferocity, but terminated in favour of the prince, and in the rescue of the captured monarch.

61½ m. WAD-
BOROUGH STA.

3 m. E. PINVIN.

64½ m. SPETCH-
LEY STA.

68½ m. WORCES-
TER STA.

1 m. N.E. Crowle House, Major Clowes.

13 m. E. ALCESTER, a market-town, supposed to have been a Roman station, as various Roman coins, tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities have been found in the town and environs. A little to the s. Ragley Park. 7 m. further E. STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Stratford appears now to live on the fame of Shakespeare. You see mementos of the great

in the reign of Henry III., but received considerable augmentations at subsequent periods up to 1280. Its light and elegant architecture, and its fine proportions, are greatly admired, although it has little of exterior ornament, and the pointed style prevails throughout. The choir, cloisters, and chapter-house are beautiful structures. In the city there are also eleven parish churches, some of which, particularly St. Nicholas and St. Clement, present considerable claims to attention for their architectural beauty. The Bishop's Palace is near the cathedral, on the banks of the river Severn. The principal corporate and public buildings are the guildhall, new county courts, market-hall, county and city gaols, house of industry, county infirmary, subscription library, theatre, &c. Worcester has also a famous royal grammar school founded by Henry VIII. for forty scholars, and another founded by his daughter Elizabeth, with fourteen exhibitions of £30 to the Universities, and several scholarships at Worcester College and Magdalen Hall, Oxford. At this school, Butler, the author of "Hudibras," and the great and gentle Lord Somers were educated. Here are also several other endowed schools, and many excellent charities. Worcester is the chief seat of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain. Here are also held the triennial musical festivals, in aid of the funds for the widows and orphans of the clergy. The principal manufactures of this city are gloves, lace, china, leather, nails, turned wares, spirits and beer; here are also considerable iron works, and a good trade in corn and hops. The Severn is here navigable for large barges, and its banks are lined with quays and warehouses for goods. Here are several banks, and four weekly newspapers. In 1651 Oliver Cromwell gained a signal victory over Charles II., and in 1652 Lord Somers, the son of a respectable attorney, was here born. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The Palace, Dean of Worcester.

WORCESTER
(continued).

1½ m. N. Perdeswell Hall, Sir O. P. Wakeman, Bart. 1 m. further, Beavere Hall, J. G. Curtler, Esq.; Hawford House, B. Parham, Esq.; and Hawford Lodge, Mrs. Clowes.

3 m. N.W. Harrow Park, Rev. R. B. Brown. 1 m. further, Thorngrove, Mrs. Shelton. 4 m. W. Cotheridge Court, William Berkeley, Esq.

12 m. further, BROMYARD. About 7 m. further, on the road to LEOMINSTER,



PUDLESTON COURT. ELIAS CHADWICK, ESQ.

WORCESTER
(continued).

native poet wherever you turn. There is the Mulberry-Tree Inn, the Imperial Shakespeare Hotel, the Sir John Falstaff, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, and the statue of Shakespeare meets your eye in its niche in the front of the Town Hall; opposite to that a large sign informs you that there is kept a collection of the relics of Shakespeare, and not far off you arrive at another sign conspicuously projecting into the street, on which is proclaimed "In this house the immortal bard was born." The people seem all alive to the honour of their town having produced Shakespeare. The tailor will descend from his shop-board, or the cobbler start up from his stall, and volunteer to guide you to the points connected with the history of the great poet. A poor shoemaker on being asked at his door the nearest way to the church containing Shakespeare's tomb, immediately rose up and began to put on his coat, when it was remarked to him that he was not requested or desired to give himself that trouble, but merely to say which was the most direct way. The man answered, and said, "I don't want anything for showing a gentleman the way to Shakespeare's tomb, it is a pleasure to me, I am fond of it." The old man bustled along, holding forth with enthusiasm in the praise of Shakespeare, and coming to the sexton's house, said: "There, I have saved you ten minutes' walk, don't forget to look at old Johnny Coombe!" and was turning off highly pleased that he had done something to the honour of Shakespeare, and reluctant to receive even the value of a glass of ale for his services. Ann Hathaway's cottage stands at the farther end of this scattered and secluded hamlet, at the feet of pleasant uplands, and from its rustic casements you catch glimpses of the fine breezy ranges of the Ilmington and Meon Hills, some miles south; and of Stratford church spire east, peeping over its trees. The cottage is a long tenement of the most primitive character, of timber framing, filled up with brick and plaster work. Its doors are grey with age, and have the old-fashioned wooden latches, with a bit of wood nailed on the outside of the door to take hold of while you pull the string. The antiquity of the house is testified by the heads of the wooden pins which fasten the frame-work standing up some inches from the walls, according to the rude fashion of the age, never having been cut off. The orchard is a spot all knolls and hollows, where you might imagine the poet when he came here a wooing, or in the after days of his renown when he came hither to see his wife's friends, and to indulge in day-dreams of the past, as he represents the King of Denmark:

"Sleeping within mine orchard—
My custom always of the afternoon,"

lying on the mossy turf and enjoying the pleasant sunshine, and the flickering shadows of the old apple-trees; all the homely herbs and flowers which grow about the real old English cottage, and which Shakespeare delighted to introduce into his poetry: the rosemary, celandine, honeysuckle, marigold, mint, thyme, rue, sage, &c., meeting your eye as you proceed.

DUNHAMSTEAD. 2 m. w. MARTIN HUSSINGTREE.

68½ m. DUN-
HAMSTEAD STA.
70½ m. DROIT-
WICH STA.

2 m. w. DROITWICH, a parliamentary and municipal borough town and county, 7 m. N.N.E. of Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but one only since the Reform Act. The town, which contains several churches, a union workhouse, a well-endowed poor's hospital and other charities, is famous for its Brine Springs, wrought since the time of the Ancient Britons; they are situated in the centre of the town, and rise through strata of red sandstone and gypsum, and yield about 30,000 tons of salt annually, the half of which is exported. Droitwich is the place of election for the east division of the county. Market on Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, June 18th, September 22nd, and December 15th. Near here are several fine mansions. Droitwich was highly prized by the Ancient Britons on account of the brine springs; was known to the Romans under the name of Salinæ, and was a very populous town at the period of the Conquest. 1 m. s. Hadzor House, J. H. Galton, Esq. The mansion is an Italian structure, containing a valuable collection of statues and pictures, and surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds and gardens. High Park, Rev. Joseph E. Weightman.

1 m. w. from Droitwich, Westwood Park, Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. 2 m. further, Ombersley Court, Lord Sandys. 5 m. further, Witley Court, Lord Ward, late the residence of Queen Adelaide. About 2 m. n. ABBERLEY. Abberley Hall, Mrs. Moilliett. 4 m. further w. Stanford Court, Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart.

7 m. n.w. Hartlebury Castle, Bishop of Worcester. 2 m. further, STOURPORT.

73½ m. STOKE
WORKS STA.

1 m. w. BROMSGROVE. The town principally consists of one long street, and contains a handsome antique church, standing on an eminence, and ascended by fifty steps, with a tower and spire 189 feet high; a town hall, and some good houses. The grammar school, which was founded by Edward VI., possesses seven scholarships and six fellowships in Worcester College, Oxford. The amount of the various other schools and charities is about £207 per annum. Bromsgrove has large nail manufactories, a branch bank, and extensive button factories. It is also the head of a poor-law union. Market, Tuesday; fairs, June 24th and October 1st. Bromsgrove Lickey, north of the town, is a hill range, in which rise several affluxes of the Trent and Severn. Bromsgrove in ancient times sent members to Parliament.

75½ m. BROMS-
GROVE STA.

7 m. n.w. Arlington Hall. 2 m. further, SPENILSHOUSE. 1½ m. further, KIDDERMINSTER. At the time of the Conquest a royal manor, and continued so until the reign of Henry II., when it passed into private hands, and amongst its possessors was Waller the poet. As early as the reign of Henry VIII. Kidderminster was noted for the manufacture of broad cloths. About the year 1735 the manufacture of carpets was introduced, which has continued to progress with permanent improvement, and now constitutes the staple credit of the town. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, and a beautiful specimen of the English style of architecture. A little to the n. Lea Castle, J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P. 2½ m. s.w., at BEWDLEY, Spring Grove, Arthur Skey, Esq.

6 m. n.n.w. Bellbroughton, Charles Noel, Esq. 2 m. further, Clent House, John Amphlett, Esq. ¼ m. further, Hagley Park, Lord Lyttelton. The house was built in the palladium style, about ninety years back. The park is very ancient, with large timber. The property came into the possession of the family about the end of the 16th century, and was first occupied as a seat about two hundred years ago. 2 m. further, STOURBRIDGE. Park House, John Amery, Esq.

68½ m. DUN-
HAMPTON STA.

70½ m. DROIT-
WICH STA.

2 m. S.E. HIMBLETON.

1 m. N.E. Hanbury Hall, the seat of the Vernon family.

1½ m. E. Mere Hall, Edward Bearcroft, Esq. 4 m. further, FAKENHAM. This place gave name to an adjoining forest, and has long been noted for the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks. John de Fakenham, an eminent and learned Roman Catholic divine and Abbot of Westminster was born here. He held disputations with Crammer, Ridley, and Latimer, but performed many kind offices for Protestants in the reign of Mary. 4 m. further, Coughton Park, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart. This venerable seat was originally of quadrangular form, but such a mode of construction being found gloomy and inconvenient, one side of the building was taken down some years back, and a prospect of the windings of the river Yarrow is now obtained, and a view of the country beyond. At a short distance from Alcester is Beauchamp's Court, formerly a distinguished residence of the Beauchamps and Grevilles; on the site of the mansion is now a farm-house. The Earl of Brooke and Warwick takes the title of Earl from this ancient court.

73½ m. STOKE
WORKS STA.

1 m. E. WOODGATE. 1½ m. further, CRUMPFIELD.

75½ m. BROMS-
GROVE STA.

2 m. E. Hewell Grange, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P. Though long dismantled it has been refurnished, and is once more the seat of elegance, plenty, and hospitality. The house, which was built in 1712, is a handsome specimen of architecture, and stands in the midst of a pleasant park, having hills gently swelling, and a lake of clear water of about thirty acres. The house itself is very extensive, having one front 127 feet in length, and the other 109 feet. The plantations are on a very large scale, and abound with oaks in various stages of growth. This, and a considerable portion of the parish of TARDEBIG, were given by the Empress Maud to Bordesley Abbey. In the church there is a chancel, called Sir Thomas Cooke's. He founded Worcester College, in Oxford, and died in 1702. 2 m. further, Bordesley Abbey. It was founded by the Empress Maud, in 1138, as a Cistercian Abbey, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, but it is a curious fact that Walleran, Earl of Mellent, in one of his charters, calls himself the founder, although he is actually a witness to the original and prior charter of Maud. It was very extensive, having occupied eight acres of ground; but very little is now left to gratify the antiquary, with the exception of St. Stephen's Chapel, which remains entire, though much altered by modern repairs. At the dissolution it was granted to Andrew Lord Windsor. 2 m. further, BEOLEY, where once stood a large and magnificent castle, whose ancient ruins can now scarcely be traced. Here are Beoley Hall and Beoley Park, but nothing particularly curious, except the numerous and elegant monuments in the church, belonging to the Sheldon family.

BLACKWELL.

BARNT GREEN. 1 m. N. Aston Hall.

5 m. N.W. HALES OWEN, a parish in the county of Salop. King John, in the 16th year of his reign, gave the manor and advowson of the church, which is stated to have been built prior to the Conquest, to the Bishop of Winchester, who founded here a priory of Præmonstratensian Canons, of which some small portion still remains, showing some fine lancet windows in the early style of English architecture. The Hall, F. D. L. Smith, Esq.; The Leasowes, John Attwood, Esq. This beautiful seat is indebted for much of its classical elegance to the enlightened taste of the poet Shenstone, who was born here. The Leasowes, Miss M. A. Attwood; Willy Lodge, David Homfray, Esq.; Bellevue, W. Y. Hunt, Esq.

Moseley Hall, James Taylor, Esq.; Moore Green, the late W. C. Russell, Esq.

77½ m. BLACKWELL STA.

79½ m. BARNT GREEN STA.

84 m. KING'S NORTON STA.

86½ m. MOSELEY STATION.

88 m. CAMP HILL STATION.

90½ m. BIRMINGHAM STA.

Swindon to Gloucester.

Left of Railway from Swindon.

¼ m. s. PURTON, a pleasant village, situated on rising ground. Near the village is a Roman camp with a double ditch, the outer one very perfect. At Red Street in this parish a desperate battle was fought between the Royalists and parliamentary forces. Bentham, W. J. Sadler, Esq.

MINETY. Minety House, W. T. K. P. Keene, Esq.; Brayden House, Mrs. Keene. 4 m. w. Charlton House, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

2 m. E. RODMARTON, a small village of Roman origin, situated to the north of the Foss Way. was probably an advanced post to the station at Chichester. A tessellated pavement and Roman coins were discovered here in 1636, in a field called Hoc-berry. The coins are of brass, of the time of the Emperors Antoninus and Valentinian. The old Roman street passes near the south-east boundary of the parish. A farm-house at Hasleden in this parish is supposed at one time to have been a monastery, and attached to the old manor-house at Tarlton are the remains of a chapel. 2 m. further, CHERRINGTON. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient edifice with a nave, chancel, south transept, and low tower at the west end, exhibiting in some parts traces of the early English style. The Rev. Joseph Trapp, the translator of Virgil, was born here in 1672.

6 m. s.w. TETBURY, a large town, situated on a pleasant and commanding eminence, and principally consisting of four streets meeting in the centre. On the south-east were traces of a strong camp, now completely destroyed, where arrows and javelin-heads have been found, with various English coins of high antiquity. A castle is said to have been built here long before the invasion of Britain by the Romans. The church is a handsome fabric, consisting of an ancient tower and a modern body; the former is terminated by a spire of good proportions, the latter is a successful imitation of the pointed style, appearing externally as a single nave with cloisters, but within-side divided into aisles by a very light arcade and clustered columns which literally support nothing, as the principle on which the roof

Distance from Swindon.

4¼ m. PURTON ROAD STA.

8¼ m. MINETY STATION.

14 m. TETBURY ROAD STA.

77½ m. BLACK- WELL STA.	HALFCHURCH.
79½ m. BARN- T GREEN STA.	1 m. E. The Laves.
84 m. KING'S NORTON STA.	KING'S NORTON, a parish, county of Worcester. It possesses a spacious church, with a handsome spire; and its grammar school was founded by Edward VI. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal passes here through a tunnel nearly two miles long. Walker's Heath, Mrs. Amphlett; Broad-meadow House, E. Caddick, Esq.; Oakfield House, Thomas Gilbert, Esq.; Woodfield House, John Guest, Esq.; Kingscote House, T. Moilliett, Esq.; Wetheroak Hill, Robert Minors, Esq.
86½ m. MOSELEY STATION.	MOSELEY.
88 m. CAMP HILL STATION.	
90½ m. BIRMING- HAM STA.	

Swindon to Gloucester.

<i>Distance from Swindon.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Swindon.</i>
4½ m. PURTON ROAD STA.	3 m. N. CRICKLADE. About the year 905, Ethelwald collected a large body of troops and advanced to this place on a predatory excursion, from which he retreated with his plunder before Edward, who marched to attack him, reached the town. In 1016 it was plundered by Canute the Dane. Colecutt, George Akerman, Esq.
6½ m. MINETY STATION.	1½ m. E.N.E. LEA. Lea Hall, Charles Large, Esq. 2 m. N.E. ASHTON-KEANS. 3 m. N. SOMERFORD KEANS.
14 m. TETBURY ROAD STA.	½ m. S. KEMBLE. Elm Green, J. H. Ellways, Esq.; Manor House, Robert Gordon, Esq. 24 m. N. Salperton Park, John Browne, Esq.
Cirencester Br. G-7	A short branch of three miles reaches from this station to CIRENCESTER, remarkable for its cleanliness, and the purity of the air; is a parliamentary borough town and parish, county of Gloucester, situated on the river Churn, and on a branch of the Thames and Severn Canal. It was a town of the Ancient Britons, and was fortified by the Romans, traces of whose walls, two miles in circumference, are still extant. It consists of four principal streets, chiefly built of stone, and possesses several hospitals, a union workhouse, a free grammar and yellow-coat schools, at the former of which the learned Dr. Jenner was educated. It formerly boasted three churches, one only, St. John, remains, but it is generally admitted to be one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. It has five chapels, and a tower 138 feet high, ornamented with statues and pinnacles, and its front is a sumptuous specimen of Gothic architecture. Cirencester, or Cicester as it is pronounced, contains also the ruins of an ancient abbey, and Roman remains are frequently discovered in the vicinity. It was of considerable note in the time of the Romans; is memorable as the place where the conspiracy against the life of Henry IV. was suppressed, and suffered considerably from civil war, temp. Charles I. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 496. Markets, Monday and Friday, and five fairs. The Abbey, Miss Master. A little to the N., Cirencester House, R. J. Mullings, Esq., M.P.; Oakley Grove, Earl of Bathurst. The mansion lies near the town, the view of which is intercepted by a lofty wall,

of the theatre at Oxford was constructed has been applied to this building. There are places of worship for Dissenters. There is a grammar school and Sunday school supported by bequests, also an almshouse for eight poor persons. In Mandlin-meadow, north of the town, is a petrifying spring impregnated with calcareous earth. The poor are chiefly employed by wool-staplers, and the market was formerly noted for woollen yarn, but the introduction of machinery has put an end to the trade. Market, Wednesday. Fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, the Wednesday before and after April 5th and July 22nd for corn, cheese, horses, and cattle. A little to the N. URTON, a tything in the parish of Hawkesbury, upper division of the hundred of Greenbalds Ash, in the county of Gloucester. A little to the S. Estcourt, Thomas G. B. Estcourt, Esq. 1 m. S.E. High Grove, William M. Paul, Esq. 1 m. further, Weston Birt, Robert S. Holford, Esq.

1½ m. S.W. MINCHINHAMPTON, a parish, in the hundred of Longhee, county of Gloucester. Shortly after the Conquest the manor of Hampton was given to the nunnery of Caen in Normandy, and a church was founded here, hence it derived its prefix of Minchin, from Monachina, a diminutive of Monacha, a nun. The town is pleasantly situated on the summit and south declivity of an eminence bordering on the vale of the Severn to the east. It consists of one irregular street, intersected by another partially paved, and is abundantly supplied with water from springs. On Hampton Common is a very extensive entrenchment, supposed to be a Danish camp, and near it a valley called Woful Danes Bottom, where Alfred the Great is said to have obtained a great victory over the Danes. A little to the S. Gatcombe Park, D. Ricardo, Esq. An elegant modern mansion erected by — Sheppard, Esq. In a field adjoining the park partly in Avering and partly in Minchinhampton parishes, is a large oval tumulus now planted with firs, which, according to Fosbrook's "Gloucestershire," vol. i, p. 380, had huge erect stones at each end of it, and arms within it. On the summit is placed a large fragment of rock, evidently a sepulchral monument, called the Tingle Stone. In the field near it are also two erect stones, one perfect about ten feet high out of the ground, the other has its top broken off, which are assigned as monuments to the memory of Long, a Danish chieftain, whence the name of Longstone. A little to the W. Dunkirk House, Edward Dalton, Esq.

1 m. N.N.W. Stanley Park.

1¼ m. S. Hill House, Earl Lanesborough. 1 m. further, WOODCHESTER, which has obtained great celebrity from the various Roman antiquities that have been discovered at different periods; the principal of which is a great tessellated pavement discovered in digging graves in the churchyard. This pavement appeared to have been a square of forty-eight feet ten inches, consisting of twenty-four compartments, enriched with a great variety of elaborate architectural ornaments.

22¼ m. BRIMS-
COMB STA.

24¾ m. STROUD
STATION.

27 m. STONE-
HOUSE STA.
Junction with
Bristol Railway to
Gloucester.

lined with perennial trees. It was built in the early part of the last century, and is a very spacious and convenient edifice, in the French style, with a large hall in the centre, and rooms *en suite*. The east front is of freestone, and of great length; the west has been extended by a portico and wings; and other improvements were effected under the direction of the late Earl. The park and grounds are all that the nature of the country would permit even the refined taste of Lord Bathurst to accomplish, of whom Pope, in comparing the talents of Lords Burlington and Bathurst, observes:

“Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?”

Independently of the woods, avenues, and lakes, in this fine park, there are many objects of great antiquity and curiosity. “Grismond’s Tower,” an ancient circular tumulus, about 20 feet high, in which were found, about 50 or 60 years ago, several urns, containing ashes and burnt bones; an ancient stone cross, which formerly stood in the lesser market place in Cirencester; and Alfred’s Hall, a modern ruin, erected to commemorate the execution of the treaty between Alfred and Gothrum the Dane. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Corney House. 1 m. further, Cotwold House; Rendwold Park. 2 m. further, Colebourne Park, Henry Elwes, Esq.

7 m. n.n.e. Stowell Park. 1 m. further, North Leach. 4 m. n.e. Barnsley Park, Sir James Musgrove, Bart.

2 m. e. Ampney Park. 3 m. further, Duntisborne, W. H. Baillie, Esq. 2 m. further, Ablington House, Rev. C. Coxwell.

22½ m. BRIMS-
COMB STA.

BRIMSCOMB, although a station, is a place of no importance; but it lies near to the market-town of Minchinhampton, county of Gloucester, which is a portion of the parliamentary borough of Stroud, from which it is distant four miles. The woollen and cloth manufactories of this town employ about 1,000 hands. 5 m. n. Miserden Castle, Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart. The mansion, which is situated on an eminence in the park, has a very ancient aspect, and is said to have been built with the materials of the old castle, the site of which, a circular mound surrounded by a moat, is in a deep valley within the park, now overgrown with trees. The castle was founded by Ralph Musard, sheriff of the county from 17th John to 9th of Henry III. It is unknown when it was destroyed. The rooms of the present mansion are capacious. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament by 300 men. This ancient manor has belonged successively to the Musards, De Spencers, Woodstocks, Mortimers, Kingstons, and Sandys.

2 m. n.n.w. Lypiatt Park, J. E. Dorrington, Esq.

24½ m. STROUD
STATION.

STROUD, county of Gloucester, is a well-built manufacturing town, and parliamentary borough, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Frome and Slade; it has many woollen and falling mills and other establishments, it is the principal clothing district of the county, and 9 m. s.s.e. of Gloucester. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,120. The church was anciently a chapel of ease to Bisley. The Stroudwater Canal, which is a part of the Thames and Severn Canal, commences at Badbrook, close to the town. Stratford House, William Henry Stanton, Esq.; The Grove, William Capel, Esq. The house was built five years ago, in the Gothic style, on the same site as an old one which had belonged to the family for several centuries.

27 m. STONE-
HOUSE STA.
Junction with
Bristol Railway to
Gloucester.

Aylesbury Branch.

AYLESBURY. Was originally a British town, which was conquered by Cuthwulf, the brother of Cenlwin, King of the West Saxons, A.D. 571, and was the Aeglesberg, or Æglesbury of that people. It is a parliamentary borough, market-town and parish, in the county of Bucks, of which it is also the capital. It is situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the county, and surrounded by the rich vale which bears its name. Area of parish, 3,200 A. The town, though formerly built of timber, now contains several handsome streets and commodious houses, a fine hall, in which the Lent assizes are held, and an ancient church, with a curiously carved pulpit; the church, from its elevated position, and the general flatness of the surrounding country, forming a conspicuous object for many miles round. The market-house is an elegant structure, said to have been built after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. Aylesbury contains also a county gaol, an infirmary, a grammar school, founded by Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, and several other charities. The inhabitants derive much profit

Distance from
CHEDDINGTON
STATION.

7 m. AYLESBURY
STATION.

Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable.

DUNSTABLE, county of Bedford, once the residence of the Norman kings. It is a very ancient town, which was famous for its once celebrated priory, founded by Henry I., a part of which forms the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. The priory church was originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported by four lofty arches, parts of which belonging to the two western pillars still remain. These are of a large size, with clustered columns, and surmounted with hexagonal capitals. This fabric appears to have been very extensive and magnificent. It is one of the few specimens of Saxon architecture now remaining in the kingdom. The roof is of oak, finely carved with knots of flowers, &c., and the beams are supported by angels horizontal and perpendicular. The west front, though devoid of symmetry, was wonderfully enriched with a great diversity of carving, &c. The centre of the town was formerly adorned with one of those beautiful crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of Eleanor, but the enthusiastic zeal displayed in the civil wars robbed the town of this ornament. Many tournaments have been held at Dunstable in different reigns, several of which the respective monarchs have honoured with their presence; but now, and for ages past, more celebrated as the principal place for the manufacture of straw-plait for the well-known Dunstable bonnets, at which trade many females are employed. The town, which is situated on the chalk downs, has a remarkable aspect, the old brick houses having

Distance from
Leighton
Buzzard.

7 m. DUNSTABLE
STATION.

Aylesbury Branch.

<p><i>Distance from</i> CHEDDINGTON STATION.</p> <p>7 m. AYLESBURY STATION.</p>	<p>from the rearing of ducks, for which the vicinity is very eligible, and a considerable quantity of lace is here manufactured. Aylesbury sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 1,513. It is also the place of nomination for the county election, and the quarter and petty sessions are held here. Market, Saturday; fairs, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 8th, June 14th, September 25th, and October 12th, principally for cattle and wool. 3 m. N., at Weeden, The Lillies, late Lord Nugent. A little further, HARDWICK. 1 m. further, WHITCHURCH. Little London, James Holland, Esq. 6 m. E.N.E. WADDESDON. 2 m. further, WOOTTON UNDERWOOD. Wootton House, Duke of Buckingham. 1 m. S. Dorton House, C. J. Ricketts, Esq.; Onleys, Joseph Elliott, Esq. 1 m. E. HARTWELL. Hartwell House, John Lee, Esq., LL.D. This was long the residence of the exiled King of France, Louis XVIII. 2 m. W. WINCHENDON, T. T. Bernard, Esq. 7 m. S.W. THAME. Thame Park, Baroness Wenman.</p>
---	--

Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable.

<p><i>Distance from</i> Leighton Buzzard.</p> <p>7 m. DUNSTABLE STATION.</p>	<p>mostly an antique appearance. There are several good charities, a public school, almshouses, &c., and a fund for poor clergymen. The Dunstable lark is abundant on the downs in the vicinity during the autumn and winter months. Area of parish, 520 A.; population, 2,582. Market, Wednesday; fairs, Ash-Wednesday, May 22nd, August 12th, and November 12th.</p> <p>1 m. N. Houghton House, H. Brandreth, Esq. 5 m. E. LUTON. The Hyde, Captain L. Ames; Captain Hall; Rev. W. McDouall; Luton Hoo, C. T. Warde, Esq., stands on an elevated position in the midst of a well-wooded park. The river Lea, which traverses the grounds, has been formed into a noble lake at the foot of the eminence on which the mansion is seated, presenting a wide expanse of water, with islands and plantations of almost indescribable beauty, while the breaks through the woods, the groups of noble beech-trees, with the undulating surface of the park, give a picturesque effect to the whole. The mansion, purchased in an unfinished state of Sir Robert Napier by John, third Earl of Bute, was one of the most splendid edifices in this, or perhaps any other county. It was finished by the brothers Adams, the architects of the Adelphi, &c., but has recently been greatly damaged, and nearly destroyed by fire.</p>
--	--


Bletchley to Oxford.

<i>Left of Railway from Bletchley.</i>	<i>Distance from Bletchley.</i>
<p>WINSLOW, a market-town and parish, county of Bucks, with an area of 1,900 A., nearly the whole of which belongs to W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., of the Manor House. This town is of some considerable antiquity, having been given by King Offa to the Abbey of St. Alban's, in 794. Selby Villa, William S. Bowen, Esq.; Selby Cottage, W. S. Lowndes, Esq. 2 m. s. Swanbourne House, Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, Bart.</p>	6 m. WINSLOW STATION.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. MIDDLE CLAYDON. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Verney, standard-bearer to Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. Middle Claydon House, Sir Harry Verney, Bart. 4 m. further, Doddershall Park, George G. W. Pigott, Esq.</p>	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CLAYDON STATION.
LAUNTON.	15 m. LAUNTON STATION.
1 m. s. Ambroseden Park.	17 m. BICESTER STATION.
1 m. s.e. ODDINGTON. 1 m. E. CHARLTON, Fenton House, Christopher Lamborn, Esq.	21 m. ODDINGTON STATION.
ISLIP. Memorable as the birthplace of Edward the Confessor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Woodeaton, John Weyland, Esq.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ISLIP STA. 27 m. OXFORD STATION.

Buckingham and Banbury.

<i>Left of Railway.</i>	<i>Distance from Bletchley.</i>
<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. TINGEWICK. $1\frac{1}{2}$ further, FINMERE. 2 m. further, MIXBURY. 1 m. s. of which Shelswell Park, John Harrison Slater Harrison, Esq. 2 m. w. at COTTISFORD, Tusmore Park. Many Roman coins have been found here, and a neighbouring district called Bayard Green was one of the three places appointed by King Richard I. for the first authorised tournament that took place in England. The lion-hearted King retained to the last a predilection for his native country, and the number of cross-legged effigies connected with Oxfordshire prove the ardour with which the gentry entered into his view. A second tournament was held on Bayard Green in the 32nd of Henry III.</p>	15 m. BUCKINGHAM STA.

Bletchley to Oxford.

<i>Distance from Bletchley.</i>	Right of Railway from Bletchley.
6 m. WINSLOW STATION.	2 m. N. GREAT ORWOOD, or ORWOOD-CUM-SINGLEBOROUGH, is a widely scattered village, which belongs to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, who hold a Court Baron annually. 3 m. N.W. HADSTOCK. 1 m. further, PADBURY.
Banbury Br. 	
9½ m. CLAYDON STATION.	½ m. N. STEEPLE CLAYDON. At the period of the Conquest this was the most populous place in the hundred. In an adjoining wood an earthen vessel filled with coins of ancient date has been discovered.
15 m. LAUNTON STATION.	2 m. STRATTON AUDLEY. Caversfield Side, Mrs. Burgess; Manor House, Daniel H. Webb, Esq.
17 m. BICESTER STATION.	BICESTER. (See Oxford and Banbury). 2 m. N. CAVERSFIELD, R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford. 2 m. further, Swifts House, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.
21 m. ODDINGTON STATION.	2 m. N. BLETCHINGDON. Heathfield House; Bletchington Park, Viscount Valentia.
22½ m. ISLIP STA.	2 m. N.W. HAMPTON POYLE.
27 m. OXFORD STATION.	

Buckingham and Banbury.

	Right of Railway.
15 m. BUCKING- HAM STA.	<p>BUCKINGHAM, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market town, and parish, county of Bucks, on the Ouse and a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, is irregularly built, but contains many good though small brick houses. The town hall is a spacious brick edifice, surmounted with a swan, the armorial bearing of the borough. The gaol is a fine building, but the church, which is a vicarage, is the chief ornament of the town, and is situated on an artificial mound, the site of the ancient castle. It was built in 1780, towards the cost of which, Earl Temple, the ancestor of the Duke of Buckingham, contributed largely, and is a very handsome structure. Of the educational and charitable establishments we may cite the grammar school, founded by Edward VI., the green-coat and national schools, two old hospitals, and other small charities. The gaol, town hall, and union workhouse, are fair buildings. Area of parish, 5,336 A. Registered electors (1846), 388. Buckingham sends two members to Parliament, and is a polling place for the county. Its charter of incorporation dates from the reign of Henry VIII. The corporation revenue in 1846 was £759. 2 m. N. Stowe, the once princely seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, reduced by the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer to a collection of bare walls.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">s s 2</p>

s. Evenley Hall, Hon. P. Sidney Pierrepont. 2 m. s.w. CROWTON. In the church is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. William Friend, formerly rector of the parish, and his three sons; the elder of these was head-master of Westminster School, the younger became physician to the army in Spain and the Queen of George II., and was author of many important works on medical subjects.

22 m. BRACKLEY
STATION.

5 m. w. TADMARTON. 5 m. further, Brailles House, Henry J. Sheldon, Esq. 2 m. n. of which is Compton Wynyate, Marquis of Northampton.

29 m. BANBURY
STATION.

3 m. s.w. Weston House, Sir George R. Philips, Bart., M.P. 4 m. w. of Brailles, SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR. 2 m. n. of which is Honington Hall, Rev. H. Townsend. 3 m. further, Eatington Park, John E. Shirley, Esq. 4 m. w. of Shipston,



TOXOTE, PHILIP H. HOWARD, ESQ., M.P.

Bletchley, Woburn, and Bedford.

Left of Railway from Bletchley.

N. SIMPSON. Staple Hall, John Richards, Esq.; Walton Manor House, William Sibthorpe, Esq.

Distance from
Bletchley.

1½ m. FENNY
STRATFORD STA.

½ m. n. WAVENDON, which lies on the borders of Bedfordshire, on the great London Road. In the church are some monuments of the Saunders of Battlesden. The Hall, H. C. Hoare, Esq. 2 m. further, BROUGHTON. In the church are some monuments of the families of Broughton, Chester, and Duncombe. The advowson of the rectory has always been annexed to the manor. A yearly payment is allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes, according to an Act of Parliament passed in 1748. 1 m. further, WILLEN. 2 m. E. of which is MOLESOE.

4½ m. WOBURN
SANDS STA.

22 m. BRACKLEY
STATION.

BRACKLEY, county of Northampton, an ancient market-town, and head of a poor-law union. It has two old churches, a town hall, an endowed school, and some almshouses. Its manufactures are shoes and lace. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, and was a celebrated place in olden times for tournaments. It is one of the oldest boroughs in England, and contains some remnants of its former importance, and the ruins of an ancient hospital founded by the Zouch family, though no trace of its castle can be discovered. Market, Wednesday.

29 m. BANBURY
STATION.

4 m. N. Cropredy Bridge. This spot acquires an interest from the battle which took place in the civil war of King Charles, usually termed at that period the battle of Cropredy Bridge. In this contest the King's forces were disposed with much judgment. The van of his army was led by General Wilmot, in the body was the King and the Prince, and the rear consisted of 1,000 foot under Colonel Thelwell, with the Earl of Northampton's and Earl of Cleveland's brigade of horse. A party of dragoons was sent to keep Cropredy Bridge, which was attacked by Waller with 1,500 horse, 1,000 foot, and 11 pieces of cannon, and to assist in the execution of his design, he had sent 1,000 horse more to pass a ford one mile below. Timely notice of this having been given to the Earl of Cleveland he immediately charged that body, and put it to the rout. The alarm quickly reached the King, who ordered the van to return, and himself, drew up those about him, to a hill a little above the bridge, where he saw the enemy preparing to charge against the Earl of Cleveland. The Earl of Cleveland after his encounter made a stand under a great ash, where he perceived a body of their horse of sixteen cornets and as many colours of foot placed against the hedges and within musket-shot, and also advancing upon him, which he likewise did upon them with notable vigour; and having stood their musket and carabine shot he charged them so furiously, being well seconded by all the officers of his brigade, that he routed both horse and foot, and chased them with good execution beyond their cannon, all which, being eleven pieces, were taken, with two barricadoes of wood, which were drawn upon wheels, and in each seven small brass and leather guns charged with case shot. Most of their cannoneers were killed, and their General taken prisoner.

Bletchley, Woburn, and Bedford.

*Distance from
Bletchley.*

Right of Railway from Bletchley.

1½ m. FENNY
STRATFORD STA.

FENNY STRATFORD, a chapelry, in the county of Bedford, one mile north-east of Bletchley, in which and the adjoining parish of Simpson it is situated. It has two principal streets and a lace manufactory.

4½ m. WOBURN
SANDS STA.

2½ m. S.E. WOBURN, a market-town. Area of parish, 3,200 A. The population are mostly employed in agriculture, thread-lace, and straw-plait. It has a handsome market house, a free school, almshouses, and other charities. The church-tower is detached from the main body of the building which is a spacious structure. Market, Friday. Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford, was founded for monks of the Cistercian order in 1145. The principal front is of the Ionic order, with rustic basement, while the offices at a short distance from the mansion form two elegant but simple buildings. The mansion contains a splendid collection of pictures by the great masters. The park, which is extensive and enclosed by a wall

1 m. N. Brogborough House. A large, square, brick building, standing on an eminence, and formerly fortified. It is believed to have stood a siege during the time of Charles I., but has long been deserted.

5 m. N.N.W. TICKFORD. The Abbey, William Powell, Esq. Here was formerly a cell of Clunian monks, founded and endowed by Fulke Paganeli, in the reign of William Rufus, and invested with the power of punishing criminals by Henry II. The possessions of this monastery were valued at £126 14s. yearly. It was granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the building and endowment of his two colleges at Ipswich and Oxford, but on the disgrace of that minister was bestowed on Queen's College in the latter city. This grant was afterwards reversed, and the lands remained with the Crown until James I. sold them to a physician named Atkins. The site of the priory is now occupied by the abbey, a neat modern mansion.

7 m. RIDGMOUNT
STATION.

2½ m. N.W. CRANFIELD, a small parish, containing a handsome Gothic church.

8½ m. LIDDLING-
TON STA.

MARSTON MORETAIN. 2 m. N. Wootton Manor, Henry Boldero, Esq. 3 m. further, STAGSDEN. 3 m. N.W. TURVEY. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monuments to the ancient family of Mordaunt. Turvey Abbey, Charles L. Higgins, Esq. It does not appear that there is any authority for calling this an abbey. There is no record or trace of a religious house here, nor does any part of the parish appear to have been monastic property, excepting a small priory which belonged to the manor of St. Neot's. It is, however, probable that Mr. Higgins's house might have been the site of that manor. The manor of Turvey was in the family of Mordaunt from the time of the Conquest to the commencement of the present century, when it was purchased by an ancestor of the present possessor. In the parish church are monuments of Sir John Mordaunt, and the three first barons. Turvey House, T. C. Higgins, Esq.; Pictshill, W. B. Higgins, Esq.; Richmond Cottage, Rev. Robert Davis; Turvey Cottage, Harry Thornton, Esq. 2 m. N. HARROLD, a small town, situated in a fertile agricultural district on the banks of the river Ouse, over which there is a stone bridge. A priory was founded here in Stephen's time, which afterwards became a convent of Augustine nuns. There are no remains of the ancient buildings except the refectory, which is now used as a barn. Harrold Villa, Miss A. Bletsoe; Harrold Hall, Major-General Magenit.

10½ m. AMPHILL
STATION.

eight feet high, is finely diversified, abounding with noble timber, and affording beautiful prospects of forest-scenery, the whole effect of which is heightened by detached sheets of water so arranged as to form an expanse which is bounded by flourishing plantations.

1 m. E. Aspley Guise, Rev. B. C. Smith; Aspley House, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Smith. A little further, Husborne Crawley, R. S. Orlebar, Esq.

1 m. S.E. Segenhoe Park, Duke of Bedford. 4 m. further,

7 m. RIDGMOUNT
STATION.



FLITWICK MANOR HOUSE, JOHN THOMAS BROOKS, ESQ.

This is an ancient house, built at different times. In the park are remains of an encampment, and in the grounds a garden and arboretum planted in 1826.

4 m. S.S.E. Tingreth House, Misses Trevor.

LIDLINGTON, containing 2,400 A., chiefly arable. John Cook, Esq.; Mrs. Platt.

2½ m. S.E. AMPHILL. Amphill House, Hon. William Petre. Amphill Park, Baron Parke. A magnificent edifice with wings, and a noble flight of steps leading to the hall. The park, remarkable for its venerable oaks, furnishes many pleasing prospects, and the plantations generally, particularly the firs, are exceedingly fine; added to these beauties there is an extremely picturesque water view. In the park, on the site of the old castle, a cross was erected by the Earl of Ossory, upon which the following lines, written by Horace Walpole relative to Queen Catherine's residence there, are inscribed:

"In days of old, here Amphill's towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injured Queen;
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
Here blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years;
Yet freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
And love avenged a realm by priests enslav'd:
From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed."

Amphill was formerly a royal demesne, previously to which it had been the residence of Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, and his wife Elizabeth, sister of King Henry IV. Houghton Park, Duke of Bedford. 2½ m. N.E. Hawnes Park, The Dowager Lady Carteret. The park is of great extent, and possesses scenery of a very picturesque description.

8¼ m. LIDLING-
TON STA.

10½ m. AMPHILL
STATION.

BEDFORD, the capital of the county, is a parliamentary borough, containing an area of 2,200 A.; it sends two members to Parliament, and has enjoyed this privilege since the reign of Edward I.; registered electors (1843), 532. It is a very ancient town, seated on the banks of the Ouse, in the fertile Vale of Bedford. The principal public buildings are the county hall, gaol, house of correction, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, and a penitentiary, with a public library and assembly rooms. The Ouse, which runs through the town, is crossed by a good stone bridge of five arches. Bedford has four churches of Gothic architecture, and a grammar school, founded in 1556, with eight exhibitions of £80 per annum each to Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, open to the sons of all resident householders. Annual rental of the school property derived from estates in London, £12,798. Sir W. Harpur, Lord Mayor of London in 1561, was a great benefactor to this town, and his charities are most extensive. There are also free and blue-coat schools, and a hospital for a master and ten poor brethren, founded temp. Edward II., and fifty-eight almshouses. £800 per annum

16½ m. BEDFORD
STATION.

2 m. N.W., on the road to Thrapstone, CLAPHAM. Woodlands, John T. Dawson, Esq. 2 m. further, a little to the right of which, Oakley House, Francis Russell, Marquis of Tavistock, is situated upon the north bank of the river Ouse, and appears to have been erected in the reign of Charles II. It is a lofty-roofed mansion, with numerous windows. A wide terrace, with a veranda, surrounds the base, contracting the height and adding extent and space to this luxurious retreat. The entrance is on the east, under a rustic colonnade, having four niches in the outer wall, adorned with marble statues, and from the house the path is continued by a long arch of foliage round the garden towards a sloping meadow, the garden of which is laid out in the French taste, and separated from the meadow by a ha-ha fence, at the bottom of which flows the river. At the entrance to the paddock is a rustic lodge.

Northampton and Peterborough.

Left of Railway from Blisworth.

NORTHAMPTON, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town, capital of the shire. Area of borough, comprising four parishes, 1520 A.; population 21,242; sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 2,390. It is a large and handsome town, situated on the river Nen, which is navigable and is here crossed by several bridges. The streets and thoroughfares are broad and well built, that called the Drapery being remarkable for its handsome shops. The market-place, or square, is surrounded by neatly-built houses of a reddish stone, dug from the quarries in the vicinity. It formerly possessed seven parish churches, three of which were destroyed by fire in 1675, with a considerable part of the town. Its principal church, All Saints, has a fine portico of eight Ionic columns, surmounted by a statue of Charles II.; St. Giles's has nothing worthy of note; St. Sepulchre is said to owe its origin to the Knights Templars, being circular in form, and similar to that erected over the Holy Temple at Jerusalem; St. Peter's is considered a curious relic of Gothic architecture. There are also various Dissenting chapels. Of the charities we may cite St. Thomas's poor hospital, founded 1540; St. John's hospital, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, union workhouse, and an endowed grammar school. Northampton contains also a county hall, a very ancient town-hall,

Distance from
Blisworth.

5 m. NORTHAMP-
TON STA.

16½ m. BEDFORD
STATION.

are also given in marriage portions, and £500 to decayed householders, all of which are supported by a bequest from Sir William Harpur, the income from which amounts to £14,000 per annum. Bedford is more richly endowed than any town in the empire of its size. It comprises five parishes. Straw-plait, corn, malt, coals, and timber form its principal trade. Markets, Monday and Saturday; fairs, first Tuesday in Lent, April 21st, July 5th, August 21st, October 11th, November 17th, and December 19th. Races in March. Bedford suffered greatly in the time of the Saxons and Danes, and was in a very decayed state in the reign of Henry VIII., but it is now in a flourishing condition, if not the most important town in the county. Near it are the remains of Caldwell and Newnham Priors. 2 m. s.e. Kempston House, Robert Newland, Esq.; Kempston Grange, H. Littledale, Esq.; Kempston Hoo, Robert Hobson, Esq.

On the road to Northampton, 2 m. w. BIDDENHAM, C. L. Grimshawe, Esq.; Captain John W. Robe. 1 m. further, BROMHAM. The Hall, Hon. George R. Trevor, M.P. 5 m. further, TURVEY.

2 m. further, Milton Hall, Philip Booth, Esq. 2 m. w. PUDDINGTON. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone structure with tower and spire. In the reign of Henry VIII. the vicar of Puddington was hung at Woburn with the Abbot of that monastery, for withstanding the measures of that imperious monarch. Hinwick House, Richard Longuet Orlebar, Esq.; Hinwick Hall, William Augustus Orlebar, Esq. The pediment of the south front is ornamented with the figure of Diana in her carriage drawn by stags, &c. 3 m. further on the Wellingborough Road, Coleworth House, H. Mayeyach, Esq.; Waterside House, H. Payne, Esq.

1 m. n.e. GOLDINGTON. The Lodge, Captain W. S. Addington, R.N.; Putnoe, Henry Boulton, Esq.; The Hall, William K. Browne, Esq.; Goldington House, Mrs. Elliott.

Northampton and Peterborough.

Distance from
Blisworth.

5 m. NORTHAMP-
TON STA.

Right of Railway from Blisworth.

Delapre, or De-la-Pre Abbey, was a convent for nuns of the Cluniac order. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de Liz, senior Earl of Northampton, the annual revenues of which were valued at the dissolution at £119 9s. 7d. In the cemetery belonging to this convent, Leland informs us that many soldiers were buried who fell in the sanguinary conflict which took place in the fields of Hardingstone, in the 38th of Henry VI., in which the Duke of Buckingham with other noblemen were killed, and the King taken prisoner. Near the south-west corner of the park, where the abbey stood, is one of those monumental memorials which King Edward I. erected to the memory of his consort, Queen Eleanor. It is an interesting and picturesque structure. Standing on eight steps in an open space and on elevated ground, it assumes a very imposing appearance. Above the steps it is divided into three stories, the lower of which has eight faces separated by buttresses at the angles. Each face is ornamented with a pointed arch, having a central mullion pilaster with tracery, and the whole surmounted by a purfled pediment. Two shields are also attached to each face, charged with the arms of England and Ponthieu singly, and those of Castile and Leon quarterly. A carved book is also affixed to four of the sides. The second or next

sessions house, gaol, barracks, theatre, several ancient chapels, and traces of a castle erected at the Conquest. The revenue of its charities amounted to £5,572 in 1838, a portion of which is employed in loans to deserving tradesmen. The manufacture of boots and shoes, for which Northampton is celebrated, employs upwards of a thousand hands; it has also a considerable trade in leather-dressing, saddlery, brass and iron works, lace and hosiery; and a fair for horses, which is much frequented. It has several banks, and some local journals, and is the principal place of election for the county. It has figured conspicuously in history, and was once the seat of a university for a short period. Several Parliaments have been held here. In 1460 the Earl of Warwick gained a victory over the Lancastrians in the meadows of the Nen, near the town, and in 1642 Northampton was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. Fletcher, the dramatist, was born here in 1576. Markets, Monday, Friday, and Saturday. 2 m. w. Upton Hall, Captain Vernon. 1½ m. n.w. Dallington Hall, John Reddall, Esq. 1½ m. further, Harleston Hall, T. R. Andrews Esq.

1 m. n. Kingsthorpe Hall, Miss Boddington. 5 m. n.w. of which on the Thornley Road, Spratton Hall, John Ramsden, Esq. 2 m. further, Cottesbrooke, Sir James Langham, Bart. 2 m. w. of which is Guilsborough Grange, Lady St. John. 2 m. n. of Kingsthorpe, on the road to Market Harborough, Boughton Hall, Rev. G. S. Howard Vyse. 1 m. further, Pitsford Hall, George Payne, Esq. 4 m. further, Lamport Hall, Sir Charles Isham, Bart. 2 m. further, Maidwell Hall, Rev. Thomas Holdich, M.A.

1 m. n. Little Billing, Lewis Loyd, Esq. 1 m. further, Great Billing, Robert C. Elwes, Esq. 2 m. further, Overstone Park, Lord Overstone.

1 m. n. **EARLS BARTON.** The church in this parish is a very singular style of English architecture. The tower is divided into four stories, each of which is constructed with upright stones, disposed like beams or wood-work, with the space between every two filled up with small stones and rubble; many parts of the interior are entitled to particular notice from the antiquity. The church occupies the area of an ancient castle, and to the north are some deep ditches of the keep. Earls Barton, William Whitworth, Esq. 2 m. w. Ecton, Ambrose Isted, Esq.

1½ m. n. **WELLINGBOROUGH,** a market-town and parish, in the county of Northampton. Area, 4,490 a. The population is chiefly employed in making shoes and bobbin lace. It is said to derive its name from the medicinal springs in the vicinity. It is a very ancient town, although, owing to a conflagration in 1738 in which it was greatly injured, the prevailing buildings are of modern erection. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, with a tower and spire, and has three stalls on each side the chancel. The market place is in the centre of the town, which possesses also an endowed free school. The school, town lands, and charities, possess a revenue of about £431. Market, Wednesday. Springhill Cottage, Thomas O. Beale, Esq. 2 m. further, **GREAT HARROWDEN**, Charles Hill, Esq.

2 m. n. Fineden Hall, M. Dolben, Esq.; Woodfield Cottage, Miss Paul.

5 m. n.w. **BURTON LATTIMER.** Burton Hall, Rev. L. Harper. 2 m. further, Burton Seagrave, Lady Mary Hood. 1 m. further, **KETTERING.** The town, which is but indifferently built, is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream, a branch of the river Nen. 2 m. w. Thorp Malsor, Colonel T. P. Maunsell, M.P. 2 m. n.w. Glendon Hall, John Booth, Esq. 1 m. further, Rushton Hall, W. W. Hope, Esq. The Hall is beautifully situated on a declivity sloping towards the river Ice, which passing under a handsome bridge of two arches gives a pleasant effect to the diversified plantations. 2 m. n.e. Boughton Park, Duke of Buccleuch.

8 m. **BILLING**
ROAD STA.

11 m. **CASTLE**
ASHBY STA.

15 m. **WELLING-**
BOROUGH STA.

17 m. **DITCHFORD**
STATION.

19½ m. **HIGHAM**
FERRERS STA.

tier upwards consists of open canopies, with pillars, pediments, &c. and four statues, one of which at least was intended as an effigy of the Queen. Above this is a diminished square compartment, ornamented with tracery, having crocheted pinnacles, pediments, &c. The whole is surmounted with a single shaft of stone in the form of a cross. This structure like many others in the country, has been much injured and disfigured by officious but tasteless persons, in repairs and restoration, in which they have injured the masonry of the building they professed to restore. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the Queen's cross is the village of HARDINGSTONE, pleasantly and healthfully seated on the brow of a hill, and thence commanding some extensive views. The town of Northampton, particularly as seen from some parts of this village, spreading over the brow and down the slope of an opposite hill, and interspersed with churches and other public buildings, assumes rather a grand and imposing appearance. In the church are some monuments to the Harveys who formerly possessed property in the village. The Cottage, Mrs. Whitworth.

8 m. BILLING
ROAD STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. LITTLE HOUGHTON. A little further, BRAYFIELD. 2 m. further, YARDLEY HASTINGS.

11 m. CASTLE
ASHBY STA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Castle Ashby, Marquis of Northampton. This is a noble mansion, standing on the brow of a gentle eminence, surrounded by a beautiful and well-wooded estate. The house occupies the site of a more ancient and probably castellated edifice; but no part of the present building was erected before the reign of Elizabeth. The mansion surrounds a large quadrangular court, having a screen of two stories on the south side, erected from a design by Inigo Jones.

15 m. WELLING-
BOROUGH STA.

2 m. S. WALLISTON. 2 m. further, EASTON MAUDIT. In the church are some curious monuments of the Everton family. One records the memory of Sir Christopher and Margaret his lady; their figures are placed recumbent, and their faces emblazoned with painting. Over them are two arched canopies of marble, supported by six pillars; and eight figures of children are attached to the side of the tomb. Over another monument is a vast canopy with statue at top, and supported by two large figures of alms men or priests in black gowns and hoods, and having cushions on their heads.

4 m. S.E. Hinwick House, R. Orlebar, Esq.

17 m. DITCHFORD
STATION.

DITCHFORD. 2 m. S.E. Rushden Hall, Thomas Williams, Esq. An old lantern is shown here, said to have belonged to Guy Fawkes.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HIGHAM
FERRERS STA.

1 m. S. HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough and market-town, in the county of Northampton. Area of parish, 2,260 A. This borough, which is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, is situated on a lofty eminence and once possessed a castle, very slight traces of which are now visible. It has a beautiful church with an embattled tower, from which rises a finely-proportioned hexagonal spire. The interior of the church is richly carved, and contains ten stalls, besides numerous interesting monuments. Archbishop Chicheley founded a college here in 1422, now in ruins. It has a town hall, free school, and almshouse. Market, Saturday. 5 m. S.W. at KNOTTING, Hinwick Hall, William A. Orlebar, Esq. It has a handsome

2 m. N.W. Woodford Lodge.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, CRANFORD. Cranford Hall, Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart.

2 m. N.W. LEWICK. Drayton Hall, W. B. Stopford, Esq. 1 m. further, Sudborough House, Mrs. Eyles; Sudborough Lodge, J. R. Goodman, Esq. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, BRIGSTOCK. Farming Woods, Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.

1 m. W. ALDWINKLE, celebrated as having been the birthplace of that original and admired poet, John Dryden, who was born in the Rectory House; and Thomas Fuller, the celebrated ecclesiastical historian, was also born here.

Lilford Hall, Lord Lilford.

OUNDLE, is a neat market town and parish, in the county of Northampton, almost surrounded by the Nen, which is here crossed by two good stone bridges, one of which, called the North Bridge, has numerous arches over the causeway. Area of parish, 3,390 A. It has a spacious church, the tower of which is remarkable, displaying five stories, each angle being terminated with an octagonal turret, and the whole by an hexagonal crocheted spire, 200 feet in height.

2 m. N.E. WARMINGTON. 1 m. N. Cotterstock Hall, Dowager Countess of Westmoreland. 2 m. W. Biggin House, J. W. Russell, Esq. 6 m. further, Deene Park, Earl of Cardigan.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Fotheringay Castle, near Oundle, which witnessed the last act in the mournful tragedy of Mary Stuart's life. 3 m. further,

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. RING-STEAD STA.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. THRAP-STON STA.

28 m. THORPE STATION.

31 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. BARNWELL STA.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. OUNDLE STATION.

36 m. ELTON STATION.



APETHORPE, EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

	front on the east, built by General Livesay, 97 feet long, with a porch 12 feet square, carried up in a turret in which is a clock; over it is a neat, light, airy cupola, with a bell. Each side of the front and the end of the house is faced with a Corinthian pilaster. 1½ m. N.N.E. Melchbourne Park, Lord St. John.
22½ m. RINGSTEAD STA.	1 m. N.N.E. RINGSTEAD, Thomas Wilkins, Esq. 2 m. S.E. HARGRAVE. 5 m. further, KIMBOLTON, Wornditch House, Thomas Day, Esq.; Kimbolton Castle, Duke of Manchester; Stoneley Cottage, Captain F. Wellstead, R.N.; Stoneley Hall, R. Wellstead, Esq.; Ashfield, John Beedham, Esq.
25½ m. THRAPSTON STA.	THRAPSTON is a market-town and parish, in the county of Northampton, situated on the river Nen. Area, 990 A. It has a church, Dissenting chapel, and several schools. Market, Tuesday.
28 m. THORPE STATION.	2 m. S.E. Clapton Hall, J. Rogers, Esq. The present house consists of one wing of a mansion, built after a plan by Sir Thomas Tresham, and gives a tolerable design of the whole. The exterior walls are decorated with emblems, inscriptions, and architectural devices of the Elizabethan age.
31½ m. BARNWELL STA.	BARNWELL. 4 m. S.E. LUDDINGTON.
33½ m. OUNDLE STATION.	2 m. S.E. POLEBROOK, a parish in the hundred of Polebrook. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and deanery of Peterborough, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the manor belongs.
36 m. ELTON STATION.	½ m. E. ELTON, a village and parish in Hunts, on the bank of the river Nen, the most considerable river in the county of Northampton. It takes its rise near Catesby and Halison, in the hundred of Fowsley, near the border of Warwickshire, and being quickly joined by a number of small streams in the neighbourhood of Daventry, it runs east to Northampton, where it becomes navigable. Elton church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the decorated style of architecture, with handsome tower and fine western arches. Elton Hall, Earl of Carysfort. This domain formerly belonged to "the famous and ancient family of the Sasscotts," one of whom, Sir Richard Sasscott, Knt., was Sheriff of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire in the 9th of Edward IV. Camden mentions a chapel which he saw here "of singular workmanship, and most beautiful (painted) glass windows." A curious tower of the old mansion is still standing.

2 m. further, Blatherwyche Park, Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. STIBBINGTON. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. WANSFORD.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WANSFORD STA.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. CASTOR, a parish, county of Northampton, containing an area of 7,020 A. It was the Roman station Durobrivæ, and is situated on the river Nen. Coins, and other relics of antiquity, are often discovered in the neighbourhood. J. L. Wright, Esq.; Alexander Christie, Esq.; William Simpson, Esq.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CASTOR STATION.
1 m. N. Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.	43 m. OVERTON STATION.
PETERBOROUGH (see Great Northern).	45 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. PETERBOROUGH STA.

Rugby, Market Harborough, and Medbourne.

Left of Railway from Rugby.		Distance from Rugby.
Stanford Hall, Baroness Braye. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. SWINFORD.		5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STANFORD HALL STA.
$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. North Kilworth, Richard Goff, Esq. 2 m. further, MISTERTON. Misterton Hall, Mrs. Pochin. A little further, LUTTERWORTH.		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WELFORD STATION.
3 m. N. MOWSLEY. 2 m. further, SHEARSBY.		12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. THEDINGWORTH STA.
MARKET HARBOROUGH, a market-town, in the parish of Bowden Magna, hundred of Gartree, county of Leicester. It is situated on the south border of the county, and on the north bank of the river Welland, and consists of one principal and several smaller streets, well paved and lighted. The town hall is a large building, erected by the Earl of Harborough in 1788. The church, which is regarded as one of the finest in the county, is a large, handsome, and massive edifice. It consists of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two tiers of windows, two porches, and a tower, surmounted by an octangular crocheted spire, and was founded by John of Gaunt in 1370. Here are also other places of worship for Methodists, &c., and a free grammar school, founded in 1614, now a national school. This place is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, and was the head-quarters of the royal army prior to the battle of Naseby. 2 m. N. FOXTON. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Church Langton Hall. 2 m. further, Curlieu, Sir John H. Palmer, Bart.		17 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. MARKET HARBOROUGH STATION.
$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. MEDBOURNE; and 1 m. E. Holt, the magnificent mansion of Cosmo Neville, Esq. The hall is a large castellated edifice, with large pleasure-grounds, and stands on a bold height, having fine views.		22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MEDBOURNE STA.
6 m. S.W. Noseley, Sir A. Hazlerigg, Bart. A fine old mansion, which has been in the family for many years. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Rolleston Hall, Henry Greene, Esq. The Hall is a handsome stone mansion, with extensive plantations, and a fine sheet of water in front.		

39½ m. WANSFORD STA.	2 m. S.E. WATERNEWTON.
42½ m. CASTOR STATION.	3 m. S. ALWALTON. Here, on the banks of the Nen, are found great blocks of fossil stone, susceptible of a very high polish. Alwalton House, Leonard Thompson, Esq., and Lady Mary Thompson. A little w. Chesterton Rectory, Lord George Gordon.
43 m. OVERTON STATION.	1 m. OVER LONG WATERVILLE. Orton Hall, Earl of Aboyne.
45½ m. PETERBOROUGH STA.	

Rugby, Market Harborough, and Medbourne.

<i>Distance from Rugby.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Rugby.</i>
5½ m. STANFORD HALL STA.	1 m. S. CLAYCATEN.
9½ m. WELFORD STATION.	2 m. S. WELFORD. ¾ m. E. Sulby Hall, George Payne, Esq.; and 1½ m. S. Woolley House, Richard Schneider, Esq.
	1½ m. E. HUSBANDS BOSWORTH. The Hall, George F. Turvile, Esq.; High-Croft House, William F. Marshall, Esq.; Wheeler Lodge, Admiral Sir Francis Mason; The Cottage, Miss Middleton.
12¾ m. THEDINGWORTH STA.	½ m. S. THEDINGWORTH. 2 m. further, SIBBERTOFT. 4 m. further, HAZLEBEACH, The Hall.
	1 m. E. Marsten Hall, G. B. Bennett, Esq. 1 m. further, Lubenham Hall.
17¾ m. MARKET HARBOROUGH STATION.	5 m. S. KELMARSH, The Hall, Lord Bateman. This is a large mansion, the east front of which is modern and consists of a body and two wings connected with offices, the west front is dissimilar, older, and less ornamental. The pleasure-grounds are pleasingly diversified by the effect of wood and water.
	2 m. S.E. BRAYBROOK. In the church are some curious old monuments, the most important of which is one raised to Sir William Griffin in 1509. 2 m. further, DESBOROUGH.
	2 m. E. DINGLEY. Dingley Hall, H. H. Hungerford, Esq. This mansion is erected partly in the ancient and partly in the modern style. The entrance to one of the fronts is by a noble portico, the entablature of which is supported by columns of the Ionic order; on it are several inscriptions—date, 1588.
22¾ m. MEDBOURNE STA.	2 m. S. Stoke Albany, R. B. Humfrey, Esq. 3 m. further, Rushton Hall, W. W. Hope, Esq.; and 2 m. S.W. Rothwell Priory. This place is so denominated from the place and the springs, the water of one called Hotwell is of a strong petrifying quality, and in the other are found, especially in the month of March, numerous small bones; hence it goes by the name of Boneswell. This town is supposed to have been much more extensive in former days than it is at present. It is surrounded by a wall and gates, and is situated on the south side of a rocky hill. A small priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, by whom is uncertain, but most probably by one of the Clare family. The market which was considerable, has fallen into disuse; but one of the largest fairs in the

2 m. N.W. Easton Park, Thomas L. Graves, Esq. 2 m. further, Stockerstone Hall, Thomas Walker, Esq. 4 m. further, Loddington Hall, C. C. Morris, Esq.

27½ m. ROCKINGHAM STA.

5 m. N. UPPINGHAM, a market-town, parish of Martinsby, county of Rutland. It stands on an elevated position, and consists of one principal street, with a square in the centre, pretty well paved, and the houses well built. On the south side of the square stands the church, a spacious edifice in the old English style of architecture, with a lofty spire. Here are also several Dissenting places of worship, a hospital for poor men, and a free grammar school, at which the late Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Manners, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Henry Fare, D.D., Bishop of Chester; and other eminent scholars were educated. 1½ m. W. Wardley, George Finch, Esq. 1 m. N. Ayston, G. Fludyer, Esq., and Lady Mary Fludyer.

Rugby to Derby.

Left of Railway from Rugby.

Distance from Rugby.

1 m. W. OVER CLAYBROOKE. Claybrooke Hall, W. S. S. Crawford, Esq.
2½ m. N.W. LITTLE WIGSTON.

7½ m. ULLESTHORPE STA.

2 m. N. FROWLESWORTH, J. H. Marven, Esq.

1 m. S.E. BROUGHTON ASTLEY. Sutton Lodge, Miss Messenger. 3 m. further, STONY STANTON, Henry Townshend, Esq. 2½ m. N.W. NARBOROUGH. The Hall, George Bellairs, Esq.; Rose Cottage, Mrs. Bramley. 2 m. further, THURLASTON. Normanton Hall, Rev. Joseph Arkwright. It is a fine mansion, situated in a noble park. 1 m. further, Tooley Hall, Samuel P. Lynes, Esq. A little further, Pickleton House, Charles Noel, Esq.; Kirby Mallory Hall, Baroness de Clifford. The house is built of brick, and its principal front is stuccoed. In the contiguous church are several monuments of the Noel family.

11 m. BROUGHTON ASTLEY STA.

14½ m. COUNTES-THORPE STA.

Cross the river Soar.

2½ m. W. Enderby Hall, R. Mitchell, Esq. The scenery around the Hall partakes of the wild feature of the forest, presenting a rocky hill, with some fine woods.

16½ m. WIGSTON STATION.

2 m. N.N.W. AYLESTONE. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a lofty spire, on the south-east corner of which is a large patch of ivy growing between the tower and spire, which gives it a most singular appearance. Aylestone Hall, Jos. Knight, Esq. This is a curious and ancient building, which passed through the families of Rutland and Vernon before it was purchased by the present proprietor. It has lately been restored.

23 Ashby-de-la-Zouch Branch.

LEICESTER, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and great manufacturing town, capital of county, on the river Soar, 20 m. E.N.E. of Rugby, and 26½ m. S.S.E. of Derby. Area of borough, comprising six parishes, 3,960 A.; population, 48,167; inhabited houses, 10,046. The

20 m. LEICESTER STATION.

27½ m. ROCKING-
HAM STA.

county is held here on Trinity Monday. The remains of the unfinished market house is still standing, and from the style of the building is an object of curiosity; it was begun by Sir Thomas Thresher, but owing to his death was not completed.

1 m. ROCKINGHAM, a village in the hundred of Corby, in the county of Northampton, was formerly a market-town, containing about fifty houses and between two and three hundred inhabitants. It is situated in the middle of the forest, and owes its origin to the castle erected here by William the Conqueror on the top of a hill, the declivity of which it occupies. Here was convened, in 1094, the council of barons, bishops, and clergy, to settle the dispute between William Rufus and Archbishop Anselm, respecting the right of episcopal investiture. The remains of this fortress consist of two massive bastions which flanked the great gateway. The keep, and part of the body of the church, was destroyed during the civil wars of the 17th century—Sir Lewis Watson (Lord Rockingham) having garrisoned it for the King. Rockingham Castle, Hon. R. Watson.

Rugby to Derby.

Distance from
Rugby.

Right of Railway from Rugby.

7½ m. ULLES-
THORPE STA.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet, in the county of Leicester, in the parish of Claybrooke, about three miles from Lutterworth. Population, 594. Four Elms Lodge, Robert Goodacre, Esq. 1 m. E. Ashby Parva, Joshua Hopwood, Esq.

2½ m. S.E. BITTESWELL. The Hall, W. C. Smith, Esq. 1 m. further, LUTTERWORTH, a town situated on the river Swift, which falls into the river Avon. The Hill, J. S. Shackleford, Esq.

11 m. BROUGHTON
ASTLEY STA.

2 m. S. Ashby Magna, The Vicarage, The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Savile. 1½ m. further, Bealing Hall, J. F. Cooke, Esq.

14½ m. COUNTES-
THORPE STA.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry, in the county of Leicester, in the parish of Blaby, William Christian, Esq. 5 m. E. WISTOW. The Hall, Sir H. Halford, Bart. The Hall is a marked feature in this part of the country, from the form of plantations which encompass it; it is built of brick, is stuccoed, and has in front five pediments.

Cross the river
Soar.

16½ m. WIGSTON
STATION.

1 m. E. WIGSTON MAGNA. Within this lordship is some moated ground with ruined walls, where the family of the Davenports formerly had a mansion. Wigston Hall, Captain C. H. Baddeley. The Hall is a building of considerable beauty, with extensive grounds, commanding a fine view of the neighbouring country. 3 m. further, Stretton Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel King. 1 m. further S. Glenn Cottage, C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. 2 m. further, BURTON OVERY. In front of the rectory is a large oak-tree planted at the Restoration, by the then rector, from an acorn of the royal Boscobel Oak.

2 m. N. Knighton Hall, Sir C. E. Hartopp, Bart.

20 m. LEICESTER
STATION.

2½ m. S.E. EVINGTON. Evington Old Hall, Colonel Burnaby; Evington Hall, H. F. Coleman, Esq. A little further, Stoughton Grange, George A. Keck, Esq.

3 m. E. THURNBY. 4 m. further, Billesden Coplow, C. T. Freer, Esq.

U U

borough sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 3,505; corporation revenue (1847), £20,648. It is a town of great antiquity, was the *Ratae* of the Romans, and a flourishing Saxon city at the Conquest. Richard III. was buried here. Leicester is clean and well built, has four good bridges over the Soar, eight churches, a news room, concert hall, a museum of the Philosophical Society, mechanics' institute, county gaol, guildhall, county bridewell, court house, held in the great hall of the old castle, a union workhouse, and a very handsome railway station. Here is also a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, not in a very flourishing state; Trinity and Wyrton's Hospitals, Newton's Charity for the support of schools, a female asylum, green-coat, national, and British and foreign schools. Leicester is the chief place in England for the manufacture of woollen, and other hosiery goods, in which 25,000 hands are employed, and here are also some lace factories. The town is supplied with coal by the Swannington Railway. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

1 m. w. Danett's Hall, J. W. Noble, Esq. 1 m. further, WESTWATER. Braunston Hall, C. Winstanley, Esq.

1½ m. further, Leicester Grange.

1½ m. n. Belgrave, John Ellis, Esq., M.P. 1 m. further, Burstall Hall, Robert Brewen, Esq.

1 m. w. Wanlip Hall, Sir George James Palmer, Bart. A handsome modern house, built of brick and stucco, near the river Soar; it is elegantly fitted up, and the pleasure-grounds laid out with much taste. 1½ m. further, Rothley Temple, James Parker, Esq. 1 m. w. Swithland Hall, Earl of Lanesborough.

1½ m. w. MOUNT SORRELL. It is romantically situated amidst variegated scenery. The houses in general are built of red granite, obtained from the adjoining cliffs.

½ m. w. Quorndon Hall, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. A little further, QUORNDON, the head-quarters of the Quorn Hunt. Veranda Cottage, J. Tracey, Esq.; Quorndon House, Edward B. Farnham, Esq. 1 m. further, Woodhouse. Beau Manor Park, William Herrick, Esq.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town and parish of Leicester. Area, 5,460 A.; area of town, 10,025 A. It is one of the most important towns in the county next to its capital. In 1557 it suffered much from a plague, or pestilential disorder, called in the parish register "The Swat, alias New Acquaintance. Stoupe, knave, and know thy master." Loughborough contains several handsome streets, and a good market-place. The church is a large edifice, with a fine tower, and here are many places of worship for different sects of Dissenters, as well as schools, amongst which is Burton's, founded in 1495, and charities with an annual revenue of about £420. Here are also a union workhouse, public library, news room, barracks, theatre, and thriving manufactures of hosiery, lace, machinery, shoes, &c. The trade of the town is facilitated by a canal, which communicates with the Trent and Soar, as well as by the railway. Burleigh Park, Miss Tate; Burleigh Field, Lieutenant-Colonel Clanchey. 2 m. w. Garendon Park, Charles M. Phillips, Esq.

2½ m. n.w. Whatton House, Edward Dawson, Esq. 3½ m. w. from Whatton House, Langley Priory.

KEGWORTH, a considerable village and parish, county of Leicester, with an area of 2,260 A. Kingston Hall, Right Hon. E. Strutt. 1 m. n.w. Lockington Hall, J. B. Story, Esq. 3 m. further, CASTLE DONNINGTON. Donnington Hall, Marquis of Hastings. The house, erected about the commencement of the present century, stands in a plain considerably above the general level of the country. The style is Gothic; it is built of stone,

24½ m. SYSTON STATION.

27½ m. SILEBY STATION.

30 m. BARROW STATION.

32½ m. LOUGH-BOROUGH STA.

Enter Nottinghamshire.

37½ m. KEG-WORTH STA.

Cross river Trent.

Enter Derbyshire.

4 m. E.N.E. SCRAPTOFT. Nether Hall, Mrs. Anne Bird; Upper Hall, John Needham, Esq. 3 m. further, Queenby Hall, William Ashby Ashby, Esq. The hall is a large, substantial, commodious, and venerable building, and consists of a centre with a lofty hall and two side wings projecting from each front. The windows are large, and divided into several lights by perpendicular and horizontal stone mullions. Around the house is a terrace, which commands a great variety of prospect—on one side very extensive, over a distant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak; on the other side is a beautiful landscape of hills, with scattered wood, shelving into a winding valley, so low that you look down upon it in a very picturesque manner, the sides of the hills all cut into rich enclosures. The interior is fitted up in a style of great propriety. There is also an excellent library.

- 24½ m. SYSTON STATION. ¾ m. N.W. SYSTON. Area of parish, 1,380 A. It is a village of very considerable pretensions, well built, and clean.
- Peterborough Branch. G7. 1 m. s.w. Barkby Hall, W. A. Pochin, Esq. 3½ m. further, Baggrave Hall, E. Burnaby, Esq.
- 27¾ m. SILEBY STATION. SILEBY, a pleasantly-situated village, on the banks of the river Soar.
- 30 m. BARROW STATION. BARROW, or BARROW-UPON-SOAR, a parish, county of Leicester. Area, 7,950 A. It has a grammar school, revenue £100 per annum, an almshouse, and a new workhouse capable of holding 300 paupers.
- 32½ m. LOUGHBOROUGH STA. 2 m. E. PRESTWOLD. The Hall, C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. A large modern mansion, standing in a fine park. The Hall contains some family portraits by Vandyke, Sir P. Lely, Sir G. Kneller, and Dahl.
- 1 m. N.W. STANFORD-ON-SOAR. 1 m. further, Stanford Hall, Rev. S. V. Dashwood, stands on a gentle eminence, looking down on a pleasing piece of water and an extensive paddock, with some fine plantations at the back of the house. The house was built nearly on the site of the old manorial edifice, with more attention to comfort than to external or internal show. From the house a fine view is obtained over the forest hills in Leicestershire, and of the Quorndon Woods. A little further, Rempstone Hall, Dowager Lady Sitwell.
- Enter Nottinghamshire.
- 37¾ m. KEGWORTH STA. 2½ m. N. Thrumpton Hall, Mrs. Westcomb. The mansion, although having undergone considerable alterations, partakes much of the style of James I. The gardens are extremely neat and agreeable, and the surrounding scenery picturesque in every point of view.
- Cross river Trent. 5 m. E. Bunny Park, the late Lord Raneliffe, a strong-looking, heavy building, built in the ancient style of two centuries ago. The house itself is a
- Enter Derbyshire.

and surrounds a court-yard, and is equally convenient either for the residence of a small or large family, and few are better calculated for exercising the rights of private hospitality.

SAWLEY. 2 m. s.w. Shardlow Hall, James Sutton, Esq. 1 m. further, **ASTON-ON-TRENT.** The Hall, Edward A. Holden, Esq.

42½ m. SAWLEY
STATION.

½ m. s. **ELVASTON.** The Castle, Earl of Harrington. Though neither the situation nor the house has any particular beauty, this has long been the residence of the Stanhope family. The grounds are disposed in the ancient manner, but some apartments in the mansion have been fitted up in a modern style. A little to the s. Thurlston Grange, Rev. F. N. Highmore.

45½ m. BORROW-
ASH STA.

1½ m. s.w. **BOULTON.** The Cottage, George Sale, Esq. 1 m. w. Osmaston Hall, Francis Wright, Esq. The house was erected in 1696, and is a very noble structure. The south front measures 192 feet in length, and that to the north 217 feet.

46½ m. SPONDON
STATION.

DERBY, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, capital of county, situated on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton-brook, both of which are crossed by handsome bridges. Here is also the junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway. Area of borough, including five parishes, 1,660 A.; population, 32,741. Derby is a very ancient town, supposed to have been the Derventia of the Romans; by the Saxons it was called Northworthige, and by the Danes Deoraby. It is generally considered a handsome town; in some of the streets, which are clean, well paved, and lighted, the houses are well built, although the ancient streets are narrow and crooked. It has a very fine market-place, with a covered market, and large assembly rooms. A splendid edifice of Grecian architecture contains the post-office, the county bank, an hotel, and public rooms, and a museum. The town and county goal, the theatre, infirmary, and several Dissenting places of worship are handsome buildings. Derby has five churches, of which the principal and most worthy of notice is Allhallows, although its style of architecture is not uniform. Its tower rises to the height of 170 feet; the upper part is ornamented with rich tracery, crochets, high pinnacles and battlements, and the interior is light, elegant and spacious. This church contains many interesting monuments. Here are also some pretty almshouses, built by the Duke of Devonshire, a

49½ m. DERBY
STATION.

Leicester to Burton-on-Trent.

Left of Railway from Leicester.

½ m. s. **GLENFIELD.** A little further, Frith Hall, Isaac Hodgson, Esq. 1½ m. s.e. Braunston Hall, C. Winstanley, Esq.; near which, the property of the same gentleman, the ruins of Kirby Castle, said to have been a resort for Jane Shore, and much frequented by visitors during the summer season.

Distance from
Leicester.

5½ m. BRAMSTON
STATION.

s.w. **DESFORD.**

8 m. DESFORD
STATION.

BAGWORTH. 2½ m. s.w. **OSBASTON.** The Hall, Miss Cope; The Lodge, Edward Whitby, Esq. A little to the right, Newbold Manor House, now in a dilapidated state, which was last occupied by Lady Mary Montague. 2 m. further from Osbaston, **MARKET BOSWORTH.** The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and contains some good houses; the manufacture of worsted stockings is carried on here to some extent. The Park, Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart.

12¼ m. BAG-
WORTH STA.

Nottingham Branch. 67	massive pile, and being built of brick, with stone corners and window cases, has rather a sombre effect. The park has in it a fine sheet of water, and a long avenue of trees.
42½ m. SAWLEY STATION.	½ m. N. BREESTON. 1 m. further, RISLEY. The Hall, Rev. J. H. Hall. In the year 1729 a large silver dish or salver, in basso-relievo, of Roman workmanship, was found in the park.
45½ m. BORROW- ASH STA.	½ m. N.E. Draycott House, Henry Oldknow, Esq. A little further, Hopwell Hall, Thomas Pares, Esq. A handsome house, situated on an eminence in a park of about 90 acres.
46½ m. SPONDON STATION.	SPONDON. The Hall, William D. Holden, Esq. 1 m. N.E. CHADDESSEN. The Hall, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.; The Hill, E. W. Clarke, Esq.; The Moor, O. Bateman, Esq. ½ m. N. Locko Park, Robert Holden, Esq.
49½ m. DERBY STATION.	very ancient free school, founded temp. Henry II., and numerous charitable institutions, producing an annual revenue of £2,000. In the immediate vicinity are some beautiful public gardens, and among the establishments of the town are a philosophical society, a town and county library, and a mechanics' institute. Few towns are better situated for trade and manufactures, communicating so easily with most parts of England by railways and canals. Its silk mills are well known, seventeen of which in 1830 employed 3,000 hands. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of the finest colour and most beautiful manufacture, fluor-spar and marble ornaments, rolling mills, foundries, soap factories, tanneries, corn mills, matting, bleaching, and metallic work, find ample employment for the industrious classes, who obtain higher wages here than in most manufacturing towns. Derby returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 2,177; and it is the place of election for the south division of the county. The county assizes, county quarter sessions, three times annually, and borough quarter and petty sessions are held here. Corporate revenue (1846-7), £9,769; expenditure, £8,102. Linacre, the physician to Henry VIII., and founder of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Darura, Hutton the antiquary, and the novelist Richardson, were natives of this town. Market, Friday. Derby has eight annual fairs.

Leicester to Burton-on-Trent.

<i>Distance from Leicester.</i>	Right of Railway from Leicester.
5½ m. BRAMSTON STATION.	2 m. N. BRADGATE. The birthplace of Lady Jane Grey. 2 m. N. Bradgate Park, where are the ruins of a venerable and once delightful mansion, erected by Thomas, first Marquis of Dorset. 2 m. further, Rocliffe Hall, Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. 1¼ m. N.W. GROBY. 1 m. further, Steward's Hay, William Martin, Esq. A little further, NEWTON LENFORD.
8 m. DESFORD STATION.	2 m. N.E. Bury Camp.
12½ m. BAG- WORTH STA.	2 m. N.E. Markfield, C. T. Dalby, Esq. 1½ m. further, Ulverscroft Cottage. 1 m. further, the ruins of Ulverscroft Priory, situated in Charnel Forest. The church or chapel is in ruins, and the priory house now occupied by a farmer. The situation of the house is in a sequestered valley, by the side of a brook; and the combination of ruins, trees, &c., present scenes of picturesque beauty.

1 m. S.W. HUGGLESCOTE. Spring Cottage, J. Whetstone, Esq. 2 m. further, IBSTOCK. The Grange.

SNIBSTONE.

1½ m. S.W. RAVENSTONE. The Hall, L. Fosbrooke, Esq.; Ravenstone House, R. G. Cresswell, Esq. 5 m. further, Snaston Lodge, H. Clement, Esq.

1 m. S. PACKINGTON. 1½ m. further, MEASHAM. Measham Hall, W. W. Abney, Esq.

1 m. S.S.W. Willesley Park, Sir C. Abney Hastings, Bart.

3 m. S.W. OAKTHORPE. 1 m. further, STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS. Stretton Hall, Sir John Robert Cave Brown Cave, Bart.

½ m. S.W. OVERSEAL. Shrubbery House, Mrs. Booth. 1 m. further, NETHERSEAL. Sir George Hewitt, Bart.; Thomas Mowbray, Esq.; Netherseal Hall, Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart.

2 m. W. CALDWELL. The Hall, Miss Evans, who is lady of the manor, and a large landowner.

BURTON, half a mile from which stands the market town and parish of Burton-on-Trent, in the counties of Stafford and Derby. Area of parish, 7,730 A.; population of ditto, 8,136, and of the township, 4,863. This very ancient town has figured much in history. During the reign of Edward II., in the rebellion of the Earl of Lancaster it suffered considerably, previously to which it had sustained great damage from fire; and in the civil wars of the 17th century it was several times taken and retaken. The most ancient and remarkable monument it possesses is its bridge, the longest in England, erected about the period of the Conquest, although some antiquarians assign an earlier and Saxon origin to it. It is 1,545 feet long with 37 arches, and the lichens and mosses which grow all over it give it a very romantic and picturesque appearance. The principal church, a

14½ m. BARDEN HILL STA.

16 m. COALVILLE STATION.

16½ m. SWANNINGTON STA.

20¼ m. ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH STA.

23½ m. MOIRA STATION.

Enter Derbyshire.

25½ m. GRESLEY STATION.

30½ m. BURTON STATION.

Rugby to Stafford.

Left of Railway from Rugby.

STRETTON-UNDER-TON. 1 m. S.W. BRINKLOW. 1 m. W. Combe Abbey, Earl of Craven.

Anstey Hall, Henry W. Adams, Esq.

1½ m. S.W. Hawkesbury Hall.

NUNEATON, county of Warwick, is situated on the Anker. Area of parish, 7,020 A.; population, 7,105, many of whom are employed in ribbon weaving. The town is finely built, and has an ancient Gothic church, grammar and free schools. 2½ m. S.W. Arbury Park, Charles N. Newdegate, Esq. This mansion was built on the remains of an ancient priory, and is indebted to the taste of Sir R. Newdegate, Bart., for improvements, which renders it one of the most elegant specimens of the compendious Gothic style which Horace Walpole so greatly assisted in rendering fashionable.

Distance from Rugby.

4½ m. STRETTON STATION.

7¾ m. SHILTON STATION.

9¾ m. BULKINGTON STA.

-C-3 Coventry Br.

13¼ m. NUNEATON STATION.

11½ m. BARDEN HILL STA.	1 m. E. Barden Hall, Robert J. Wood, Esq. 2 m. N.W. of which Charley Hall.
16 m. COALVILLE STATION.	WHITWICK.
16½ m. SWAN- NINGTON STA.	1 m. N. SWANNINGTON. This is a great coal district, 4,000 tons being weekly sent hence to Leicester. 2 m. N.E. GRACE DIEU, Ambrose Lisle Philipps, Esq. Here was a religious house, beautifully situated in a retired spot, near the centre of Charnwood Forest. This village was the birthplace of Francis Beaumont, the celebrated dramatic poet.
20½ m. ASHBY-DE- LA-ZOUCH STA.	1½ m. N. Cole Orton, Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. Here the wild sons of William the Conqueror carried on the chase in a spirit very different from that which now marks Melton Mowbray, and the lists were the well-known theatre of a now equally obsolete, but more chivalrous, species of contest. 3½ m. N.E. STAUNTON HAROLD. Harold Hall, Earl Ferrers. A little further, Calke Abbey, Sir John H. Crewe, Bart.
23½ m. MOIRA STATION. Enter Derbyshire.	2 m. N.E. BLACKFORDBY. 1½ m. further N. HARTSHORN.
25½ m. GRESLEY STATION.	GRESLEY. 1½ m. N.E. Stanton Hill, M. Piddock, Esq. A little further, Bretby Park, Earl of Chesterfield.
30½ m. BURTON STATION.	very neat structure, with a noble tower, is of the early part of the last century, and was built on the site of the old one, dedicated to St. Modwena; there is also another church. Burton formerly possessed a rich and magnificent abbey, founded in 1002; some traces of it are still visible. The town now consists of two streets, with a handsome town hall, market-place, assembly rooms, subscription library, union workhouse, and several Dissenting chapels. Its trade, which is greatly facilitated by the Grand Trunk Canal connecting the Mersey with the Trent (navigable from this town to the Humber), consists chiefly in the splendid ale which bears its name, and for which Burton has been so long renowned, iron works, cotton goods, and hats.

Rugby to Stafford.

<i>Distance from Rugby.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Rugby.</i>
4½ m. STRETTON STATION.	1 m. E. Newbold Revell, Sir George Skipwith, Bart.; Newnham Paddocks, Earl of Denbigh.
7½ m. SHILTON STATION.	SHILTON.
9½ m. BULKING- TON STA.	BULKINGTON.
13½ m. NUNEATON STATION.	½ m. N. Weddington Castle. A little further, Caldecote Hall. 2½ m. N.W. HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL. Lindley Hall, D. Hemming, Esq. This place is rendered memorable from having been the residence of John Hardwick, who led the Earl of Richmond to the neighbouring field of battle at Bosworth. 2 m. further SHENTON. The Hall, Colonel F. W. Wollaston. About 1 m. E. of which is Bosworth Field, celebrated as the scene of the decisive battle which took place August 2nd, 1485, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., which was

The exterior of the building is entirely cased with stone, and each front presents a different design of architectural beauty, though all are consistent in general character. 1 m. w. Astley Castle, also the property of Charles N. Newdegate, Esq.

4 m. n.w. by w. Ansley Park.

ATHERSTONE, a market-town and chapelry on the Watling Street, in the parish of Mancetter. It consists of one street a mile long, well built, has a chapel, part of an ancient convent, a grammar school, founded in 1573, with a revenue of £288 per annum; and manufactures of hats and ribbons. Market, Tuesday; four fairs, that held December 4th for cattle; population, 3,743. Atherstone was a place of small consideration at the time of the Conquest, and was bestowed on the monks of Bech in Normandy by Hugh, Earl of Chester. The monks procured a weekly market and yearly fair, and to their patronage the town appears indebted for its first steps towards prosperity. Atherstone also retains much interest in an historical view, from the meeting that took place previous to the battle of Bosworth between Richmond and the two Stanleys, in which such measures of co-operation were concerted as occasioned the overthrow of King Richard in the ensuing battle. This conference is supposed to have taken place at the Hall Closes, the property of Charles H. Bracebridge, Esq.; and Richmond is said to have fixed his headquarters at the inn called the 'Three Tuns.' $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Merevale, W. S. Dugdale, Esq. This elegant mansion, about one mile from Atherstone, is built of brick, with spacious and commodious apartments, many of which command extensive views over the county of Leicester. The terraces, walks, and gardens are beautifully constructed and laid out, and the park abounds in venerable oaks. In the parish, and not far from the mansion, are the remains of a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded by Robert, Earl Teners, in the 13th of King Stephen. The proprietor of Merevale is a descendant of the learned Sir William Dugdale, the famous historian and antiquary. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Baxterley Park.

4 m. n.e. Appleby Hall, George Moore, Esq.

TAMWORTH, a parliamentary and municipal borough town, in the counties of Warwick and Stafford, situated on the rivers Thame and Anker at their junction, both of which are here crossed by handsome bridges, and the latter by a railway viaduct of eighteen arches. Area of parliamentary borough and parish, 12,290 A. Sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 407. It is a very pretty town, built on the ancient Watling Street, and was once the residence of the Kings of Mercia, and a place of considerable importance. In the 3rd of Queen Elizabeth it was incorporated, and in the 5th sent two members to Parliament for the first time. It is well built, and lies in a rich tract of meadow-land through which glide the before-named rivers. The church, which is large, was built shortly after the Conquest, according to Leland, on the site of an ancient nunnery, and contains some fine monuments. Here are two grammar schools, founded by Queen Elizabeth and Mr. Thomas Guy, the rich bookseller, the generous founder of the hospital which bears his name in Southwark. The town contains all the usual public buildings, with assembly and reading rooms, horticultural society, and various Dissenting chapels. Cotton spinning, calico printing, dyeing,

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ATHER-
STONE STA.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. POLES-
WORTH STA.

Enter
Staffordshire.
Birmingham and
Derby Br.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TAM-
WORTH STA.

the last of those sanguinary conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster which had for so many years disturbed the internal tranquillity of the kingdom, and deluged plains with blood. It is at present enclosed, and the particular spot called Richard's Well is distinguished by a monument erected by subscription, through the exertions of the late Dr. Parr, who visited the site in 1813, and wrote an appropriate inscription in Latin. Numerous swords, spears, and other military relics have been dug up at different times in the neighbourhood.

18½ m. ATHER-
STONE STA.

¼ m. N. Atherstone Hall, Charles H. Bracebridge, Esq., is a mansion in the modern style, rebuilt about 150 years since, nearly on the site of the ancient Priory of Augustine monks (originally from Bech, in Normandy). The ancient chapel and choir are still standing and used as a church, and Latin and English grammar schools. The property of the friars passed to the Devereux at the Reformation, and through the Repingtons to the present family, whose ancient seat was Kingsbridge in this county, where they still hold rent-charges, remains of property first held by them in 1100. About half a mile below the house runs the river Anker, dividing the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

2 m. N.W. Sheepy Hall, Charles Lowe, Esq. 2 m. further, at TWYCCROSS, Cliffe House, Robert Faux Esq. 2 m. further, Gopsall Hall, Earl Howe. This beautiful mansion was built in the year 1765 by Mr. Alderman Westly, of Leicester, at a cost of £100,000. At present it consists of a fine centre, with a noble portico, supported by six Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a beautiful entablature, and a pediment, and two projecting wings. The apartments are of fine proportions, and the private chapel very handsome; it is fitted up with cedar wood, and the front of the altar is made out of the celebrated Boscobel oak. Here is a splendid "Crucifixion," by Vandyke. The park is fine, and has been much improved by additional plantations.

22½ m. POLES-
WORTH STA.

POLESWORTH.

Enter
Staffordshire,
Birmingham and
Derby Br. &→

26½ m. TAM-
WORTH STA.

¼ m. N.N.W. Wigginton Lodge, Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart. 1 m. further, Camberford Hall, William Tonge, Esq.

2 m. N.E. STATFOLD. The Hall, Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq. 2 m. further, THORP CONSTANTINE. The Hall, Captain W. and Lady Elizabeth Inge. 1½ m. further, CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, a village placed at the eastern-most angle of the county. It is chiefly remarkable on account of its church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and which is surmounted by one of the finest spires to be seen on any parish church in the kingdom. Some of the windows contain paintings on glass, one of them a representation of St. Mark. The south chancel is distinguished by a very noble alabaster monument in honour of Sir John Vernon and his Lady, both of whom died in 1545. On the top are their effigies in a recumbent posture; the knight dressed in a long bonnet and gown, and his lady in a square hood, with a purse, knife, and beads by her side. Clifton Hall, John H. Pye, Esq.; Eauntton Hall, C. E. H. Mousley, Esq. 1 m. N. of Clifton Campville, Lullington, C. R. Colville, Esq.

wool-stapling, tanning, carpet and lace making are its chief manufactures. The railway and the Fazeley and Coventry Canal greatly facilitate the trade of the town. 2 m. s. Drayton Manor House, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. This is a magnificent white mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke; a large and well-wooded park surrounds the house, and the extensive gardens display all the beauties of horticulture. Upon a lofty mound on the east side of the park are traces of Roman encampments.

3 m. w. HINTS and WEEFORD. Hints Hall, S. P. Shaw, Esq.; Canwell Hall, Lady Wenlock; Clenthill Cottage, Augustus Wyatt, Esq.

2 m. n.w. Elmhirst Hall, John Smith, Esq. A little further, Haunch Hall, Captain John Foster.

1½ m. w. LICHFIELD, a city, parliamentary, and municipal borough and a county of itself, in the county of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Canal, and one of the principal stations on the Stafford and Rugby branches of the North-Western Railway. It is situated on a plain, and is generally well built. The cathedral is one of the finest in England, in the richly-decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it contains many interesting monuments, amongst which are those of Lady M. Wortley Montague, Johnson, Garrick, Miss Seward, and the "Sleeping Children" by Chantrey. The cathedral likewise contains, amongst other curiosities, the Saxon Gospels of St. Chad. Lichfield has a large episcopal palace, deanery, three parish churches, and a grammar school, where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson and Garrick were educated, founded by Edward VI.; a poor's hospital (founded temp. Henry III.), an ancient female hospital, an asylum for clergymen's relicts, and other charities; a union workhouse, a guildhall, gaol, house of correction, theatre, market house, two branch banks, celebrated breweries, and some manufactures of carpets. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 704. The see was founded by the Saxons, and amongst its bishops claims the celebrated St. Chad. Episcopal revenue (1848), £4,500; benefices 491, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Salop. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. A little to the n.w. of Lichfield, Maple Heyes, John Towneley, Esq., M.P. A little to the w. Pipe Grange, Major Majendie; and a little to the s. Freeford Hall, Captain R. Dyott; Swinfen Hall, J. Swinfen, Esq. 2 m. further, at THICKBROOME,

Dudley and
Walsall Br.
32½ m. LICH-
FIELD STA.



MANLEY HALL, JOHN SHAW MANLEY, ESQ.

Lichfield and
Derby Br. 67
32½ m. LICH-
FIELD STA.

4 m. N. KING'S BROMLEY, which derives its name from the circumstance of its being the property of the Crown for nearly two centuries after the Norman Conquest. It had previously been distinguished as the residence of the Earls of Mercia. Leofric, the husband of the famous Godiva, died here in 1057. Mention is made of a remarkable instance of longevity in the person of Mary Cooper resident in this parish, who had seen her descendants to the sixth generation, and what is more extraordinary all alive at the same time, so that she could say to her daughter "rise daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter." The Hall, a large handsome mansion in a walled park, John Newton Lane, Esq. 4 m. N.N.E. HAWGRAVE, Hawgrave Hall. 1½ m. further, YOXHALL. In levelling a piece of ground in this parish some years ago, about forty vessels of soft earthenware containing human bones were discovered. Hoarcross Hall, the splendid mansion of H. C. Meynell-Ingram, Esq.; Yoxall Lodge, Thomas Gisborne, Esq.; Longcroft Hill, B. H. Allen, Esq.

4 m. N.E. ALREWAS. A parish in the northern division of the hundred of Offlow, county of Stafford (immediately adjoining WHICHENOUR, on the opposite side of the river), the canal running almost through the centre of the village, which is of considerable extent, and situated in the valley of the Trent. The original church of this parish was established at a very early period, being one of the prebends instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield in 822. This place seems to have been celebrated in ancient times for its eel fishery. In the south division of the parish is a large extent of waste ground, called Fradley and Alrewas Common, a great proportion of which is capable of being converted into excellent pasture ground. It consists of between two and three thousand acres, and there is plenty of marl in the neighbourhood. On one part of it is a remarkable spring, vulgarly said to be bottomless, which always overflows, and though placed in a low situation actually permits the plummet to descend 42 feet. Near this well Dr. Plot mentions that an uncommon species of fungus was found in his time, the interior of which resembled sponge, both in colour and texture, and was covered with a membranous skin. This fungus was very large, being at least four or five inches in diameter, and rose from a short pedicle, which extended broader and broader almost to its very brim, in the shape of an inverted cone.

ARMITAGE, county of Stafford. Area of parish, 1,950 A. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through a large tunnel, and joins the Trent in this parish. The church is situated on a rocky eminence, and forms a very picturesque object. The Park, J. Spode, Esq.; Lee Hall, Henry G. Gascoyne, Esq.; Armitage Lodge, C. J. Birch, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. LONGDEN. Lyswys Hall, Charles S. Foster; Church Hill, William Henry Chetwynd, Esq., and Lady Chetwynd; Broughton Hall, Misses Wakefield.

37½ m. ARMITAGE
STATION.

2 m. s.w. Beadesert, Marquis of Anglesea. This beautiful seat is situated on the side of a lofty sloping eminence, sheltered by rising grounds, and embosomed in trees, commanding a most extensive and lovely prospect. The mansion was partly rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas, Lord Paget, but many portions of the edifice are of much older date. The exterior is very magnificent, and in the various alterations all its original character has been judiciously preserved. It is built of stone and brick, upon the plan of a half H. The old entrance porch in front leads into a grand hall, 80 feet by 21 feet, with a lofty groined roof, and adorned at the end with a beautiful window, containing the armorial bearings of William, Lord Paget, K.G., and his lady. Here is also a magnificent gallery, 97 feet long by 17 feet wide. The state rooms generally are of fine proportions. This estate belonged originally to the Bishops of Lichfield, and was granted to Sir William, afterwards Lord Paget, by King Edward VI. Of this nobleman Fuller observes that a grand foreign potentate said, "He is not fit to represent kings, but to be a king himself."

RUGELEY, a market-town and parish, county of Stafford, on the south-west bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal. Area of parish, 7,120 A. The town is seated in a vale. It is well built, has an ancient church, besides chapels for Dissenters, a grammar school, with an annual revenue of £350, almshouses, and other charities. Manufactures of felt and hats, chemical works, iron forges, and in the vicinity some large collieries give employment to the inhabitants. Market, Tuesday. Hagley Hall, the Hon. Robert Curzon, is a very irregularly built mansion, owing to the many alterations and enlargements which have been effected in the course of centuries. It was the patrimonial property of the Weston family from the reign of Edward III. At what period the house was built is unknown. It was, however, greatly improved by Viscount Curzon, father of the present Earl Howe. It has a picturesque appearance, and is surrounded with beautiful woods and plantations.

40½ m. RUGELEY
STATION.

COLWICK, a very picturesque village on the river Trent, county of Stafford, the birthplace of Lord Anson, 1697. Area of parish, 8,800 A. 1 m. n.w. by w. Shugborough Park, Earl of Lichfield. The principal front of this splendid mansion is adorned with a magnificent portico of eight fluted columns of the Ionic order; and for the external appearance, as well as the noble proportions of its apartments, there are few mansions in the county which surpass it. James Stuart, the architect whose classic taste acquired for him the title of Athenian, built a monument in a conspicuous spot in the park to the memory of George, Lord Anson, the celebrated Admiral, which is a perfect model of Adrian's Arch at Athens. It is called "The Triumphal Arch," and is decorated with medallions and naval trophies. Many other classical works from the designs of Stuart adorn the grounds of this beautiful estate. The lodges at the entrance of the principal approaches to the house are greatly admired. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Milford Hall, R. B. Levett, Esq.

43½ m. COLWICK
STATION.

1 m. s.w. Wolseley Hall, Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. This curious old Hall stands nearly in the centre of the county, and has undergone great alterations and improvements during the present century. It is a fine,

37½ m. ARMITAGE
STATION.

Near the station are three small villages, called HAMSTAL RIDWARE, PIPE RIDWARE, and MAVESIN RIDWARE. These three villages lie in an angle between the river Blythe and the Trent. Somewhere in this neighbourhood stood Blithsburgh, a Saxon town of great antiquity, which is supposed to have risen on the ruins of some more important station, belonging originally either to the native British or the Romans, and afterwards successively occupied by the Saxons and Danes. At Hamstal Ridware there is an old church, with a spire, and it has some painted glass in the windows. There are also several monuments. Adjoining the church is the Manor House, and near it a watch-tower. In this house a curious stone hammer, dug up in the neighbourhood, is preserved, as are likewise a coat of mail provided for King Charles in the time of the rebellion, and a curious iron case, in which the heads of scolding women were placed to enforce silence, of which the following description is given: "This truly valuable instrument is composed of narrow, thin plates, opening into two equal parts, having vacancies for the nose and eyes. When fixed on, a piece of flat iron projects into the mouth, and pressing on the tongue preserves silence. There is a ring in the centre, through which a cord was put to lead the culprit to the churchyard, where she was obliged to remain until she promised reformation." At Malveysyn Rydware is the seat of Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, Esq., and also an ancient church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which contains several antique monuments. Some of the tombs have been opened at different periods during the last century, and in 1785 the stone coffin in which lay the corpse of Hugo, the founder of the Priory of Blithsburgh, was opened after an interval of 600 years. The bones were in a tolerably entire state, but moist.

40½ m. RUGELEY
STATION.

½ m. N.N.E. COLTON. Bellamoor Hall, James Oldham Oldham, Esq. 4 m. further, ABBOTS BROMLEY, situated in the centre of a sort of circular recess, formed by the hundreds of Totmanslow and Offlow. The name of Abbot was given to it from the circumstance of an abbey having been founded in its neighbourhood. The town was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and possessed a variety of privileges which are now wholly neglected. It consists principally of one extensive street, the houses in which are mostly built of brick. There is a free school, founded in 1603, and in a very flourishing condition; and an almshouse well endowed. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large building, and an ancient structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a Norman entrance. The tower is surmounted by a lofty steeple, containing some excellent bells. The trade of the town is principally in malt, which is carried on to some extent. There are three annual fairs: March 11th, May 22nd, and September 4th.

Newcastle-under-
Line Br. 67

43½ m. COLWICK
STATION.

Blithfield Park, Lord Bagot. This very ancient seat of the noble family of Bagot, came into their possession in the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1367. The mansion surrounds a quadrangle, and retains much of its ancient simplicity, the alterations which have taken place at different periods not having destroyed the character of the original architecture. The entrance porch is pleasing, and the five pointed roofs in succession at once set the stamp of antiquity upon the whole. Over the chimney of the hall is a good sculpture in stone representing King John signing Magna Charta. The library, and a dining-room lately added, are of good proportions. The grounds are well disposed.

2 m. N.W. Tixall House, James Tyrer, Esq. The mansion is built of Tixall stone, and is ornamented with a portico of the Doric order, the half of each of the columns being formed of a single block of stone 15 feet in length. The front is extended by a screen on each side, also decorated with columns and pilasters of the same order to the length of 144 feet, each screen being surmounted by a pedestal on which is a lion couchant. The apartments are finely proportioned. The most interesting feature is however the ancient gate-house which stands a few paces to the west of the mansion, and is

stately edifice, and is remarkable for possessing one of the handsomest carved oak staircases in the kingdom. The wainscoting of the drawing-room is also beautifully executed in the same material, both being the workmanship of an eminent artist in the reign of Charles II. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are beautifully laid out, exhibiting the greatest taste and judgment in their disposition, and they are enlivened by the meandering sweeps of a branch of the Trent, which glides through the grounds. This fine estate has been in the possession of the Wolseleys ever since the reign of Henry II.

COLWICK
(continued).

49½ m. STAFFORD
STATION.

Cobentry to Leamington and Warwick.

Left of Railway from Cobentry.

2 m. E.

Distance from
Cobentry.

5 m. KENIL-
WORTH STA.



STONELEIGH ABBEY, LORD LEIGH.

LEAMINGTON, county of Warwick, one of the prettiest towns and most fashionable watering-places in England, is situated on the Leam, a branch of the Avon. From an obscure hamlet, consisting only of a few cottages, it has during a few years, from the celebrity of its mineral springs, risen with unprecedented rapidity into a large and populous town. The spaciousness of its streets, the elegance of its houses, and the beauty and interest of the surrounding scenery is not excelled by any place in the kingdom. The river Leam, over which is a handsome stone bridge connecting the old with the new town and the river Avon, wind through the adjoining meadows, enlivening the landscape; and in the distance are seen the stately towers of Warwick Castle and church rising above the intervening groves, and presenting themselves in various points of view with increasing beauty and effect. The mineral springs are of three kinds—sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate. There is a constant and plentiful supply for drinking and

9½ m. LEAMING-
TON STA.

COLWICK
(continued).

justly considered the most elegant antique edifice of its kind in the kingdom. It consists of three stories, decorated with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, and is flanked by four octagonal towers, and viewed in front it presents a mass of building as grand and important as the mansion itself. Behind this splendid building are the ruins of the ancient seat of the Actons, which was completed in 1555, the most remarkable of which are a bay-window richly decorated with Gothic ornaments, and an oriel, on the ceiling of which are the arms, neatly carved in stone, of Montfort, Treville, Byron, and Walsh, ancestors of the Actons. The grounds are beautifully disposed.

49½ MI. STAFFORD
STATION.

Cobentry to Leamington and Warwick.

Distance from
Cobentry.

5 MI. KENIL-
WORTH STA.

Right of Railway from Cobentry.

½ m. W. KENILWORTH, so named after Kenulph one of the Kings of Mercia, is a market-town in the county of Warwick, celebrated for its castle, which furnished one of the most beautiful subjects for the pen of Sir Walter Scott. It was built temp. Henry I., and retained all its majestic grandeur until the ruthless hands of Cromwell's soldiers sacked and partly destroyed it. The extensive ruins are still the object of general attraction; there are also some vestiges of an abbey, founded about the same period. The town, which is beautifully situated, consists of one long street, with an old church containing a modern stained glass window of great beauty. It has also a grammar school. Area of parish, 6,460 A.; population, 3,149, chiefly employed in the manufacture of gauzes, ribbons, horn-combs, and chemical products. 4 m. further, Wroxhall Abbey, Chandos Wren-Hoskyns, Esq. A nunnery was founded where the Abbey now stands in the reign of Stephen, by Hugh de Hatten. The nuns were of the Benedictine order, and the revenues at the dissolution amounted to £72 12s. 6d. In the 36th of Henry VIII. the site of the nunnery, with the church and lands, was granted to Robert Burgoyne and John Scudamore, and a mansion was shortly after erected here by the Burgoyne family. This mansion with the manor of Wroxhall was purchased in 1713 by the eminent Sir Christopher Wren, and both are now, or lately were, the property of his descendant Christopher Wren, Esq. 1½ m. further, Baddesley, Clinton Hall, the fine old baronial seat of M. E. Ferrers, Esq., the male representative of the great house of Ferrers.

9½ MI. LEAMING-
TON STA.

2 m. W. WARWICK, lies nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name, on the right bank of the river Avon, which is here crossed by a one-arched stone bridge, erected at the expense of the Earl of Warwick. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough town, and capital of the county. Area of borough, 5,360 A.; population, 9,775. It returns two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 787. Corporation revenue (1848), £2,355. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on a rocky eminence; the streets are regularly laid out and well built, modern improvements owing their origin to a dreadful conflagration which nearly consumed the whole town in 1694. It was once entirely surrounded by walls and strongly fortified, the traces of which are still visible. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful chapel. It has two parish churches, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, the former has a square tower 130 feet high, and contains many rich and splendid monuments.

for bathing. The spring first discovered here is called the Old Well, and its water was analysed in 1688. The second in 1784. The hotels, baths, and other buildings are suited to the taste, condition, and requirements of the various classes of visitors. The museum and picture gallery contains a good collection of foreign birds, beasts, &c., and an extensive collection of pictures. The church, an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints, is in the decorated style of English architecture with a tower surmounted by a spire; it has been considerably enlarged, and undergone many recent alterations. An Episcopal Chapel has been built in the upper town, professedly after the Norman model, and in some respects the details of that style have been imitated; the interior is darkened by the adoption of the massive round column, and the deep-toned painting of the glass in the windows. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. 2 m. E. OFFCHURCH, now a small village, is traditionally said to have been a place of note in the Saxon Era, and that during the Octarchy, Offa, King of Mercia, made it his residence. The manor was long vested in the Priors of Coventry, and was granted at the dissolution to the family of Knightley. The Warwick and Napton Canal intersects the old Roman Fosseway on the southern boundary of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory and endowed with £200 private benefactions and £200 royal bounty, Saxon Era. Offchurch Bury, Lord Guernsey, M.P. A part of this building has marks of considerable antiquity, and it is probable that the Priors of Coventry used this messuage on their manor as a place of occasional retirement. To the more ancient divisions of the structure large additions have been made, but not without some attention to the original character of the building. A profound though agreeable air of retirement marks the neighbourhood of this seat.

LEAMINGTON
(continued).

Coventry and Nuneaton.

Left of Railway from Coventry.	Distance from Coventry.
2 m. w. ALLESLEY PARK, Rev. Edward Neale.	1½ m. COUNDEN ROAD STA.
3 m. N.W. CAWLEY, a small parish in the hundred of Hemblingford.	2½ m. FOLESHILL STATION.
1 m. w. EXHALL, county of Warwick. Area of parish, 1,750 A.; population, 936, employed in ribbon weaving. 5 m. further, Fillongley Hall.	4½ m. LONGFORD AND EXHALL STATION.
1 m. N.W. Springfield House, George Whieldon, Esq.	5 m. HAWKES-BURY LANE STA.
BEDWORTH. 2 m. N.W. by w. Arbury Park, Charles Newdegate Newdegate, Esq., M.P. 1 m. further, Astley Castle.	6½ m. BEDWORTH STATION.
2 m. w. STOCKINGFORD.	8½ m. CHILVERS COTEN STA.
	10 m. NUNEATON STATION.

LEAMINGTON
(continued).

All the public buildings and institutions of the town are handsome and well endowed, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do them justice in the narrow space to which this account must be confined. The antiquities of Warwick, which is supposed to be of Saxon origin, would require a volume to describe them with accuracy. Independently of the Avon, Warwick has the advantage of a canal. Manufactures hats, worsted, and silk, and an iron-foundry. Warwick also possesses chapels for all denominations of Dissenters, a grammar school, with two exhibitions to Oxford, and several to Cambridge University; almshouses, and other charities, producing an annual revenue of nearly £7,000. The court house, gaol, county hall, market house, and museum are all good buildings. Warwick Castle, Earl of Warwick. The Castle stands on a rock, at the base of which flows the river Avon. The approach exhibits three stupendous towers. The entrance is flanked with embattled walls covered with ivy, and towards the river a magnificent view of the building is displayed. The whole exterior is highly calculated to excite chivalric hardihood and baronial pride. The pleasure-grounds are arranged with remarkable good taste, and the park abounds with wood and water, and is replete with diversified prospects. 2 m. w. Grove Park, Lord Dormer. 2 m. further, Longbridge, John Staunton, Esq. 1 m. s. Sherbourne House. 3 m. further, Charlecote Park, Mrs. Lucy. Charlecote was built by Sir Thomas Lucy, in the 1st of Elizabeth's reign. It was in the hall at Charlecote that *Shakespeare* was brought before Sir Thomas Lucy for deer stealing. The *Lucy* family have resided on this estate ever since 1558. 1½ m. w. Alverston Lays, Robert Reid, Esq. 1 m. further, Welcombe Lodge. 4 m. s.e. of Charlecote, Compton Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke; close to which is Walton Hall, Lady Mordaunt.

2 m. n.w. Guy's Cliffe, Hon. C. Bertie Percy. A picturesque irregular stone mansion, built on a rock above the Avon. It was an oratory in the times of the Britons, founded by St. Dubritius, and subsequently the retreat of Guy Earl of Warwick. Henry V. visited Guy's Cliffe and gave orders for founding a chantry, which were carried into effect in the reign of Henry VI. by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. John Rous was chantry priest here, and wrote a work on the antiquities of Guy's Cliffe. The chapel and possessions were granted at the dissolution to Sir Andrew Flamock. In the adjacent grounds is a cross erected on Blacklow Hill, whereon Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall was executed by the Barons in the reign of Edward II.; and also Guy's Well and Guy's Cave, connected with the history of Guy, Earl of Warwick, whose effigy was carved out of the solid rock in the chapel, temp. Henrici VI. The house contains valuable paintings. ½ m. s. Shrubland Hall, Matthew Wise, Esq.

Coventry and Nuneaton.

*Distance from
Coventry.*
1½ m. COUNDEN
ROAD STA.
2¾ m. FOLESHILL
STATION.
4¼ m. LONGFORD
AND EXHALL
STATION.
5 m. HAWKES-
BURY LANE STA.
6½ m. BEDWORTH
STATION.
5¾ m. CHILVERS
COTEN STA.
10 m. NUNEATON
STATION.

Right of Railway from Coventry.

2 m. E. STONE.

FOLESHILL, county of Warwick. Area of parish, 2,810 A.; population, 7,063, chiefly employed by the ribbon manufacturers of Coventry.

1 m. E. Hawkesbury Hall.

¾ m. E. Tildish Hall.

2 m. E. BULKINGTON.

CHILVERS COTEN.

(See Rugby to Stafford, p. 334).

Birmingham* to Leeds.**Left of Railway from Birmingham.**

5 m. N.W. SUTTON COLDFIELD, a market-town and parish, county of Warwick, of considerable antiquity, having been of some note in the Saxon times. In the time of Henry VIII., having fallen into decay, Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, and chaplain to that monarch, who was a native of the place, restored and laid the foundation of its present prosperity. Sutton Coldfield, Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, Esq. A little to the N.W. Moore Hall. Four Oaks Hall, Sir Edward C. Hartopp, Bart. A little to the W. Sutton Park.

2 m. N. WISPAW.

2 m. N. Moxhul Park, C. B. P. Noel, Esq.

1 m. W. LEEMARSTON.

KINSBURY. 1 m. N. Cliffe Hall.

2 m. N.W. Middleton Hall, Lord Middleton. The house is an elegant, but not spacious seat, in the centre of well-wooded grounds.

1 m. W. Drayton Manor House, Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P. 3 m. S.W. of which is Canwell Hall, Lady Wenlock. A little further, Hints Hall, Samuel Pole Shaw, Esq. A little to the N. Manley Hall, John S. Manley, Esq.

TAMWORTH. (See Rugby to Stafford, p. 336).

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. ELFORD, the Hon. Mrs. Howard. A little to the S. FISHERWICKE, where the Marquis of Donegal erected a magnificent mansion in 1774.

1 m. N.W. ALREWAS. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Wichnor Park, John Levett, Esq., a handsome mansion, situated in a picturesque park.

1 m. W. BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD. Barton is the head of one of five wards, into which the ancient forest of Needwood has been divided. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome building in the latest style of English architecture, erected in the time of Henry VIII. Barton Hall, Lorenzo Hall, Esq.; Yew-tree House, a handsome Gothic building, Mrs. Webb; Newbolds, Thomas Upton, Esq.; Silver Hall, W. C. Lyon, Esq.; Fulbrook, Captain William Arden.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. ROLLESTON. Rolleston Hall, Sir O. Mosley, Bart. An excellent modern house, on an ancient site, having been upwards of 200 years in the possession of the Mosley family. 1 m. further, TUTBURY. Kingstanding, G. H. Holland, Esq.

Byrkley Lodge, David Watts Russell, Esq.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Needwood House, L. Hall, Esq.; East Lodge, Tonman Mosley, Esq. A little further, HANBURY. New Lodge, G. E. Anson, Esq. A little S. of which is NEWBOROUGH. Hollybush Hall, T. K. Hall, Esq.; Four Cross Hall, H. C. Ingram, Esq.

*Distance from
Birmingham.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. CASTLE
BROMWICH STA.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WATER
ORTON STA.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FORGE
MILLS, OR COLES-
HILL STA.

10 m. WHITACRE
JUNCTION.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. KINGS-
BURY STA.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WILNE-
COTE AND FAZE-
LEY STA.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TAM-
WORTH STA.
Rugby and
Stafford.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HASELOR
STATION.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. OAKLEY
STATION.
Dudley and
Walsall Br.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BARTON
AND WALTON
STATION.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BURTON
JUNCTION STA.
Newcastle-under-
Lime Br.

Enter Derbyshire.

* The traveller, starting East of Hampton Station, on the London and Birmingham Rail, would join this Line by a Branch from HAMPTON to WHITACRE.

Birmingham to Leeds.*Distance from
Birmingham.***Right of Railway from Birmingham.**4½ m. CASTLE
BROMWICH STA.

CASTLE BROMWICH, a small village in the parish of Aston. The Hall, Viscount Newport.

6¼ m. WATER
ORTON STA.

WATER ORTON. 2 m. s. Coleshill Park, Earl Digby.

8½ m. FORGE
MILLS, OR, COLES-
HILL STA.10 m. WHITACRE
JUNCTION.

1 m. E. NETHER WHATACRE.

Hampton Br. ☞

11½ m. KINGS-
BURY STA.

2½ m. E. BAXTERLEY. 1 m. further, Baxterley Park.

15½ m. WILNE-
COTE AND FAZE-
LEY STA.

¾ m. E. WILNECOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Tamworth; population, 718, mostly employed in the collieries, and brick and lime-kilns, which have been established in the hamlet during the last few years.

17¼ m. TAM-
WORTH STA.
Rugby and
Stafford. ☞21½ m. HASELOR
STATION.

½ m. E. HASELOR. The Hall, Thomas Nevill, Esq. 3 m. further, Clifton Hall, J. M. Pye, Esq.

23½ m. OAKLEY
STATION.

½ m. E. Crocks Hall. 1 m. N.E. Catton Hall, Sir Robert H. Wilmot, Bart.

26¼ m. BARTON
AND WALTON
STATION.

¾ m. S.E. WALTON-ON-TRENT. Edward II. forded the Trent at this place in pursuit of the disaffected Barons. 2 m. further, ROSLISTON.

Leicester Br. ☞

30¼ m. BURTON
JUNCTION STA.

BURTON-ON-TRENT. (See Leicester to Burton-on-Trent, p. 334.) 2 m. s. Drakelow, Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart. The mansion is situated in a low but pleasant situation, amongst the luxuriant meadows bordering on the Trent, opposite Staffordshire. The mansion is a large irregular pile of brick building, whitened over, but affording nothing particularly remarkable.

3 m. E. Bretby Park, Earl of Chesterfield.

1½ m. N.E. Newton Park.

Enter Derbyshire.

3 m. TATTON HALL. Dunstall Hall, Charles Arkwright, Esq.; Rangemoor House, Charles Barton, Esq.; Collingwood, J. S. Stone, Esq.

2 m. w. Dovecliffe, Edward Thornhill, Esq.; Egginton Hall, Sir H. Every, Bart. The mansion is situated on the banks of the river Devoe, and was erected in 1736, on the site of the old hall, which was then consumed by fire. A little from Egginton, Park Hall, A. P. E. Mosley, Esq.

1½ m. n.w. Coneygree House. A little further, at ETWALL, Etwall Lodge; Hilton Cottage.

DERBY. (See Rugby to Derby, p. 332.) 1½ m. n. Darley Park, Samuel Evans, Esq.; Darley Hall, Misses Evans. 1 m. further, Allestree Hall, William Evans, Esq., M.P.

1½ m. n.w. Markeaton Park, William Mundy, Esq., M.P. 2 m. further, Kedleston Park, Lord Scarsdale. The park is about five miles in circumference, and displays some fine plantations, gilded with venerable oaks, through which the road leads over an elegant stone bridge of three arches, thrown over a fine sheet of water. Above the bridge several islands and cascades have been formed, which agreeably diversify the scenery. The mansion is an elegant building, 360 feet in extent, consisting of a centre, and two pavilions, connected with the main building by corridors of the Doric order. ½ m. further,



LEYLANDS, L. B. NEWTON, ESQ.

4 m. s.w. by w. Radbourne Hall, Edward S. Chandos Pole, Esq.

2 m. s.w. Little Over Hall; The Pastures, Sir Hugh S. Blane, Bart.

DUFFIELD, a very large and populous parish in the county of Derby. Area, 17,390 A. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries and the manufactures of cotton and cotton lace. Here are several almshouses. 1½ m. w. Farnden Hall. 2 m. further, Ravensdale Park. 1 m. further, Mansell Park. 1½ m. s.w. of which is Ednaston Lodge.

2 m. n.w. Hazlewood Hall.

1 m. n. Bridgehill House, John Strutt, Esq.; and 1½ m. s. Melford House, George Henry Strutt, Esq.

34½ m. WILLINGTON STA.

Churnet Valley
↪ Branch.

41½ m. DERBY STATION.

46½ m. DUFFIELD STATION.

48½ m. BELPER STATION.

34½ m. WILLING-
TON STA.

WILLINGTON. 2 m. S.W. FOREMARK. Foremark, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. This is a handsome stone building, with a portico projecting from the north front, which is otherwise uniform with the south, and like that consists of a centre flanked with turrets; each front has a handsome double flight of steps. 3 m. further, Melbourne Castle, Viscount Melbourne.

41½ m. DERBY
STATION.

Trent Valley. ⤵

1 m. N.E. Chaddesden Hall, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart. 1 m. further, Locko Park, Robert Holden, Esq., consists of agreeable slopes, and pleasant inequalities of ground, enlivened by a good artificial lake. 2 m. further, the ruins of Dale Abbey. This was a house of the Premonstratensian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A monk who belonged to it has left a manuscript history of its founder, from which it appears, "There once lived in the street of St. Mary, in Derby, a baker, who, having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, went to Deep Dale, which was very marshy ground, near which under the side of a hill he cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the south, and there spent day and night in the Divine service, suffering hunger, thirst, cold and want." Subsequently Serls de Grendon (1st of Henry II.) invited canons from Calke who settled here, and they with immense labour and expense built a church and other offices. Their Prior also went to the Court of Rome and obtained important privileges, and the place was much frequented by persons of all ranks; but in a short time the canons became corrupted from the prosperity of their situation, and frequented the forest more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer, so much so that the King commanded them to return to Calke. They were succeeded by other canons from Topholme, but the latter did not remain long at Deep Dale, and it was not until Geoffry de Salescosamara and William de Grendon obtained charters, that it recovered its former position. The annual revenue at the dissolution amounted to £144 12s. The church was a very grand and magnificent structure, but hardly any part of it is now standing except the arch of the east window, which is partly covered with ivy and forms a pleasing object. The chapel still remains standing at a little distance from the abbey ruins, and Divine service now is, or latterly was, regularly performed in it. Beyond, on a pleasant wooded hill, is the hermitage or cave cut in the rock by the poor baker. This is overhung with trees, and had originally a window on each side of the doorway. The abbey buildings appear to have been of considerable extent, various parts having been converted into dwelling-houses and barns. Some of the windows of these houses contain painted glass with inscriptions.

2 m. E. Spondon Hall. W. D. Holden, Esq. 2 m. further, OPBROOK. Draycott House, Henry Oldknow, Esq.; Hopwell Hall, Thomas Pares, Esq.

1 m. S.E. Osmaston Hall, F. Wright, Esq. 2 m. further, Elvaston Castle, Earl of Harrington; Thurlston Grange, Rev. H. Highmore.

1½ m. N.N.E. Oldbrook Hall.

46¼ m. DUFFIELD
STATION.

1½ m. N.E. Horseley Park. 2 m. further, Stainsby Hall, E. D. Sitwell, Esq. 2 m. further, Shipley Hall, Alfred M. Mundy, Esq. Extensive coal mines are worked here, from whence there is a small railroad forming a junction about a mile distance with the Earwash Valley Railway.

48½ m. BELPER
STATION.

BELPER, a market-town in the parish of Duffield. It is well built, has two churches, a stone bridge over the Derwent, extensive manufactories of silk hose, cotton goods, earthenware, nails, &c. It is a polling place for the south division of the county. Markets, Saturday. Fairs, May 13th and October 31st. Belper House, Jed. Strutt, Esq.

2 m. N.N.W. Alderwasley Hall, Edward Hurt, Esq.

4 m. N.W. WIRKSWORTH, a town of considerable antiquity, standing near the extremity of the mining district, in a low valley, nearly surrounded by hills. The church is a handsome Gothic building, apparently of the 14th century, and contains many monuments to the Hurts of Alderwasley. 2 m. W. Carsington Hall.

SOUTH WINGFIELD. The Manor House, now an interesting ruin, was a splendid and spacious edifice, erected by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer, in the reign of Henry VI. It was afterwards for several generations one of the seats of the Earls of Shrewsbury, and Mary Queen of Scots while a prisoner passed some months here. 2 m. N. Ogston Hall, Gladwin Turbut, Esq.

1½ m. W. Eastwood Hall; Stubbing Edge, William Milnes, Esq. 1 m. further, Overton Hall.

1 m. Tupton Hall, Dr. Packman. 2½ m. N. Wingerworth Hall, Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. It is a spacious building, standing on an elevated site, and commanding several extensive prospects over the adjoining country. On Stain Edge Cliffe, which forms part of the estate, are several rock basins, and two seats supposed to have been augurial. 2 m. W. Stubbing Court, J. H. Pedley, Esq.

CHESTERFIELD, a municipal borough town, parish, and township, in the county of Derby, situated on the river Rother, and a canal connecting it with the Trent. Area of parish, 13,160 A.; population, 11,231. It is a polling place for the north division of the county. It possesses several excellent charities, producing an annual revenue of nearly £800; corporation revenue (1848), £486. Chesterfield is a place of historical renown: it was the scene of the great battle between Henry, nephew of Henry III., and Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in which the latter was defeated; and again during the civil wars of the 17th century when the parliamentary troops were completely routed by the Earl of Newcastle. The town is irregularly built, the church is a spacious cruciform edifice, with a singular twisted spire 230 feet high, which seems to lean towards the direction in which it is approached. Here are various schools, almshouses, literary and mechanics' institutes, town hall, gaol, handsome assembly rooms, and a union workhouse. Manufactories of silks, lace, cottons, hosiery, worsted, machinery, and earthenware. Iron, coal, and lead abound in the vicinity. Chesterfield races, which are much frequented, are held in autumn. Market, Saturday; and eight annual fairs. 1½ m. S.W. Walton Hall; Walton Lodge, Rev. J. B. Jebb.

1 m. N.N.W. Highfield House, James Wilson, Esq.

1 m. W. WHITTINGTON, a small village, but of considerable renown, from its having been the place where the Earl of Danby assassinated the Duke of Leeds. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir John d'Arcy, son of the Earl of Holderness, assembled here to concert measures for the Revolution of 1688. Whittington House; Dunstan Hall.

Renesham Hall. A little further, ECKINGTON, in the county of Derby. Area of parish, 6,610 A.; population, 4,401, chiefly employed in potteries and nail making. Here are three schools, which are endowed. 5 m. E. Norton Hall, Samuel Shore, Esq. 1 m. further, BEAUCHEFF ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, formerly part of the parish of Norton, situated in the hundred of Scarsdale, county of Derby. The liberty, comprising about 1,000 A., was by a deed executed at a Court held at Richmond, March 14th,

51½ m. AMBERGATE STA.

Buxton and Matlock lock.

55½ m. WINGFIELD STA.

59 m. STRETTON STATION.

61½ m. CLAYCROSS STA.

65½ m. CHESTERFIELD STA.

69 m. STAVELEY STATION.

71½ m. ECKINGTON STA.

51½ m. AMBER-
GATE STA.

Ambergate and
Notts. Co.

1 m. E. HEAGE, where there is a martial vitriolic spring, the only one that has yet been found in this country. It is situated in a black, boggy soil, and was discovered by a labouring man while forming a drain for some neighbouring grounds, and who was surprised to find that during the short continuance of his work an ulcerous disorder in one of his legs was entirely cured. The water has also been found efficacious in stopping inward bleeding. 2 m. further, Butterley Hall.

55½ m. WING-
FIELD STA.

1 m. E. Alfreton Hall, W. P. Morewood, Esq. A little further, ALFRETON, a small town, which formerly belonged to a family that took its surname from the place, one of whom, the founder of Beauchief Abbey, has erroneously been noticed as a participator in the murder of Thomas à Becket. It stands on the brow of a hill, and consists of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles at the market-place. The houses are irregularly built, exhibiting some specimens of early architecture. Market, Friday; fair, July 22nd.

59 m. STRETTON
STATION.

½ m. E. STRETTON.

61½ m. CLAY-
CROSS STA.

4 m. E. Hardwick Hall, Duke of Devonshire. This celebrated residence is situated on a ridge of elevated ground, near the east borders of the county. It stands in a fine park, well timbered, from amidst which the towers of the mansion emerge with great majesty, covered with carved open work, in which the letters E. S. often occur, under a coronet, the initials of Eliza, Countess of Shrewsbury, by whom it was built.

65½ m. CHESTER-
FIELD STA.

1 m. N.E. Tupton Grove, John Meynell, Esq. 1 m. S.E. Hasland House, B. Lucas, Esq. 2 m. E. of which is SUTTON. Scarsdale, Robert Arkwright, Esq. The hall is an ancient and spacious building, standing on elevated ground, and commanding fine views over the adjoining country.

5 m. E. Bolsover Castle, Rev. John Hamilton Gray. Bolsover Castle was built by the great Norman Baron Renel soon after the Conquest. It became not long after the property of the Crown, and was for many centuries one of the most important of the royal fortresses. The present castle was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, by the Countess of Shrewsbury and her son, Sir Charles Cavendish; and the adjacent magnificent range of buildings, now in ruins, in the reign of Charles I. by William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle. Charles I. and Henrietta Maria were frequently entertained at Bolsover Castle. The present proprietor, the Duke of Portland, is heir to the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle. This castellated and very ancient building is in excellent repair, and has been lately fitted up in the old English style by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, who now inhabits it. The situation is commanding, the view magnificent, and the castle a most picturesque object from the surrounding country. The proportions and decorations of several of the rooms are extremely beautiful, and the castle is an excellent specimen of an ancient mansion in good preservation, and in its modern arrangements preserving its original character.

69 m. STAVELEY
STATION.

STAVELEY, county of Derby. Area of parish, 10,050 A.; population, 3,315, many of whom are employed in the coal and iron mines. It possesses an endowed hospital, and charities of about £100 per annum. 2 m. N.E. of which Romilly House.

71½ m. ECKING-
TON STA.

2 m. E. Barlborough Hall, Rev. C. H. Rhodes. 1 m. further, Southgate House, Henry Bowdon, Esq. 6 m. N.E. of which is Worksop Manor House, Duke of Newcastle. The original house was destroyed by fire in 1761, and the present one was built from the designs of Payne. It was intended to form a quadrangle, of which, however, only one side has yet been built. The present front faces the north, and is of fine white freestone, 318 feet long. From the centre a portico projects, consisting of

1601, exempted from assessment for taxes. The church or chapel is a small edifice, erected about 1660, with the exception of the tower. Beauchieff Abbey, E. V. Pegge Burnell, Esq., situated in a beautiful little vale near the northern boundary of the county, within a short distance of Sheffield; was founded by Robert Fitz Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, between the years 1172 and 1176 for regular canons of the Præmonstratensian Order. It was dedicated to Thomas à Becket and the Virgin Mary, and from the former patron has erroneously been supposed to have been founded in expiation of his murder. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £126 3s. 4d.

HANDSWORTH.

3 m. n.w. Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam, is a magnificent structure, consisting of a centre and two wings, extending upwards of 600 feet in length. The apartments are on a similar scale of grandeur. The gallery is supported by splendid Ionic columns, the intervening niche being ornamented with fine marble statues. Here is also a collection of pictures of the great masters containing some *chefs-d'œuvres* of Titian, Guido, and Caracci. The park is a noble domain, and the mausoleum erected in honour of the late Marquis of Rockingham is one of its greatest ornaments, and a truly magnificent temple. 3 m. w. Thundercliffe Grange, Earl of Effingham, is an elegant structure, with delightful pleasure-grounds. The estate formerly belonged to the Abbey of Kirkstead in Lincolnshire. The mansion was built by the ancestor of the present nobleman in 1777, a few yards from the site of the ancient edifice.

SWINTON, a chapelry in the parish of Wath-upon-Derne, north division of the wapentake of Stafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county of York. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, endowed with £800 private benefactions, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine Roman door; there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A considerable trade in earthenware is carried on in this chapelry.

WATH is in the West Riding of the county of York. Area of parish, 11,120 a.; the population mostly employed in collieries and potteries.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. DARFIELD, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Derne.

76 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WOOD-
HOUSE MILL STA.
← Sheffield Br.

81 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. MASBO-
ROUGH STA.

86 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SWINTON
STATION.

88 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WATH AND
BOLTON STA.

90 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DARFIELD
STATION.

six splendid Corinthian columns, supporting a beautifully ornamented tympanum and pediment, and the whole *façade* is light and elegant. The apartments are numerous, exquisitely proportioned, and splendidly decorated. The park, which includes a circuit of eight miles, is very fine, with an abundance of majestic old timber. Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Portland, has very little appearance of a monastic edifice, its turrets and architectural embellishments partaking entirely of the usual character of buildings of the early part of the 17th century, although many changes have been effected since the period of its construction. It is a noble and elegant fabric, and the interior fittings are of the most costly nature, while the proportions of all the apartments are perfect. The library is a noble chamber, the ceiling and chimney-piece of florid Gothic. The collection of pictures in this princely establishment is of the highest rank, amongst which are some of the rarest specimens of the Dutch school. The park, which was a part of the ancient and extensive forest of Sherwood, is about eight miles in circumference, and contains some of the finest timber in England. The exquisite beauty of its forest trees, their great age and size, the flourishing plantations, and the general beauty of the grounds, embellished with a noble lake, have long been the theme of the tourist's admiration.

TREETON.

76½ m. WOOD-
HOUSE MILL STA.

Retford and
Gainsborough. 87

81¼ m. MASBO-
ROUGH STA.

MASBOROUGH, a village and suburb of Rotherham, a manufacturing town, parish, and township, West Riding, county of York, on the Don. The town is badly built, the streets narrow, confined, and irregular. The church, a fine structure, with a noble spire, was made collegiate by Archbishop Rotherham, in the 15th century. The town is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly and Midsummer sessions. Manufactories, iron goods of every description, starch, rope, turnery, soap, glass, with extensive breweries and flax-mill; its trade being greatly facilitated by the Don and railway, and the abundant supply of coals in the neighbourhood. Corn and cattle market, Monday.

2 m. N.E. Aldwark Hall, George S. Foljambe, Esq., is delightfully situated on an eminence rising from the river Don, and skirted with wood down to the margin of this beautiful stream. ¼ m. E. Thryberg Hall, John Fullerton, Esq. ½ m. further, Ravenfield, — Bland, Esq.

86¼ m. SWINTON
STATION.

4 m. E. Conisborough Castle, one of the most ancient fortresses of England, the origin of which is lost in antiquity, although it is supposed by some antiquarians to have been built after the Conquest, upon the foundations of a previous fort. It is situated on the top of a lofty hill, on the south side of the river Don, and commands most extensive and beautiful views. It was, as is apparent from the remains, a very grand pile of building. The ground plot of the castle is 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse 40 feet deep. Much of the outward wall, and the foundation of the inner, are visible; and the noble keep, 78 feet high, is almost entire. It was the property of the Crown until granted by James II. to Lord Dover; it now belongs to the Duke of Leeds.

1 m. N. POULTON.

88½ m. WATH AND
BOLTON STA.

1½ m. N.E. Barnbrough Hall, — Eyston, Esq.

4 m. E. Melton-on-the-Hill, A. Montague, Esq.

90½ m. DARFIELD
STATION.

4 m. E. Heckleton Hall, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P. 1½ m. N. Brodsworth Hall, near which is CLAYTON-IN-THE-CLAY.

2 m. w. **BARNSELEY**, a market town and chapelry, parish of Silkstone, in the West Riding of the county of York. Population, 12,310, employed principally in manufactures of linen yarn, drills, and damasks, glass making, ironfoundries, coal, needle and wire works, bleaching and dyeing. The town is neatly built, but owing to the smoke of the furnaces, the houses being generally of stone, they have a dingy appearance, from which fact it is often called Black Barnsley. It has a fine market place, a free grammar and national schools, a subscription library, and a scientific institution. The church is a handsome and spacious structure. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; and three annual fairs. Near Barnsley are the ruins of Monk Burton Priory.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. **ROYSTON**, an extensive and populous parish, containing an area of 12,710 a., and a population of 4,341. 2 m. n. **NORTON**.

Chevet Hall, Lady Pilkington. 1 m. Heath Hall, J. G. Smythe, Esq.; Thornes House, B. Gaskell, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. **Altofts Lodge**, T. B. Hodgson, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, **Newland**, Henry Tempest, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, **Hatfield Hall**, W. R. H. Johnston, Esq.; **Stanley Hall**, Thomas Hague, Esq.

2 m. n.w. **Moor House**, John Maude, Esq.

METHLEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is principally in the later English and decorated styles, and contains several ancient and splendid monuments; the most curious is a mutilated statue of the patron saint over the south door, now, from its antiquity, in a state of rapid decay. The river Calder bounds the parish on the south, and unites with the Aire on the east. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. **Methley Park**, Earl of Mexborough.

1 m. w. **ROTHWELL**. Near the parish church are the remains of a castle, or mansion-house.

1 m. s. **Oulton Hall**, John Blaydes, Esq.; **Oulton Green**, Mrs. Hemingway. 2 m. further, **Lofthouse House**, Joseph Charlesworth, Esq.

LEEDS, a parliamentary and municipal borough, in the West Riding of the county of York, situated on the north side of the Aire, communicating with Holbeck and Hunslet, its suburbs, by three stone and two iron bridges. It lies 30 miles n. of Sheffield, and 170 miles n.n.w. of London. Area of borough and parish, 21,450 a.; population, 152,054; inhabited houses, 31,626. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 6,298. It is about one mile and a half in length by one mile in breadth, irregularly built, like most manufacturing towns, which are embellished by modern structures and public buildings from time to time in proportion with their prosperity. The houses in Wellington, West, and Guildford Streets, &c., are handsome edifices, and so are the corporate buildings, the coloured and white cloth halls, the commercial buildings, of stone, in which are the news and concert rooms, the central market, erected at a cost of £35,000, the free and south markets, cavalry barracks, court house, corn exchange, theatre, music hall, hall of the literary society, assembly rooms, &c., &c. Leeds contains also many charities, producing £5,000 per annum; hospitals and infirmaries for fever, lying-in, for the eye and ear; dispensaries and schools of medicine. Its educational establishments are the grammar school, founded in 1522, with several exhibitions and scholarships to the Universities; St. John's, founded 1705, for training girls as servants; Lancasterian, infant, national, and Sunday schools. Leeds has also a public library, literary institution, society of arts, and mechanics' institute. It has also a fine modern church, and about forty Dissenting chapels. The happy

94 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **BARNSELEY STATION**.

95 m. **ROYSTON AND NOTTON STATION**.

101 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **OAKENSHAW STA.**

Wakefield.

104 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **NORMANTON STA.**

107 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **METHLEY STATION**.

109 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **WOODLESFORD STA.**

115 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **LEEDS STATION**.

94½ m. BARNSELY
STATION.

3 m. N. Breatly Manor. 2 m. E. SOUTH KIRBY.

5 m. E. CLAYTON-IN-THE-CLAY, close to which is FRICKLEY. Frickley Hall, R. K. Dawson, Esq., situated on a gentle and rising ground in the centre of a beautiful and fertile vale; a short distance east from the house are the remains of an ancient building, supposed to be the ruins of a Roman Catholic Chapel.

3 m. S.E. by E. GREAT HOUGHTON.

98 m. ROYSTON
AND NOTTON
STATION.

½ m. N.E. FELKIRK. 3 m. further, HEMSWORTH, at which there is a fine church principally in the late style of English architecture, with decorated windows at the east end.

101¾ m. OAKEN-
SHAW STA.

3 m. E. Nostel Priory, Charles Winn, Esq.

Pontefract. 67

104¾ m. NORMAN-
TON STA.

NORMANTON. 1 m. E. Snyder Hall, Mark Favell, Esq. From Normanton there is a short branch to Burton Salmon, with a station at Castleford.

York Branch. 67

107¾ m. METHLEY
STATION.

1½ m. N.E. Kippax Hall, F. H. Medhurst, Esq; Kippax Park, T. Davison Bland, Esq. The original mansion was built by Sir Thomas Bland, Knt., in the reign of Elizabeth, but only a part of that building still remains in the centre of the existing edifice, the house having been considerably enlarged about the latter end of the 17th century, and great additions having been made subsequent to that period. The principal front, with the offices, is upwards of 600 feet in length; the mansion is entered by a noble flight of stone steps in the centre—the wings appearing larger than the body of the building—the whole of which is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. The park is large and beautiful, rising to the mansion. 1 m. further Ledstone Hall, H. J. Ramsden, Esq.

109¾ m. WOOD-
LESFORD STA.

1½ m. N. Swillington House, Sir John H. Lowther, Bart.; Leventhorpe, J. T. Leathes, Esq.; near which is Temple Newsom, H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq.

115¼ m. LEEDS
STATION.

position of Leeds, its ready means of communication with both seas, and the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, have conspired to render it one of the most celebrated manufacturing towns in England. Ten years ago it had 106 woollen, 44 flax, 13 worsted, and 2 silk mills, employing steam force equal to 4,117 horses, and 18,432 hands. Many others are employed at their houses in hand looms. Leeds is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses; corporate revenue, £21,236. Leeds has also extensive factories for machinery, chemical works, glass houses, potteries, soap works, and tobacco mills; a branch of the Bank of England, and many other banks. Leeds is connected with the North Sea by the navigation, and with Liverpool by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; and by railways with York, Selby and Hull, Wakefield and Derby, Manchester and Halifax. It has quarter sessions, court baron for the honour of Pontefract, court of record, and petty sessions for the West Riding. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Kirkstall Grange, William Beckett, Esq., M.P.; Armley Park, Mrs. Gott; Wither, John Gott; Farnley Park, William Armytage, Esq.; Middleton Lodge, C. J. Brandling, Esq.; Middleton Hall, T. W. Hembleton, Esq.; Killingbeck Hall, George Walker, Esq.; Marston Hall, Edward Ward, Esq.; Seacroft Hall, John Wilson, Esq.; Goodman House, George Goodman, Esq.; Roundhay Park, Stephen Nicholson, Esq.; Harehills Grove, James Brown, Esq.; Gledhow Hall, T. Benyon, Esq.; Gledhow Mount, William Hay, Esq.

Leeds and Thirsk.

Left of Railway from Leeds.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The Ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, situated in a delightful dale, watered by the Derwent. It is difficult to ascertain the area it once covered, but the foundations now visible, though overgrown with weeds, are very extensive. The scattered ruins of this venerable structure are evidences of its ancient magnificence. The northern part of the gate is the principal portion now remaining of this monastery.

1 m. S.W. HORSFORTH, a township in the parish of Guisley, West Riding of the county of York, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge. Horsefall Hall, John F. Stanhope, Esq.

1 m. S.S.W. Bramoak Hall, F. H. Hare, Esq.

1 m. W. POOLE, pleasantly situated on the river Wharfe, here passed by a handsome stone bridge, built by subscription in 1754. 1 m. further, Cayley Hall, Misses Fawkes; Leekley Park, Rev. A. Fawkes. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, OTLY, or OTLEY, a market-town, West Riding, of the county of York. Area of parish, 23,060 A. The town lies in the Vale of the Wharfe, crossed by a bridge. It is well built, has a large church, a grammar school, mechanics' institute, and several woollen and worsted mills. Market, Friday. Farnley Park, F. H. Fawkes, Esq.; Ashfield House, Miss Hartley; Newhall Hall, F. Bilham, Esq.; Burley Hall, T. Horsefall, Esq.; Burley Grange, John P. Clapham, Esq.; Weston Hall, Vavasour Carter, Esq., in the Valley of the Wharfe, or Wharfedale, is situated on a gentle acclivity, sheltered on the west, north, and north-west by rising grounds, covered with venerable and wide-spreading trees, while to the east and south is a wide expanse of rich meadow, and fertile pasture-grounds, through which the river Wharfe winds its course. Though erected at different epochs, the principal portions of Weston Hall bear the character of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Externally the antique appearance of the structure has been well preserved. Gray describes it "as a venerable stone fabric," but the interior accommodation is quite in keeping with the habits of modern society. In the garden is a banqueting house, decorated with the armorial bearings of the Vavasours, Stophams, Savilles, &c., and some curious heraldic illustrations of those ancient families in old stained glass ornament the windows of the hall.

STAINBURN.

PANNEL.

HARROWGATE. This beautiful watering-place is a township in the West Riding of the county of York. Here are two villages, High and Low Harrowgate. The former, from which there are extensive views, is situated on an eminence; the latter in the valley. The houses, although scattered, are

*Distance from
Leeds.*

3 m. HEADINGLEY
AND KIRSTALL
STATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. HORSFORTH
STATION.

Bramoak
Tunnel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
in length.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. POOLE STA.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. WEETON
STATION.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. PANNEL
STATION.

18 m. HARROW-
GATE STA.

Leeds and Thirsk.

<i>Distance from Leeds.</i>	Right of Railway from Leeds.
3 m. HEADINGLEY AND KIRKSTALL STATION.	<p>HEADINGLEY with BURLEY is a chapelry, in the parish of Leeds, West Riding of the county of York. Population, 4,768. Here are the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens, and the village has a fine old church, and many handsome residences. The wapentake is styled the Skyrack, or Schireack, from a celebrated oak still standing in this village, supposed to be the identical tree under which the shire meetings of the Saxons were held. KIRKSTALL, in the same parish, has a handsome modern church. The population is employed in cloth manufactures and iron works. Kirkstall Grange, William Beckett, Esq., M.P. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of which is Wheatwood Hall, H. C. Marshall, Esq. 4 m. N.E. Meanwood Hall, Misses Beckett. 1 m. further, Moorfield House, John Perchon, Esq.</p>
5½ m. HORSFORTH STATION. Bramoak Tunnel, 2½ miles in length.	<p>1¼ m. N.E. Cookridge Hall, John Wormald, Esq. 2 m. N.E. Addle, Rev. George Lewthwaite.</p>
9¼ m. POOLE STA.	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Curshill Hall, William Rhodes, Esq. 1 m. E. Arthington Hall, E. B. Wilson, Esq. 2 m. further, Harewood House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Harewood, is situated in the West Riding of the county of York. The structure extends in front 250 feet, and for grandeur of style in the composition, and elegance of decoration and finishing, both externally and internally, it ranks with the first buildings in the kingdom. The wings of the north front are enriched with emblematical medallions, executed in a masterly manner by Collins, from the designs of Zucchi. In the centre is a handsome pediment, supported by six three-quarter Corinthian columns, 30 feet high, which compose the entrance from a flight of steps to a noble hall of the Doric order, decorated with statues, urns, &c., which conducts through a range of noble apartments, furnished with the utmost magnificence. The south front has also a noble portico of four columns, from which is seen, over an extensive slope, a beautiful sheet of water, beyond which the scenery over the country is of surpassing beauty. To the north, over a fertile vale, intersected by the river Wharfe, is seen Alms Cliff, a vast rock, which rises with extraordinary grandeur, and is visible at a distance of forty miles. The grounds were laid out by Capability Brown, and it may be truly affirmed it is one of the most beautiful demesnes in the kingdom. Just through the park, Moorville, Hon. Edward Lascelles.</p>
11½ m. WEETON STATION.	DUN CASEWICK.
14¾ m. PANNEL STATION.	2 m. S.E. KIRBY-OVER-BLOW.
Wetherby and Tadcaster Br. &— 18 m. HARROW- GATE STA.	<p>1 m. N.E. KNARESBOROUGH, delightfully situated on the north-east bank of the river Nid. Soon after the Conquest a castle was built here, some small portions of which still remain. In it the unfortunate Richard II. was imprisoned after being dethroned by Henry IV. The place of his con-</p>

generally handsome stone edifices. The hotels and boarding-houses are numerous, spacious, and elegant. Here are several churches, a branch bank, hospital, theatre, libraries, promenade and assembly rooms, and a race course. The springs, chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters, attract about two thousand visitors of rank and fashion during the season between spring and autumn. The sulphur well has been in high repute for cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases for nearly two centuries, and is an alternative, &c.

RIPLEY. It is a very neat little town, with an ancient church, and an endowed school. Ripley Castle, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. According to an inscription carved in one of the rooms, the castle was built by Sir W. Ingilby in the reign of William and Mary. It has, however, been of late years much enlarged, and is now a commodious mansion, embattled only for ornament. The lodge and great tower still retain their great characteristic power of strength and solidity.

8 m. W. PATELEY BRIDGE.

RIPON, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish, on the Ure, crossed by a bridge of seventeen arches, in the West Riding of the county of York. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1841), 561. Corporation revenue (1848), £248. The new bishopric of Ripon comprises within its diocese most of the West Riding of the county of York and a part of the North Riding. The minster was founded prior to 661, in the time of St. Wilfred, who was its first Abbot; but the date of the present edifice, now called the cathedral, is not earlier than the 15th century. It is a nobly-proportioned structure, 266 feet in length, transepts 132 feet. The town is delightfully situated, and though not regularly, it is handsomely built, with a spacious market place ornamented with a lofty obelisk in its centre. The episcopal palace, and the modern Gothic parish church, and the town hall and assembly rooms, are fine buildings. Here are also a free grammar school, national and endowed blue-coat schools, numerous poor's hospitals and charities, a council house, house of correction and gaol, public rooms, library, branch banks, and a mechanics' institute. Here are also manufactures of flax and of saddle-trees, and large markets for wool, corn, and butter every Thursday. In 1465, King Henry IV. held his court at Ripon, and Bishop Porteus was born here in 1731. 2½ m. w. Hollin House, F. H. Wood, Esq. The House, which is beautifully situated amidst finely timbered and picturesque grounds, forms a pleasing object from the railroad, which passes within a quarter of a mile of it, about two miles from Ripon. 2 m. s.w. Studley Royal, Earl de Grey. The house is elegant and commodious, the apartments beautifully finished, and the collection of pictures by the great masters of the highest quality. The prospects from the mansion are varied and pleasing over hill and dale, and the park (of 700 acres) is enlivened by herds of deer. Beyond the woods and plantations, which are very extensive and most tastefully disposed, are seen Ripon Cathedral and part of the town, with the edge of the moors, Thirsk terminating the distant prospect. The pleasure-grounds of Studley are the most beautiful in England, occupying an area of 300 acres. They are situated in a valley about three-quarters of a mile from the house, which is watered by a brook which runs from Fountains Abbey, the hills on either side being covered with wood, while the most luxuriant foliage adorns the entrance. This is indeed a fairy land, where in the midst of the most enchanting sylvan scenery glides in one place the silent and silvery stream, which at a short distance rushes like a torrent and falls in graceful cascades. Here and there are placed beautiful statues, grottos, temples, towers, and rotundas, bath rooms and dressing rooms, in the

21 m. RIPLEY
STATION.

24 m. WORMOLD
GREEN STA.
29 m. RIPON STA.

finement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruin still called the King's Chamber. In the early part of the civil war, and until the reduction of York by the Parliament in 1644, the Royalist garrison at Knaresborough consisted of a great number of horse and foot, and was the terror of the surrounding country. Scarcely a day passed in which the Parliament did not receive intelligence of wanton cruelties. The massive walls and formidable towers are fast mouldering away. The castle contained nearly two and a half acres within its walls. Scriven Hall, Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., is agreeably situated in the park. The house has been erected at different periods, but the new front was built by Sir Henry Slingsby, who also made the road through the park.

21 m. RIPLEY
STATION.

2½ m. E. FARNHAM, a parish, "Low" division wapentake of Clarow, West Riding of York. Like most other parts of Yorkshire, minerals here abound more or less; in the year 1757 a copper mine was opened, but the adventurers failed in success, from want of care in their undertaking. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Nid, which descends from Midderdale by Pateley Bridge, Ripley, to Knaresborough, where it joins the river Ouse.

24 m. WORMOLD
GREEN STA.

1 m. E. BURTON LEONARDS. 1 m. further, COPGROVE.

29 m. RIFON STA.

2 m. S.E. Newby Hall, Earl de Grey. This mansion is built of brick, and stands on the eastern bank of the river Ure, commanding a fine prospect over a fertile and well-cultivated country almost as far as York. The situation was chosen and the structure designed by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1705. The house is of an elegant construction, the portico has on each side the figure of a dog in Portland stone, said to be copies of the celebrated dogs of Alcibiades at Duncombe Park, and are extremely well executed. The entrance hall is very spacious, and is adorned with an excellent organ; there is also a large inlaid table exhibiting 171 specimens of different marbles, and two other tables of Egyptian granite. In the drawing-room, which is 40 feet by 26 feet, is some splendid tapestry from the famous Gobelins' manufactory at Paris. This wonderful imitation of nature by art comprises Venus rising out of the sea, Venus requesting Vulcan to complete the arms of Æneas, Vertumnus and Pomona, and Diana and Endymion. The ceiling is divided by cornices, elegantly wrought and richly gilt, into compartments in which are the four seasons; Diana accompanied by Nymphs, Venus and the Graces, and Phaeton attended by the Hours. The great staircase is adorned with two columns of the most beautiful marble, with pilasters of the same. The statue-gallery consists of a suite of three apartments, those at the two ends are squares, the middle one is a rotunda crowned with a dome from which it receives its light. This repository excites the admiration of all connoisseurs, the collection of statues, busts, &c. being one of the best in the kingdom. Among these may be chiefly remarked an antique whole-length statue of Apollo, reclining against the trunk of a tree after having destroyed the serpent Python, a small Muse, a Silenas, a bust of Hercules placed on a tripod decorated with three *bassi-relievi*, representing various figures of Bacchantes, a bust of young Brutus, a remarkably large antique sarcophagus of veined marble, grey and white, 9 feet in length, 5 feet in height, and 3 feet in width, the content is said to be 214 gallons; it rests on four large feet representing the paws of a lion, with a lion's head sculptured above each of them. It is said that when this extraordinary sarcophagus was found it contained some remains of a human skeleton enclosed in a sheet of silver. Here are also two small sarcophagi, one of which is ornamented with *bassi-relievi* of children at play. In the parlour, which is 20 feet square, the chimney-piece is of Egyptian granite, and it contains also a curious table of the same material. In the library, which is of large dimensions, is a valuable collection of books. The dining-room is 60 feet by 20 feet. The ceiling is supported

midst of delightful walks, with a noble banqueting house; near to the last place is a Gothic seat from which the venerable and truly majestic ruins of Fountains Abbey are most advantageously seen, and it has been truly observed that the prospect is the most impressive the imagination can conceive. On both sides of the valley rocks and hills, covered with wood, rise romantically in all their natural wildness, and a fine lawn extends to where the abbey rears its venerable head in striking contrast with the seat of this enchanting scenery, which must be visited to be appreciated, as the descriptive powers of the most imaginative poet would be inadequate to do justice to the reality.

Norton Conyers, Sir B. Graham, Bart.

4 m. N. KIRBY WISKE.

See Great Northern, p. 85.

32½ m. WATH STATION.
33½ m. BALDERSBY STA.
36 m. TOPCLIFFE STATION.
39 m. THIRSK STA.

Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury and Chester.

Left of Railway from Wolverhampton.

1 m. s. Wolverhampton Race Course.

1 m. s. Wrottesley Hall, Lord Wrottesley; The Wergs, Richard Lees, Esq.

ALBRIGHTON. Albrighton Hall. 4 m. further, Patteshall, the magnificent seat of Sir Robert Pigott, Bart. 2 m. further, Rudge Hall, Thomas Boycott, Esq. 2 m. E. Badger Hall, — Cheney, Esq. 3 m. s. of which is Crammere Hall. 2 m. further, Warfield, where was discovered a very curious semi-circular cave, in which were found many human bones, supposed to be a place of Druidical worship and sacrifice, used for sacred purposes soon after the introduction of Christianity in these parts, when the rites of Paganism were driven in their turn to seek protection in subterraneous caverns and hidden recesses.

3 m. s.w. Whiston Grange. 1 m. from which is Coynton Hall.

2 m. s.s.e. Hatton Grange, Robert A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.

¾ m. s.s.w. The Manor, Lord Stafford. ¾ m. further, The Hem. 4 m. further, Apley Park, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq.; Apley Castle, St. John Charlton, Esq. 4 m. further, BRIDGNORTH.

5 m. s.w. Colebrook Dale, Francis Darby, Esq. 1 m. s. Broseley. 1 m. further, Willey Park, Lord Forester.

Distance from
Wolverhampton.
1 m. STAFFORD
ROAD STA.
4½ m. CODSALL
STATION.
Enter Shropshire.
7½ m. AL-
BRIGHTON STA.

12½ m. SHIFFNAL
STATION.

	by four elegant fluted pillars with enriched Corinthian capitals divided into compartments, and superbly painted with subjects of ancient mythology. In the reign of Edward I. Alexander de Nubie was lord of this place. In the year 1760 it devolved on Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., who rebuilt the house at an expense of £32,000. It was afterwards purchased by Richard Weddel, Esq., from whom it descended to the present proprietor.
32½ m. WATH STATION.	4 m. E. Newby Park, George Hudson, Esq., M.P.
33½ m. BALDERSBY STA.	
36 m. TOPCLIFFE STATION.	TOPCLIFFE. The ruins of the Maiden Bower, formerly the seat of the Percys, in which Charles I. was detained prior to his delivery to the Scots, are in this parish.
39 m. THIRSK STA.	

Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury and Chester.

<i>Distance from Wolverhampton.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Wolverhampton.</i>
1 m. STAFFORD ROAD STA.	½ m. N. Oxley Hall, William Warner, Esq.
4½ m. CODSALL STATION. Enter Shropshire.	½ m. N. CODSALL. Bilbrook, Joseph Tarratt, Esq.; Oaken, C. Wood, Esq. 1½ m. further, Chillington Hall, T. W. Giffard, Esq.
7½ m. AL-BRIGHTON STA.	1 m. N. Donnington House. 1 m. N.E. of which, Tonge Castle, — Durant, Esq. This is a very magnificent structure, erected on the site of the old castle, which was purposely demolished to make room for it. The architecture is a fantastic mixture of Gothic and Moorish, and produces a strikingly grand effect arising from the numerous turrets and pinnacles, the rich colour of the stone, and the majestic appearance of the whole given by the appearance of two stately Turkish domes. About 4 m. N.E., on the borders of Staffordshire, stands Boscobel House, T. Evans, Esq., rendered remarkable in English history as having afforded an asylum to Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. The end and back part of the house are nearly in the same state as at the time of Charles's refuge, but some of the other parts have been much altered, particularly an out-building converted into a sitting parlour, the principal entrance removed, and the land in front of the house laid out as a pleasure-ground; but whatever could be traced of the King's concealment has been preserved with care, and even an oak springing from an acorn of the original tree that sheltered the King, now stands a large tree in the middle of the garden, surrounded by a wall in which is placed a brass plate with an inscription commemorative of the event. 4 m. N. of Tonge is Weston-under-Lizard, Earl of Bradford.
12½ m. SHIFFNAL STATION.	SHIFFNAL, a market-town and parish, in the county of Salop. Area of parish, 11,880 A., with a population employed chiefly in coal and iron mines; there is also an extensive paper factory. Orton Hall, Rev. John Brooke. 1 m. N. Drayton Lodge, Thomas P. Bainbridge, Esq.
	½ m. N.E. Aston Hall, George A. Moultrie, Esq.
	2½ m. N.W. Priors Lee Lee.

2 m. s. NEW DAWLEY.

1 m. s.w. Orleton Hall, Miss Cludde. The house is situated in a rich, verdant lawn, well clothed with venerable oaks. The mansion is very ancient, and was till the present century enclosed with walls and a gate house, surrounded by a moat.

3 m. s. LITTLE WENLOCK, near which is the Wrekin, a vast mountain of stone 1320 feet high. 3 m. further s. Buildwas Park, W. Moseley, Esq.; near which are extensive remains of an abbey of Cistercians, founded in 1135 by the Bishop of Chester. The walls, particularly those of the abbey church, are nearly entire; the church was cruciform, with a massive tower in the form of a cross.

WROCKWARDINE.

1½ m. s. UPPINGTON. 1½ m. further, Eaton Constantine.

Longner Hall, Robert Burton, Esq.; Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick. 1 m. s. Berrington Hall, Hon. and Rev. E. N. Hill. 3 m. further, Pitchford Hall, Earl of Liverpool. 1 m. further, Acton Burnell, Sir E. Smythe, Bart.

SHREWSBURY, capital of the county of Salop; a parliamentary and municipal borough-town, nearly surrounded by the Severn. Area of borough, 14,680 A.; population, 17,688. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,538; corporate revenue at same date, £2,634. The town is handsome, and possesses many excellent houses. It has a large town hall, county ditto, several ancient and handsome churches, a market house, military depôt, county gaol, infirmary, a theatre, said to be a part of the ancient palace of the Princes of Powysland; and at the entrance of the town is a fine column in honour of the late Lord Hill. It also contains a very richly endowed grammar school, founded by Edward VI., with a revenue of £3,000 per annum, and twenty-two exhibitions to the Universities. Millington's hospital has a revenue of £1,230; and there are numerous other well-endowed charities. Amongst the places of amusement we may cite the music-hall, assembly-rooms and promenades; it also possesses a public library, a literary and philosophical society, and a mechanics' institute. It has twelve corporate trading companies, and manufactories of linen-thread, canvas, iron wares, brawn and cakes, and a trade in coal and corn facilitated by the Severn, here navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons, and by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal as well as the railway. Its salmon fishery is well known. Shrewsbury is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and assistants. The county assizes, and sessions for county and town are held here. Shrewsbury was formerly surrounded by a wall, defended by several towers, and had three principal entrance gates, but the latter have entirely disappeared and there are but slight traces of the former in existence. The castle was of great strength, but it was dismantled temp. James II., and is now a private residence of great beauty and interest. In 1403, the celebrated Hotspur was slain near this town in the battle between Henry IV. and the Percys, &c., and the town itself has sustained two severe sieges. Parliaments have been held here, and it has several times for short periods been the residence of royalty. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. ½ m. n.w. Berwick Hall, Hon. H. M. Powys.

3 m. w. Onslow Hall, John Wingfield, Esq. 3 m. further, Rowton Castle. 1 m. further, Loton Park, Sir B. Leighton, Bart.

4 m. s. Conover Hall, E. W. Smythe Owen, Esq.

16½ m. OAKEN-
GATES STA.

19½ m. WELLING-
TON STA.

20½ m. ADMAS-
TON STA.

23½ m. WALCOT
STATION.

25½ m. UPTON
MAGNA STA.

29½ m. SHREWS-
BURY STA.

16½ m. OAKEN-
GATES STA.
Newport Br. 67-
19¼ m. WELLING-
TON STA.

WARMBRIDGE.

WELLINGTON, a market-town and parish, in the county of Salop, on the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Canal. Area of parish, 7,950 A. The town is situated near the ancient Watling Street, is well built, has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and several other chapels, free and national schools, gaol, almshouses, and union workhouse. The inhabitants are generally employed in coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, glass works, &c. Malting is also carried on here, and the town has some trade in timber. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs resorted to by invalids.

20¼ m. ADMAS-
TON STA.

ADMASTON.

23¼ m. WALCOT
STATION.

1½ m. N. RODDINGTON. 1 m. further, HIGH ERCAL.

25¼ m. UPTON
MAGNA STA.

2 m. N.W. Sundorn Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq.

29¼ m. SHREWS-
BURY STA.

4 m. N. Bicton Hall, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. 1 m. further, Hardwick Grange, Hon. Miss Hill. 1 m. further, Acton Reynald, Sir Andrew V. Corbet, Bart. It was originally built in 1601, by Sir Vincent Corbet, Knt., and added to about fifty years after. In 1799 and 1800 considerable portions were taken down, and the house was very much enlarged. The wings, stables, terraces, gateways and lodges (to a park wall of two miles), keeping up the Elizabethan character, have been added by the present possessor, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart. The house stands on an eminence commanding a most extensive view over half the country. Moreton Corbet Castle, the ancient seat of the family, burnt during the civil wars, is one of the most beautiful ruins extant. About 1½ m. distant, Morton Corbet, anciently a Saxon castle, was nearly rebuilt in the 16th century, is situate eight miles from Shrewsbury. The church contains several fancy monuments of the Corbet family. 4 m. further, Hawkestone Park, Lord Hill. This elegant modern structure stands on the side of a beautifully romantic hill. It consists of a centre and two wings. Facing the west there is a fine portico, supported by lofty and well-proportioned pillars of the composite order. The interior comprises many elegant apartments. The park and grounds are celebrated for their extraordinary combination of natural and artificial beauties. The scenery includes bold and craggy rocks, hill and dale, rich and extensive tracts of venerable timber, which is enlivened by a noble expanse of water, nearly two miles long, and in some places 100 yards wide. Many of the prospects are rendered more striking and magnificent as they are attained by passages cut in the rock, emerging from which, they being totally dark, makes the contrast more effective. The different ornamental buildings occupy most appropriate situations, and on an obelisk is a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. Near this obelisk is a cavern in which, during the civil wars, an ancestor of the Hill family secreted himself on account of his zealous attachment to the King; he was, however, discovered and confined in the Red Castle adjacent, which was soon after demolished. Its remains, consisting of broken walls and turrets, have a fine picturesque appearance, situated on the summit of a hill covered on all sides by large trees and thick wood. About 2 m. W. of Hawkestone, WEM. In the civil war this was the first town in Salop which declared for the Parliament. Lord Capel, the Royalist General, was sent with 5,000 men to reduce it, but was defeated by the forces under Sir William Brereton. In the battle several women are said to have greatly distinguished themselves, which gave rise to the following:

"The women of Wem and a few musketeers,
Beat Lord Capel and all his cavaliers."

The manor of Wem was granted by James II. to the infamous Judge Jeffries, who was also created Baron Wem.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Leaton Knolls, John A. Lloyd, Esq.

BASCHURCH. A place of great antiquity. Cynddylan, the British prince, who was killed at Whittington in the Saxon Era, was buried here. One of the eighteen churches found in this county at the Norman Conquest stood at this place, at which time Basworth was the head of a hundred. From the episcopal register it appears the church was destroyed by fire in 1404, when service was performed in the manor house. The present church is a plain, handsome structure, dedicated to All Saints. The Ellesmere Canal passes through the parish, and the river Perry, which skirts Boreatton Park, divides Basworth from the neighbouring parish of Ruyton.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village is a remarkable British fortress or hold, the remains of which are very distinct, and the object of great attraction to the military antiquary. A natural eminence of nearly 50 feet, is surrounded at the bottom by a circular vallum; the deep and beautiful pool called Birth defends the work on one side, a morass, &c., on the other. A short distance from which is Kynaston's Cave, situated at Ness Cliff, and is 630 feet above the level of the sea. The prospect from Ness Cliff is extensive. The cliff is composed of red stone, and it is said Shrewsbury Castle, the Abbey Church and town walls were built of stone from this cliff. 2 m. W. Boreatton Park, Rowland Hunt, Esq.

4 m. S. Messhange, George R. Hill, Esq.

2 m. S.E. Walford Manor, Robert A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.

1 m. S. The Nursery, J. F. M. Dovaston, Esq., M.A. A little further, Tedsmore Hall, T. Bulkeley Owen, Esq. The house is situated on very high ground, and commands a most extensive view of the Welsh scenery. A little further, Pradoc, Hon. Thomas Kenyon. 2 m. further, Knocking Hall.

2 m. N.W.

33 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. LEATON STATION.

37 m. BAS-CHURCH STA.

42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. REDNAL STATION.



ASTON HALL, MRS. LLOYD.

It is a modern Grecian building, rebuilt on the site of the old family mansion; is pleasantly situated on the border of a fine sheet of water,

33½ m. LEATON
STATION.

37 m. BAS-
CHURCH STA.

1½ m. N.E. ALBRIGHTON.

3 m. N. PETTON. Petton Hall, William Sparling, Esq. A little further, Burlton Hall, Robert Chambre Vaughan, Esq. The Hall has from time immemorial been the capital messuage or mansion of the lords of the manor of Burlton, which manor was in 1087 granted by Roger de Montgomery to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Shrewsbury. It continued attached thereto till the dissolution of the abbey, when it was seized by Henry VIII. It did not, however, remain long in the Crown. In the 2nd of Elizabeth, we find it mentioned in the partition of the estates of a person named "Griffiths." It then passed to the family of Sawby, of which was Sir Edward Sawby, K.B., who dying, left an only daughter named Ursula; she married first, Sir Robert Bertie, K.B., and, secondly, George Penruddock, Esq., who thus became possessed of Burlton. This gentleman taking an active part in the wars of King Charles and his Parliament, and being a zealous royalist, this manor, as did many others in the kingdom, changed its owner, and became the property of Arthur Chambre, Esq., of the Anglo-Norman family of that name, with whose posterity it has remained from that time to the present, and now belongs to his descendant and representative, the present proprietor. The hall was almost in ruins a few years back, but in 1837 it was thoroughly repaired. 2 m. further, Woodgate, Robert Chambre Vaughan, Esq.

42½ m. REDNAL
STATION.

½ m. N.E. Woodhouse, William M. Owen, Esq. 5 m. further, ELLESMERE. This place derives its name from the Mere, or great lake that washes it, and is of great antiquity, as we find the place was of importance in the Confessor's time. In the year 1177, Henry II., among other grants, gave it to David the son of Owen. In the 6th of John, a castle (which had been built some time previous) and the manor of Ellesmere passed to the Prince of Wales. The continual skirmishes between the English and Welsh made the tenure of Ellesmere very precarious, and it frequently changed owners, or at least possessors. None of the ruins of the castle are left, but the eminence on which the keep stood discovers that it has been an ancient fort. The town is neat and clean, and rendered exceedingly beautiful by the fine wood-fringed lake which comes close to its walls. The trade is principally in malt, which is carried on to a great extent; and many of the labouring class are employed in the spinning of flax. The church is a spacious, but irregular, cruciform building. In the centre is a handsome square tower, adorned with pinnacles. The tracery of the great eastern window is highly beautiful. In a chapel south of the chancel is an ancient tomb of the Kynastons of Herdley. The ceiling of this part is highly enriched with Gothic fret work. Oakley Park. This mansion, which is of modern construction, stands on the banks of the river Teme, and contains a collection of good paintings. The grounds, naturally romantic and beautiful, are laid out with great taste and judgment; the remains of a fine forest of oaks and the meanderings of the Teme contribute greatly to enrich the scene. The prospects in various directions are charming, one in particular towards the south-east, comprehending the town and castle of Ludlow, is much and deservedly celebrated.

fringed with hanging woods, and contains some fine pictures—a Claude, two Salvator Rosa's, two Canaletti's, Domenidini's, &c., &c. The place was formerly called Aston Abbots, and there is a chapel attached, where service is performed every Sunday.

3 m. s. Cropwell Hall. 5 m. LLANYMYNECH, a parish on the borders of Denbighshire. Here were formerly mines of copper and lead, as is evident from the mouth of a mine near the vestiges of a Roman encampment.

From this station a short branch of 2½ m. takes the traveller to OSWESTRY, a municipal borough, and market-town, county of Salop. It contains a fine church, also the remains of a castle erected in the time of Stephen. Oswald, the Christian King of Northumbria, was slain here in 642, from whom the town derives its name. Park Hall, R. H. Kinchant, Esq. This is a singular and interesting mansion, built of timber in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Porkington, W. O. Gore, Esq., M.P. LLANYARDA. Broom Hall, H. P. T. Aubrey, Esq. 1 m. s. Sweeney Hall. 2 m. further, Crickheath Hall.

½ m. w. Chirk Castle, the ancient mansion of the Myddleton family, commands views into seventeen counties. During the struggles of Cambria to recover her independence in 1164, the neighbourhood of Chirk Castle was the theatre of the most sanguinary battle ever fought between the English and the Welsh. Many of the English slain on the occasion were buried in Offa's Dyke, and in allusion to that circumstance the place still continues the appellation of Adware Bedore (the parcel of the graves.)

4 m. w. LLANGOLLEN, a market-town and parish, North Wales, county of Denbigh, on the Dee, across which is a fine old bridge. Population, 4,906. The town lies in a narrow vale, surrounded by lofty mountains, and is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. It is well built, has a handsome ancient church, and good hotels. The inhabitants are partly employed in flannel manufactures. About a mile distant, on a rugged hill, stand the ruins of Cadr Dines Brand, an ancient castle, and 1 m. further on, are the picturesque remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded about the year 1,200 by Madoe, Prince of Powis. 4 m. from the town is the Cysylltaw Aqueduct, 126 feet high, with nineteen arches, by which the Ellesmere Canal is carried across the river Dee.

RUABON. In the church is a magnificent monument to the first Sir Watkin Wynn, by Roubilliac. There are also two others by Nollekins. Garden Lodge, George Walmsley, Esq.

2 m. w. Plas-Power, Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq. A handsome modern mansion, surrounded by plantations of young trees.

1½ m. n.w. Gwyrself Park, late John Williams, Esq.

14 m. w. RUTHIN. At this place are the remains of a castle, built in the time of Edward I., but until 1400, during a fair holden at Ruthin, nothing of importance occurred. Here at that time Owen Glyndwr entered the town with a small army, and assailed the fortress, but without success. In the time of Charles I. the castle was held for the King, but was given up soon after to the Parliament. It stood, not on the summit, but on the side of the hill fronting the vale to the west, and from the extensive foundations, and massive fragments of walls, seems to have been a grand structure. The poor remains of this pile consist of a few fragments of towers and fallen walls, nearly reduced to the foundations; and the area of the once formidable fortress at present comprises a meadow, five court,

45½ m. WHITTINGTON STA.

47½ m. GOBOWEN STATION.

49½ m. PRESGWYN STATION.

50½ m. CHIRK STATION.

51½ m. LLANGOLLEN STA.

53 m. CEFN STA

54½ m. RUABON STATION.

56½ m. RHOS STA.

59½ m. WREXHAM STATION.

- 45½ m. WHITTINGTON STA. WHITTINGTON. In the village are the remains of the celebrated Castle of the Peverells, now the property of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Aston. 1 m. N.E. Halston Hall, lately the seat of the Myttons. 3 m. further, Hardwick Hall, Sir John Roger Kynaston, Bart.
- 47½ m. GOBOWEN STATION. 1 m. N. GOBOWEN. Belmont House, James P. Johnson, Esq. The north side of the park is bounded by the Ellesmere navigation, a system of canals extending through the large and fertile tract of country between the banks of the Severn on the south and the Mersey on the north, between North Wales on the west and Staffordshire on the east; thus uniting the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, and opening a communication with the above-named districts to the ports of Liverpool and Bristol.
- 49½ m. PRESGWYN STATION. ½ m. E. The Quinta, T. R. West, Esq., M.P.
- 50½ m. CHIRK STATION. CHIRK, a parish of North Wales, county of Denbigh, on the Ellesmere Canal. Population, 1,611, chiefly occupied in lime works and coal mines. The village is a thriving one; it is celebrated for the beautiful scenery in its vicinity. At the north of the village the Dee is crossed by Telfer's aqueduct for the Ellesmere Canal, an iron trough 710 feet long supported on ten arches, raising it 70 feet above the river. Fairs, second Tuesday in February and second Friday in June.
- 51½ m. LLANGOLLEN STA. 1 m. N.E. Wynnstay Park, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P. The mansion is a stately pile of buildings, possessing from its elevation a striking character of unostentatious grandeur. The interior comprises several grand apartments embellished with various paintings. There is also a fine library. The house is beautifully situated on a fine and extensive lawn, having a noble artificial sheet of water in front, and commanding a very interesting and delightful prospect of a fine valley diversified with everything that can satisfy a cultivated mind. There is an avenue of fine oaks, elms, beeches, chestnuts, and ash, which extends upwards of one mile as you enter the park and approach the mansion. One oak, called the King, is of immense size. The park is enclosed with a stone wall eight miles in circumference; the surface is greatly diversified and well wooded. The views from it are distinct and fine. Near it, in turbulent grandeur, rolls the rapid Dee through a natural breach made a little distance from Llangollen.
- 53 m. CEFN STA. 6 m. E. BANGOR ISCOED. This place is noted as having possessed an abbey containing no less than 2,400 monks, of whom 1,200 were at one time massacred by the Saxons.
- 54½ m. RUABON STATION.
- 56½ m. RHOS STA. 2 m. N.E. Erdigg Hall, Simon Yorke, Esq. This is a fine spacious house, on a gentle rise, with a river flowing at its foot.
- 59½ m. WREXHAM STATION. WREXHAM, a parliamentary borough town, and two townships of North Wales, chiefly in the county of Denbigh, but the parish partly in the county of Flint. The borough, with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends one member to Parliament. It is the polling place for the county. The town consists of wide streets crossing at right angles, has some fine houses, and the church is a handsome structure of the time of Henry VII. It has a highly-decorated tower, 135 feet high, and it possesses some fine monuments, two of which are by Roubilliac. The inhabitants are employed in iron works and paper mills; and there is an active trade in flannel, coal, and lead from the adjacent mines. 1 m. N. Acton Hall, Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart.

and bowling-green. The church, though only a chapel to Llanrudd, is a large and spacious structure, anciently conventual, and belonging to the religious house of monks denominated Bon-hommes, a ramified species of the monastic order founded by St. Augustine, that was transplanted into England about 1283. The roof the church is admired for its curious workmanship, being partitioned into small squares, and ornamented with various sculpture. The only monument worthy of notice is that to the memory of Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who was a native of Ruthin.

Gresford Lodge, R. O. Gore, Esq., M.P.; Glanalun, Mrs. Egerton; Gwerselt Hall, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.

62½ m. GRESFORD STATION.

Mount Haylen, Colonel Maxwell Goodwin; Plasteg, C. B. Trevor Roper, Esq.

64½ m. ROSSETT STATION.

3 m. s.w. Bryn-y-gaer, an ancient fortification, beyond which are the ruins of Caergwrle Castle. This interesting ruin was originally a British post, which, in conjunction with the neighbouring fortress of Caer Estyn, defended this vicinity. It was afterwards a Roman station, and was distinguished by the usual accompaniment of Roman luxury, for in Camden's time, in 1606, a gardener discovered here, by digging, an hypocaust 6½ yards long, 5 yards broad, and ½ a yard high, supported by pillars, consisting of polished tiles, on some of which were inscribed the letters "Legio XX.," which seems to point out the founders. The first circumstance in our records of this castle is A.D. 876, when Roderick the Great divided the principality of Wales into cantreds. In 877, when the Saxons invaded North Wales, they comprehended it in their hundred called Exestan. In 1281 Edward I. and Queen Eleanor resided here a short time.

66½ m. PULFORD STATION.

2 m. n.w. Hawarden Castle, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. This is a castellated mansion of modern erection, in the Gothic style of the 13th century. In the park are the ruins of a castle, of very ancient date, built by the Britons. Offa, King of Mercia, in 790 made his celebrated dyke (called Clawdd Offa) as a boundary between his kingdom and Wales, at which time Hawarden formed part of his dominions. At a subsequent period the Earl of Leicester, after taking Henry III. and his son Prince Edward prisoners at the battle of Lewes, held in 1264 a political conference at this castle with Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, at which peace was made between the Welsh frontiers and the marshes of Cheshire, and soon after the barons were compelled to make their submission for tenure to Llywelyn the Prince of Wales, instead of to Henry the King of England. This fortress was for centuries in the possession of the Stanley family, but on James Earl of Derby being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester and beheaded, the estate became sequestered in 1651, when it was purchased by an ancestor of the present possessor. Hawarden was the birthplace of that great patron of the fine arts, Alderman Boydell, late Lord Mayor of London.

From hence there is a short branch to MOLD.

69½ m. SALTNEY STATION.

↪ Holyhead Br.

↪ Mold Br.

71½ m. CHESTER STATION.

CHESTER, the Deva Castra of the Romans, who long held it as a military station of great importance, is an episcopal city, a county of itself, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and a river port, the capital of the county, situated on the Dee, here crossed by two bridges. Area of city, comprising eleven parishes, 3,016 A.; population, 22,961. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 2,246. The history and antiquities of this curious and venerable city would fill volumes; our brief notice cannot, therefore, do even the faintest justice to so memorable a spot. Chester stands on a rocky eminence, almost entirely surrounded by its ancient fortifications, which form an oblong quadrangle,

62½ m. GRESFORD
STATION.

GRESFORD, a parish of North Wales, in the counties of Flint and Denbigh. It has a church, with a fine chime of bells, and surrounded by yew trees, one of great age.

64½ m. ROSSETT
STATION.

ROSSET. Trevalyn Hall, Thomas Griffith, Esq.; Hartsheath Park, Wilson Jones, Esq.

66½ m. PULFORD
STATION.

2 m. N.W. Eaton Hall, Marquis of Westminster. This noble and princely mansion was built by the late Marquis, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Purdon, architect, on the site of the old hall, a square brick fabric erected by Sir Thomas Grosvenor in the reign of William III. The fine vaulted basement-story of the old house was preserved, and the external foundations and some sub-divisions; but the superstructure was altered and entirely refitted, and additional apartments erected on the north and south sides, so as to make the area of the new house twice as large as the former. The style of architecture is that of the reign of Edward III., as exhibited in York Minster, with occasionally the low Tudor arch and other styles of ecclesiastical architecture. Round the turrets, and in parts of the parapets, are shields charged, in *relievo*, with the arms of the Grosvenor family and alliances. The windows, rich in tracery, are of cast iron, moulded on both sides, and grooved to receive the glass. The walls, battlements, and pinnacles are of stone, of a light and beautiful colour. The entrance to the house is in the centre of the west front, under a vaulted porch, which admits carriages to the steps leading to the hall, a lofty chamber rising to the height of two stories, with a groined ceiling, embellished with armorial bearings, &c. in the bosses that cover the position of the ribs. The pavement is of variegated marble. The interior of this beautiful mansion is on a scale of grandeur, equalling the external beauty of the building, while the magnificence of its furniture and decorations almost defies description. The terraces, groves, gardens, greenhouses, and the inlet of the Dee, forming a beautiful sheet of water, with its pleasure-yachts, boats, &c., contribute to invest this splendid property with a most imposing aspect.

69½ m. SALTNEY
STATION.

71½ m. CHESTER
STATION.

enviored by a public walk of two miles. The town consists principally of four streets, which cross each other at right angles, and diverge to the cardinal points, and are in the same manner intersected by inferior ones. Owing to the excavations in the rock that forms the streets, the houses have low shops or warehouses on the level, and above them balustraded galleries on each side, which make it appear to the stranger when walking on them that he is up one flight of stairs. These excavations are unquestionably of Roman origin, statues, altars, and hypocausts having been frequently discovered in the excavations for their original structure. One of the principal and most interesting edifices of this remarkable city is

the castle, which is said to owe its origin to William the Conqueror. It stands at the south-west angle of the city walls. The upper ward, which stands on the higher ground, underwent great repairs towards the close of the last century, and the lower ward was then demolished, and other buildings erected on its site, consisting of an armory, barracks, court house, county gaol, town hall, &c. Few structures in England can compare with them for durability and elegance of style. Grosvenor Bridge, crossing the Dee, is a stone structure of a single arch, 200 feet in span. The cathedral, formerly the abbey church of St. Werburgh, said to have been founded in 660 by a king of the Mercians, is an irregular pile, but highly ornamented, and contains numerous monuments of great historical interest. The chapter house is a beautiful building, in which are deposited the remains of Randle, first Earl of Chester, and several of his successors. St. John's Church is also well worthy of notice. It stands without the walls, and was founded by King Ethelred in 689. The remains of St. Werburgh Abbey are partly used for the grammar school. The bishop's

CHESTER
(continued).

Dudley to Burton.

Left of Railway from Dudley.

DUDLEY, a parliamentary borough-town and parish, in a detached portion of the county of Worcester, surrounded by the county of Stafford. Area of parish and borough, 3,930 A. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 916. Dudley has some good streets, a handsome modern Gothic church, a chapel of ease, and several Dissenting places of worship; a grammar school, founded in the 16th century, open to all parishioners, with a revenue of £368 in 1832; Baylie's charity school, revenue £455; a blue-coat school, revenue £452; several other munificently endowed schools, and a bank. The vicinity of Dudley abounds in coal and iron mines and limestone quarries, and its manufactures consist chiefly of chain cables, fire-irons, and iron utensils, grates, nails, and glass. The nume-

TOLLEND.

WEDNESBURY. (See Birmingham Line, p. 38). Church Hill, J. Addenbrooke, Esq.; Oakwell End, J. Crowther, Esq.; Wood Grove, S. Lloyd, Esq.; Leabrook House, Thomas Walker, Esq.

1½ m. w. Bentley Hall, remarkable as having been the property of Colonel Lane, who so much, with his sisters, distinguished themselves in concealing and effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The history of this monarch's escape is too well known to require to be detailed in a work of this nature. That he should have resided so long in this county, known to a great number of individuals, and that not one of them should have proved false to the trust reposed in them, notwithstanding the high rewards offered for his apprehension, is a circumstance that reflects the highest honour on its inhabitants at large. To them is due the glory of setting the example to their more northern countrymen of the faithful and noble character which they evinced in preserving the unfortunate Prince Charles after the dispersion of his army at Culloden. The Miss Lanes were equally bold and judicious as the celebrated Flora Macdonald, and it is somewhat singular that the plan of escape was in both instances nearly similar. Bescott Hall, H. Barnett, Esq.; Park Hill House, Mrs. Dawes; Gorway House, P. Potter, Esq.; Mayfield House, H. C. Windle, Esq.

Distance from
DUDLEY STA.

1 m. DUDLEY
PORT STA.

2 m. GREAT
BRIDGE STA.

Wolverhampton
—&— Line.

3½ m. WEDNES-
BURY STA.

6¼ m. WALSALL
STATION.

CHESTER
(continued).

palace and prebendal college occupy other portions of the abbey precinct. The public charities of Chester are very numerous, and amongst the schools is one for five hundred children, supported by the Marquis of Westminster. Chester possesses also a good library, a mechanics' institute, museum, and theatre. Of the commerce of this city, notwithstanding that vessels of 600 tons can approach it, little can be said at present, as Liverpool, that great leviathan of the north-west, carries all before it; but it exports copper plates, cast iron, coal, and cheese; and imports wines, and other foreign produce, with Irish provisions. Registered shipping (1847), 6,682 tons; customs' revenue (1846), £94,264; corporation revenue, £9,778. The assizes are held here, as well as county and borough quarter sessions. The borough is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. Chester races are held in May, in a meadow outside the walls, which afford a better view of the sport than the grand stands of most courses. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, last Thursdays in February and April, July 5th to 10th, October 10th to 15th, and 24th of November.

Dudley to Burton.

Distance from
DUDLEY STA.

Right of Railway from Dudley.

rous forges around this town perfectly illuminate the county after sun-set. Dudley-hill is composed of basalt, and the limestone contains many fossil remains. Dudley is said to derive its name from a Saxon chief named Dudo, the ruins of whose castle, founded A.D. 700, stands on a hill north of the town, while to the west are the remains of a priory. The Dudley Canal joins the Birmingham and Worcester Canal near Birmingham. Two miles from the town are some chalybeate springs. Market, Saturday. Hill House, Thomas Badger, Esq.; Portway Hall, S. H. Blacknell, Esq.; Wood House, William Chinner, Esq.; Priory House, Miss Creswell; Castle Hill House, J. Whitehouse, Esq.; Himley Hall, Lord Ward.

1 m. DUDLEY
PORT STA.

GREAT BRIDGE.

2 m. GREAT
BRIDGE STA.

Birmingham
Line. 67

3½ m. WEDNES-
BURY STA.

1½ m. s. Charleymount Hall, H. Dawes, Esq.

6½ m. WALSALL
STATION.

WALSALL, a parliamentary and municipal borough-town and parish, on an eminence, beside the Tame, county of Stafford. It is a polling place for the county, and sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 398. The church, a modern erection, is handsome, and stands on a commanding position; here are also St. Paul's Chapel, Roman Catholic, and other places of worship. The town hall is ancient, and the other principal buildings consist of the gaol, the grammar school with an annual revenue of £800, a national, blue-coat and other schools, almshouses, subscription and news rooms. The trade of the town consists of saddlery and coachmaking, ironmongery and kitchen utensils, brass and iron foundries, coal and lime works, and a brisk trade in malt. Walsall was a royal demesne at the Conquest, and had previously been fortified by Ethelfleda, the daughter of King Alfred.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. PELSALL, a chapelry in the parish of Wolverhampton, William Hanbury, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. BLOXWICH, a hamlet celebrated for the manufacture of awl-blades in great quantities, a branch of trade said to be almost exclusively its own. Elmore House, Henry Brace, Esq.; Lemore House, James Cooper; Bloxwich Hall, J. S. Foster, Esq.; Field House, Jos. Harison, Esq.; Wallington House, John Russell, Esq.

BROWNHILLS, a small village, where are some collieries. 2 m. w. Wyrley Grove, Phineas Fowke Hussey, Esq. 1 m. n.w. of which is Norton Hall, Rev. A. Seyton. 3 m. n.w. CANNOCK.

HAMMERWICK, a small sequestered village on the south-east edge of Cannock Chase. John Pavier, Esq.; William Stubbs, Esq. 1 m. n. BURNTWOOD. Pipe Grange, Major J. R. Majendie.

LICHFIELD. (See Rugby and Stafford, p. 338.) 1 m. w. Maple Hayes, John Towneley, Esq., M.P.

ALREWAS. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Wichnor Park, John Levett, Esq.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. PELSALL STATION.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROWN-HILLS STA.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAMMERWICK STA.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ m. LICHFIELD STA.

\curvearrowright Stafford and Rugby Line.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALREWAS STATION.

Joining the Birmingham and Derby Line.

Stafford to Wellington.

Left of Railway from Stafford.

STAFFORD (see page 41).

1 m. s. HAUGHTON DALE, a pleasant village, situated on the coach-road from Stafford to Newport.

GNOSALL. The chief object worthy attention here is Princes Church, which is of large dimensions, and was formerly a college for secular canons. Bellfields, Miss Ann Wright. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.s.e. CHURCH EATON. The Rectory, Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot.

2 m. s.e. Woodcote Hall, John Cotes, Esq.

2 m. e. Lillishall House, Duke of Sutherland; Lillishall Old House, Rev. H. G. Bunsen.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. The ruins of Lillishall Abbey—a very considerable part of the Abbey Church remains. The great western entrance is a fine Norman arch, richly veined with ribs and running foliage. The south door, which communicated with the cloister, is certainly one of the most highly adorned early Norman arches in the kingdom. Clusters of slender shafts, some spiral, others overspread with lozenge work, support a semicircular arch ornamented with the earliest Saxon and Norman architecture. The east window is large, within which are some remains of tracery. The walls of the refectory are converted into a farmhouse. The boundary wall of the precinct may be traced to a very great distance.

1 m. s.e. DONNINGTON, near which at the foot of the rocky eminence on which it stands, is a well called St. Cuthbert's Well.

HADLEY.

See Birmingham and Shrewsbury Line, p. 363.

Distance from Stafford.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAUGHTON STATION.

6 m. GNOSALL STATION.


Enter Salop.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWPORT STATION.

15 m. DONNINGTON STA.

18 m. HADLEY STATION.

19 m. WELLINGTON STA.

9½ m. PELSALL STATION.	3 m. S.E. ALDRIDGE, an extensive village, situated near the northern extremity of Sutton Colefield, at a distance of one mile and a half from the confines of Warwickshire. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a chancel, a north and south aisle, the former being separated from the body by four arches, in the pointed style of architecture. 1½ m. further, Little Aston Hall, Hon. E. S. Jervis.
11½ m. BROWN-HILL STA.	2 m. S.E. UPPER STONEHILL. 1 m. further, STONEHILL CHAPEL.
13½ m. HAMMERWICK STA.	3 m. S.E. Shenstone House, Mrs. Dandridge; Shenstone Park, William Grove, Esq.; Shenstone Lodge, Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart.
16½ m. LICHFIELD STA. Stafford and Rugby Line. 	1 m. S.W. Freeford Hall, Captain R. Dyott. 1 m. further, Swinfen Hall, J. Swinfen, Esq.
23½ m. ALREWAS STATION. Joining the Birmingham and Derby Line.	1½ m. S.E. Catton Hall, Sir Robert H. Wilmot, Bart.

Stafford to Wellington.

<i>Distance from Stafford.</i>	Right of Railway from Stafford.
3½ m. HAUGHTON STATION.	1 m. N. RANTON. Ranton Abbey, Earl of Lichfield.
6 m. GNOSALL STATION. Enter Salop.	2½ m. NOBURY. 1 m. N.W. Loynton Hall, J. H. Burne, Esq.; and 1 m. N. HIGH OFFLEY. Hill Hall, Thomas Cartwright, Esq.
11½ m. NEWPORT STATION.	½ m. N. NEWPORT. An incorporated market-town and parish, in the county of Salop, situated near the line of the Roman Watling Street, on the north-east border of the county. The inhabitants are supplied with water from large cisterns which are filled from a neighbouring spring by means of a watercourse and pipes, kept in repair by the proceeds of some property vested in the corporation for that purpose. In the vicinity are quarries of coal and lime, also limestone. 1½ m. E. Aqualate Park, Sir Thomas F. F. Boughey, Bart., near which is the principal lake in the county, measuring 1,848 yards in length, and 672 yards in breadth. ½ m. W. of Newport, Summer Hill, G. Clement Hill, Esq.
15 m. DONNINGTON STA.	½ m. N. Chetwynd Park, C. B. B. Borough, Esq. 3 m. further, Ellerton Grange, V. Vickers, Esq.; Ellerton Hall, R. Macefield, Esq.
18 m. HADLEY STATION.	1 m. W. Longford Hall, Ralph M. Leeke, Esq.
19 m. WELLINGTON STA.	2½ m. N.W. KINNERSLEY.
	1½ m. W. Apley Castle, St. John C. Charlton, Esq.

Colwick to Manchester.

Left of Railway from Colwick.

WESTON, a large and picturesque village, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the salt works.

1½ m. s. Ingestrie Hall, Earl Talbot. This ancient and superb mansion is situated on the declivity of a hill, and is approached from the north through a magnificent avenue of beech-trees of immense size and beauty. The house is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, having been erected during the reign of that Princess, the body being of brick, with groins and dressings to the windows, and the large projections, &c. of stone. The south front, which is in its original state, is a beautiful specimen of the taste of the time, and presents a striking and venerable appearance. The north front, which was of more modern date, was pulled down by the late Earl, and re-erected in the same style as the south, by which means the unity of the building was preserved, and a noble suite of apartments added to the mansion. The entrance porch and tower are richly ornamented with a carved balustrade rising from a base, within which is a cupola. The balustrade is continued along the whole front.

Sandon Mills, rendered picturesque in appearance by the dark background of the hill side on which the road to Stafford ascends after crossing the line by a very handsome stone bridge. The view from the station through the arch of the bridge is most charming.

2 m. N.W. YARLETT. Yarlett House, George Sidney, Esq.

From this station there is a short branch of 3½ m. to Norton Bridge. (See London and North-Western, p. 41.)

½ m. s. STONE, a market-town and parish, in the county of Stafford, on the river Trent and the Grand Trunk Canal; is neatly built, and has a church and union workhouse, large breweries, corn mills, and manufactures of shoes. At the south end of the town, in a narrow lane, are part of the foundation wall of Stone Abbey. ½ m. s. The Brooms, William B. Taylor, Esq.; Brooms Villa, John Marsh, Esq.; Walton, Thomas Plant, Esq.

½ m. w. Darlaston Hall, Swinfen Jervis, Esq.

½ m. n. Meaford Hall, Viscount St. Vincent. This delightful seat has been in the possession of the Jervises for many generations, and was the birthplace and residence of the celebrated Admiral Jervis.

1 m. s.w. TITTENSOR. New House, Thomas T. Broomhall, Esq.; Groundslow, William Lewis, Esq.

1 m. w. Trentham Hall, The Duke of Sutherland. This splendid mansion, erected in the early part of the last century, underwent great alterations from the designs of Holland the celebrated architect, which gave a new and imposing character to the whole. The edifice is spacious, and the apartments of noble proportions. The grounds, originally laid out by Brown, are of the greatest beauty, presenting natural advantages

*Distance from
Colwick.*

4½ m. WESTON
STATION.

7 m. SANDON
STATION.

11½ m. STONE
STATION.

14½ m. BARLAS-
TON STA.

16 m. TRENTHAM
STATION.

Colwick to Manchester.*Distance from
Colwick.***Right of Railway from Colwick.**4½ m. WESTON
STATION.

2 m. E. STOWE, a small and pleasant village situated on the high-road from Stafford to Uttoxeter. Adjoining to this parish is CHARTLEY, remarkable as having been for some time the residence of Mary Queen of Scots during her detention as a prisoner by Elizabeth. The ancient edifice was built round a court, and great part of it curiously made of wood, embattled at the top, and the sides carved. It was destroyed by fire in 1781, so that little remains to mark its site but the moat by which it was surrounded. Chartley Castle, Earl Ferrers. On the summit of an artificial hill stand the remains of the castle built by Richard Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1220. This fortress seems to have been very soon allowed to fall to decay, as Leland mentions it as being ruinous in his time. Its present remains consist chiefly of the fragments of two round towers, and part of a wall twelve feet in thickness. The loop-holes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot into the ditch exactly under the tower, or in a horizontal direction. The keep appears to have been circular, and 50 feet in diameter, a wall of brick having been raised on its foundations, and a summer-house erected thereon, which has suffered considerably by time. In 1226 the castle was besieged by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who took it after a very vigorous resistance.

7 m. SANDON
STATION.

SANDON. 1½ m. E. Sandon Hall, the Earl of Harrowby. This beautiful mansion, erected by Lord Archibald Hamilton, was recently destroyed by fire. It was situated on the declivity of a considerable eminence impending over the Chester Road, and commanding a luxuriant prospect of the Trent, and a large tract of country. On a bold woody knoll, opposite the south front of the house, is a Doric column on a pedestal, surmounted by a vase, to the memory of William Pitt.

11½ m. STONE
STATION.

2 m. N.E. MILWICH. Summerhill, Mrs. Eliza A. Vernon. 1 m. E. of which, Fradswell Hall, William Eld, Esq.

1 m. E. OULTON. The Hayes, H. C. Taylor, Esq.; Oulton Villa, Edward Barlow, Esq. A little to the N. Spot Gate, Jas. Beech, Esq.

5 m. E. by E. HILDERSTONE, a township in the Hilderstone quarter of Stone parish, but forming an independent ecclesiastical district of itself. The observance of a singular custom renders a portion of the lands in this township tithe free. It consists in offering 10s., presented on the crown of a man's hat, in the porch of St. Michael's Church, in Stone, on the first Sunday after Michaelmas Day. Hilderstone Hall, J. Bourne, Esq. A little to the N.E. Oxleasows, J. Clews, Esq.

14½ m. BARLAS-
TON STA.

BARLASTON. Barlaston Hall, Ralph Adderley, Esq.

16 m. TRENTHAM
STATION.

1 m. E. BLURTON, a chapelry in the parish of Trentham. The church is an ancient structure with bell-turret. It was enlarged in 1822, by the late Marquis of Stafford. There is also a chapel of ease, a handsome stone edifice, in the early decorated style, erected in 1847, at the cost of the Duke of Sutherland. Lightwood Lodge, William Bailey, Esq.; Blurton House, John Harvey, Esq.; Blurton Cottage, W. K. Harvey, Esq.; Langton Hall,

exquisitely improved by the hand of taste. Hanging woods, verdant lawns, luxuriant clumps of shadowing trees, noble sheets of water of immense length, all contribute to enchant the eye. In the valley, the beauty of the river Trent has been greatly increased by expanding it into a lake, while the higher grounds command extensive and diversified prospects of the surrounding country. 2 m. N.W. Butterton Hall, Sir William Pilkington, Bart.

Stoke Lodge, Thomas Fenton, Esq.; High Grove, Christopher Dickenson, Esq.; Cliffe Bank Lodge, Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Hillfield House, Robert Brown, Esq.

19 m. STOKES STA.

From this station there is a branch of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE. This was a place of some note before the Conquest, though under a different name, its present appellation being derived from a castle built here by Edward, Duke of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III. Its manufacture of hats is very extensive, and is conducted under an incorporated company of feltmakers; considerable business is done in the corn trade, and in the vicinity are some iron works. 1 m. W. Keel Hall, Ralph Sneyd, Esq.

ETRURIA, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Here the Wedgewood manufactures were established by the late Mr. J. Wedgewood, who imitated the Etrurian vases with such perfect fidelity. Wedgewood Hall, William Wedgewood, Esq.

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ETRURIA STATION.

WALLSTANTON. The Grand Trunk and Sir R. Gresley's Canals pass through the parish, and the former is here conducted through a tunnel one mile and a half in length. 2 m. N.W. Apedale Hall, R. Heathcote, Esq. This is a handsome modern mansion of a mixed style of architecture, situated on an eminence commanding extensive and beautiful views.

22 m. BURSLEM STATION.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. TALK-ON-THE-HILL. From hence there is a short line to Crewe, having stations at Alsogan and Radway Green.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HARE-CASTLE STA.
Harecastle Tunnel.

Crewe Junc.



Enter Cheshire.

LINTLY WOOD, J. STAMFORD CALDWELL, ESQ.

Charles Harvey, Esq.; Langton Cottage, W. K. Harvey, Esq. 1 m. further, LONGTON, formerly called LANE END. This place, which is situated at the south point of the district of the potteries, and on the road between Newcastle and Uttoxeter, has risen to opulence and importance in a few years in consequence of the flourishing state of the china manufacture. The population is rapidly increasing, and among the indications of modern improvement we may mention the establishment of a mechanics' institute. The Trent and Mersey Canal passes about two miles west of the town, and through it runs a small stream on which are several mills for grinding flints. Greenhouse, John Ashwell, Esq.; Spratslade House, Sampson Bridgwood, Esq.; Mere House, Charles Harvey, jun., Esq.; Spring Garden House, Thomas Wynn, Esq.

19 m. STOKE STA.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parliamentary borough, town and parish, county of Stafford, on the Trent and the Mersey and Caldon Canals. 2 m. E. of Newcastle-under-Line. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,695. The most populous portion of the parish, together with Burslem, Tunstall, &c., are comprised in the borough. The town of Stoke lies in the centre, and has a great town hall, several earthenware factories, and a church. Fenton Hall, John Lockett, Esq. FENTON VIVIAN. Manor House, P. B. Broad, Esq.; Grove Cottage, George Padduck, Esq.; Shelton Lodge, Frederick Bishop, Esq.; Shelton Hall, William Bishop, Esq.; Cauldron Place, John Ridgway, Esq.

20½ m. ETRURIA STATION.

Etruria Hall, Francis Wedgewood, Esq. 1 m. E. HANLEY. The town owes its prosperity to the manufacture of china and earthenware, and extensive mines of coal and iron-stone, which abound in the neighbourhood. Ivy Cottage, Richard Baddeley, Esq.

22 m. BURSLEM STATION.

BURSLEM, a market-town and parish, county of Stafford, in the potteries. Here are many earthenware factories, a town hall, news room, police office, old and new churches, and Dissenting chapels. Burslem is included in the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent for parliamentary purposes. Joshua Wedgewood was a native of this town. Newport Hall, William Davenport, Esq.; Dale Hall, Samuel Garner, Esq.; Lytch, John Goodwin, Esq.; Big House, John Wedgewood, Esq.; Brownhills Villa, R. H. Haywood, Esq.

24½ m. HARE-CASTLE STA.

Harecastle Tunnel.

1½ m. N. TUNSTALL. Clough Hall, Thomas Kinnersley, Esq. Harecastle Hill was originally tunnelled through by the celebrated Brindley, about seventy years ago, in the construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal, and proved a work of vast labour and expense in consequence of unforeseen difficulties that presented themselves. The length of Brindley's tunnel is 2,880 yards, or about a mile and three-quarters, and it is in many places 60 or 70 yards below the surface. Being only 12 feet high by 9 feet wide, it is so narrow that two boats cannot pass; and as there is no towing path, the vessels have to be "legged" along, while the horses are sent over the hill to wait for their exit on the other side. Originally the boats going from north to south, and from south to north, used it alternately at stated hours; but as the traffic increased, the delay caused by this arrangement was felt to be a great inconvenience, to remedy which another tunnel, running parallel with the former one, at the distance of a few yards, but loftier, wider, and with a towing path, was constructed at great cost in 1826.

Enter Cheshire.

3 m. N.E. Knipersley Hall, John Bateman, Esq. A little further, Biddulph Grange, James Bateman, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Lawton Hall, C. B. Lawton, Esq.

1 m. w. Rode Hall, R. Wilbraham, Esq. This mansion was originally erected by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., since which it has been enlarged and improved, and a fine conservatory built at the entrance. The grounds are laid out in modern style, and slope down to a piece of water a mile in length. The views from the house are beautiful and extensive, including the ruins of Beeston Castle, and Delamere Forest.

1 m. n. Old Moreton Hall, G. Holland Ackers, Esq., an ancient baronial mansion, one of the finest specimens of half-timbered architecture in this county, which is celebrated for such structures. Near which, in the park, is also a new magnificent residence recently built.

CONGLETON, a municipal borough, town and chapelry, parish of Atsburg, in the valley of the Dane, county of Chester, near the Macclesfield Canal. It is the head of a very extensive poor-law union, having a circuit of eighty square miles. The principal edifices of Congleton are the town hall and gaol, market house, church, a curious cross of Danish origin, union work-house, and a mechanics' institute. The chief part of the population are employed in the manufacture of silk and ribbons on a very extensive scale. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and a canal connects the town with the Trent and the Mersey. Eaton Hall, an Elizabethan house, built in 1830, G. C. Antrobus, Esq.; Daisy Bank; Buglaughton Hall. 2 m. w. Somerford Booths Hall, Clement Swetenham, Esq. This ancient mansion is pleasantly situated on the banks of the small river Dane. The house was built in 1612, and retains all the principal features of its original character in the peculiar style of its architecture. On the north front are bold projections, terminating in pointed gables, with windows labelled, and the mullions are also of stone. On the south front is a beautiful bay window. The interior is handsome and convenient. Until within a few years the whole place was surrounded by a moat, now filled up. Somerford Park, Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart. The mansion is built of red brick, is very spacious, and stands in a well-timbered park. It is bounded on the north by the river Dane, and on the south by a large plantation, covering a spot previously occupied by an artificial lake. The grounds are laid out with great taste and judgment, and command fine views of the Staffordshire hills.

NORTH RODE. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. Gawsworth Hall, Earl of Harrington.

1 m. s.w. Park Mount, Henry Wardle, Esq.; Park House, J. Norbury, Esq. 2 m. further, Thorneycroft Hall, Rev. J. Thorneycroft.

3 m. w. Birtles Hall, J. Hibbert, Esq.; Hanbury Hall, Major Marsland. A little further, Capesthorpe Hall, Mrs. Davenport; Alderley Park, Lord Stanley. This is the ancient inheritance of the Stanley family, and the present residence is situated at the southern extremity of the park, and was formerly denominated the Park House. It commands a fine view of a wood about three-quarters of a mile in length, chiefly consisting of remarkably large beech-trees. The ground rises rapidly from the park to the northward, and forms the range of high hills called Alderley Edge, the highest point of which is 360 feet above the church, and the view from it is extremely magnificent. Here both copper and lead ore have been found near the surface, but the quality of the former is too poor to defray the expense of procuring and smelting. 1 m. n. Priory, C. Beech, Esq.; Higherbeach, J. Brooksbank, Esq.; Lowerbeach, — Bailey, Esq.

27 m. MOW COP
STATION.

30 m. CONGLETON
STATION.

Cross river Dane.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NORTH
RODE STA.

38 m. MACCLES-
FIELD STA.

27 m. MOW COP
STATION.

Mow Cop, a range of mountains separating Cheshire from Staffordshire. One of the most peculiar features of this mountain is the Old Man of Mow, an isolated rock near the summit, which from the railway bears a striking resemblance to a human head in distinct outline against the clear sky; and according as clouds cast their shadows or the sun sheds his beams upon it, the spectator may imagine that some colossal being on the height is looking down with either a frown or a smile. The highest point of Mow Cop is 1,091 feet. Mow Cop is a favourite resort of excursionists in summer months. No view can exceed that obtained from its summit: on one side the eye roams over the rich plains of Cheshire, and catches a view of the Welsh mountains; on the other, the moor lands of Stafford and a distant view of the whole district of the Potteries.

30 m. CONGLETON
STATION.

3 m. S.E. BIDDULPH. In this parish are some curious remains of antiquity. The principal among these are the Bridestones, consisting of eight upright freestones, two of which stand within a semicircle formed by the other six. The exterior ones are placed at the distance of six feet from each other. Some antiquarians suppose that the circle was formerly complete, from the circumstance of there being an appearance of holes where stones have stood in positions forming another semicircle continued from the extreme points of the semicircle of stones. West from this spot may be seen the pavement of a kind of artificial cave, composed of broken fragments of stone, about two inches and a half thick; under them, to the depth of six inches, is laid a quantity of white stone pounded, the upper surface being tinged with black, probably from the ashes falling through the pavement, which was covered with oak charcoal, and some small bits of burnt bones. Two large unhewn freestones, about eighteen feet long and six feet high, form the sides of this cave, which was likewise formerly separated into two divisions by a stone five feet and a half high and six inches thick, having a circular hole cut through it about nineteen inches and a half in diameter. The whole was covered with long unhewn flat freestones, since taken away. The height from the pavement to this covering measured five feet ten inches. The entrance was filled up with stone and earth. At a small distance from this cave were two others of similar construction, but smaller and without any interior partition. These caves were covered with a large heap of stones about 120 feet in length and 12 in breadth. The stones having been removed at different periods left the cells open for examination.

Cross river Dane.

33½ m. NORTH
RODE STA.

Churnet Valley to
Derby. 67

38 m. MACCLES-
FIELD STA.

4 m. N.E. COPPERSHEDGE. Rode, R Daintry, Esq.

MACCLESFIELD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, in the parish of Prestbury, county of Chester; population of parliamentary borough, 32,523. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 946. It is also a polling place for the north division of the county; corporate revenue (1848), £3,652. The borough has a commission of the peace, and forests court of record are held here. Macclesfield is situated on an acclivity, near the bleak and dreary district still known by the name of Macclesfield Forest (although its timber has long passed through the hands of the sawyer) over which the noble family of Stanley has jurisdiction. Its streets are handsome; two chapels of ease to the parish of Prestbury have claims to the traveller's notice, the one founded by Edward I., A.D. 1279; the other built by Mr. Rowe, in 1775. Here are also several Dissenting places of worship, a gaol for the forest liberty, news room, theatre, assembly rooms, town hall, a market house, and two banks. Its grammar school, founded in 1502, has a revenue of £900 per annum. Coal is abundant, and there is canal communication with Manchester and London. About 8,000 of its inhabitants are engaged in different silk fabrics, and 3,000 in cotton-mills, of which it possesses sixteen. Market, Tuesday. Sutton Hall, Misses

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. PRESTBURY. Butley Hall, W. C. Brocklehurst, Esq.; Prestbury Hall, J. Lawton, Esq.

ADLINGTON. Adlington Hall, C. R. B. Legh, Esq. 1 m. w. Mottram St. Andrew, Rev. H. Wright. 4 m. s. Bonnis Hall, Hon. T. A. Erskine.

BOWERS STUMP.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. CHEADLE, in the township of Cheadle Bulkery, parish of Cheadle, county of Chester. Area of parish, 6,470 A.; population, 10,145, employed chiefly in cotton factories and print works. Cheadle Bulkery contains above half the population of the parish, viz., 5,463.

1 m. w. Cheadle Heath, James Newton, Esq. 2 m. w. NORTHENDEN. 1 m. further, Withenshawe, Thomas William Tatton, Esq. Withenshawe is a large and very ancient gabled house, and has been the family seat of the Tattons for centuries. It stood a month's siege by Oliver Cromwell's forces under Colonel Duckinfield, being at that time surrounded by a moat and fortified wall. The house has recently been put in repair by the present owner, and contains a very handsome oak-pannelled drawing-room, the pannels being beautifully inlaid, and in a perfect state. The date of the room is supposed to be about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

1 m. w. BURNAGE.

RUSHHULME.

MANCHESTER is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to be built upon the site of the Roman station Mancunium, which spot had previously been occupied by the Britons. It is a city, parliamentary, and municipal borough, in the county of Lancaster, hundred of Salford, situated on the Irwell, communicating with the adjacent borough of Salford by means of six bridges. Area of parish, including Salford, 34,260 A.; population in 1841, 290,367 for Manchester, and 66,284 for Salford; total, 356,651. The two towns extend about two miles from east to west, and about one and three-quarters from north to south, covering an area of nearly 3,000 acres, and comprising about 800 streets, and 45,665 inhabited houses. The Irwell is joined near the town by the rivers Irk and Medlock, the waters of which are used to impel machinery. The city is irregularly built, but the principal thoroughfares are good, and modern taste has achieved vast improvements. Portland Place, Grosvenor Square, the London, Oxford, and Chester Roads, Oldham and Great Ancoat Streets, Mosley Street, Salford Crescent, Ardwick Green, &c., &c., are fine open streets, containing handsome dwellings, and many of the public buildings are worthy of notice; we may enumerate the exchange in the market-place, a large semicircular structure, adorned with Doric columns; the town hall, of Ionic architecture, containing a splendid public room; the corn exchange, æthenæum, union club house, assembly rooms, concert hall, the royal infirmary and lunatic asylum, society's hall, royal institution, news room, Salford and Charlton town halls, asylums for the deaf and dumb and the

40 m. PRESTBURY STATION.

42 m. ADLINGTON STATION.

44 m. POYNTON STATION.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRAM-HALL STA.

47 m. CHEADLE STATION.

Crewe and Manchester Line.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STOCKPORT STA.

Cross the Mersey.

50 m. HEATON NORRIS STA.

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEVENS-HULME STA.

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LONG-SIGHT STA.

Manchester and Sheffield.

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MANCHESTER STA.

	Bent; The Farm, J. Brocklehurst, Esq.; Swanscope Park, C. Condron, Esq.; Lark Hall, W. Adshead, Esq.; Higher Fence, J. Adshead, Esq.; One House, William Gibbon, Esq.; Herdsfield House, J. Brocklehurst, Esq. M.P.; Titherington Hall, W. Brocklehurst, Esq.
40 m. PRESTBURY STATION.	1 m. E. KERRIDGE.
42 m. ADLINGTON STATION.	1½ m. E. Shrigley Hall, Rev. B. Lowther. A little to the N. of which is Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq.
44 m. POYNTON STATION.	1 m. N.E. Poynton Hall, Lord Vernon.
45½ m. BRAM-HALL STA.	1 m. N.E. Bramall Hall, — Pownall, Esq.
47 m. CHEADLE STATION.	1 m. N.E. AUFORTH-CUM-BOSDEN.
49½ m. STOCK-PORT STA.	STOCKPORT. This town is irregularly built on steep banks on both sides of the Mersey, and the streets are narrow and confined. It has a town hall, infirmary, news room, theatre, grammar and national schools, and a handsome railway viaduct; it has also many charitable institutions, and places of worship for different sects of Dissenters. There are two churches, St. Mary and St. Peter, the former was erected in the 14th century, although the steeple was rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th century. The first mills for winding and throwing silk were erected in this town, and afterwards applied to cotton spinning. Cotton weaving and printing, silk and woollen ditto, and manufactures of machinery, brass and iron goods, shuttles and brushes, are its chief branches of industry.
Cross the Mersey.	
Ashton Br. 67	HEATON NORRIS, a chapelry, in the county of Lancaster, situated on the Mersey, which is here crossed by a viaduct of this railway. There are many pretty houses, villas, &c., at this place, which is a suburb of Stockport.
50 m. HEATON NORRIS STA.	LEVENSHULME.
52½ m. LEVENS-HULME STA.	
53½ m. LONG-SIGHT STA.	
55½ m. MANCHESTER STA.	blind, a royal and other theatres. The barracks and Victoria Bridge are the principal edifices, but the mills, warehouses, and factories are most worthy the attention of the traveller. The cathedral, formerly the collegiate church, was founded in the 15th century. It is a handsome Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful sculpture, and very curious tabernacle work over the hall. There are fourteen other churches, besides between forty and fifty Roman Catholic and Dissenting chapels, most of which have schools attached to them, which give instruction to nearly 50,000 children. The grammar school, founded in 1520, has a revenue of upwards of £4,500 per annum, besides sixteen scholarships at Brazenose College, Oxford, and several at Cambridge, with other privileges for its pupils at those Universities. The blue-coat school (Cheetham College) has eighty scholars, a museum, and a library of 25,000 volumes. Manchester New College, removed from York in 1840, is the principal Unitarian college in England, and is in connection with the London University. The royal school of medicine, Lancashire independent college, the royal Lancasterian and the jubilee schools, are the principal educational establishments. Manchester possesses every description of literary and scientific institution, and its charities are both liberal and numerous. It has a branch of England, and five joint stock banks, and five weekly newspapers. The wonderful improvements in machinery, and the public spirit and industry of its inhabitants, have combined to render it the focus of the cotton manufactures, of which it monopolises two-thirds of all that is produced in the empire.

There are 186 cotton and silk mills and factories, employing 34,449 hands, and the force used is nearly equal to 10,000 horse power. Many other factories exist at this wonderful commercial and manufacturing town, such as for woollen fabrics, hats, paper, pins, ropes, twine, chemical works; bleaching grounds, breweries, &c. The exports in 1835 were estimated at £12,000,000; customs' revenue £187,922. Manchester is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and councillors, and the borough is divided into fifteen wards. It

MANCHESTER
(continued).

Burton to Newcastle.

Left of Railway from Burton.

BURTON. (See Leicester to Burton, p. 334.)

TUTBURY, in the county of Stafford, on the Dove. The village, formerly a market-town, is spacious; the church, a large edifice, formed a portion of the old priory founded in the 11th century. Here are the ruins of an old castle erected by one of the Kings of Mercia, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined from 1569 to 1570, and again from 1584 to 1586. Kingstanding, G. H. Holland, Esq.; Byrkley Lodge, D. W. Russell, Esq.

FOULDHALL.

1 m. s.e. Coton Hall, John Bott, Esq. 1 m. further, HANBURY. New Lodge, George E. Anson, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Highfield House, Matthew Gaunt, Esq. 1 m. further, Loxley Park, C. Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq. The house, which is of stone, was partly rebuilt by the late Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., who also greatly improved the estate by his extensive and well-trained plantations. It stands on rather elevated ground, and commands a view of the park and a rich, well-wooded and picturesque country. The estate and manor of Loxley have been in the possession of the same family since the early part of the reign of Edward II. The hall, which formed part of the old house and is little altered, is a large and handsome room wainscoted with oak, and contains, besides a number of family portraits, the arms of the gentry of the county of Stafford, the nobility of England and Scotland, and the different States of Europe in 1607. 3 m. further, Chartley Castle, Earl Ferrers.

3 m. s. BAGOTS BROMLEY. Bagots Park.

BRAMSHALL.

LEIGH. Upper Leigh, John Collier, Esq.; Dod's Leigh, John Bakewell, Esq.

2 m. w. FULFORD, and 2 m. s. Oxleasows, James Clews, Esq.; Hilderstone Hall, J. Bourne, Esq.

1 m. s. Stallington Hall, Richard C. Hill, Esq.

LONGTON, or LANE END. (See Colwick to Manchester, p. 377.) Greenhouse, John Ashwell, Esq.; Spratslade House, S. Bridgwood, Esq.; Longton Hall, Charles Harvey, Esq.; Mere House, Charles Harvey, jun., Esq.; Longton Cottage, W. K. Harvey, Esq.; Spring Garden House, Thomas Wynn, Esq.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE. (See Colwick to Manchester, p. 376.)

Distance from
Burton.

5 m. TUTBURY
STATION.

6 m. SCROPTON
STATION.

8 m. SUBBURY
STATION.

13 m. UTTOXETER
STATION.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRAM-
SHALL STA.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEIGH
STATION.

22 m. CRESSWELL
STATION.

24 m. BLYTHE
BRIDGE STA.

27 m. LONGTON
STATION.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STOKE
STATION.

MANCHESTER
(continued).

has courts of quarter sessions, record and requests, and a court-baron, held every Wednesday three weeks. Independently of Salford, it sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 12,836. The See of Manchester, lately erected, includes almost the whole county of Lancaster, and the bishop's revenue is £4,500 per annum. Manchester was the birthplace of the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton and Henry, and Sir Robert Peel, the father of the late lamented statesman.

Burton to Newcastle.*Distance from
Burton.***Right of Railway from Burton.**5 m. TUTBURY
STATION.

A branch diverges just below Tutbury, meeting the Burton and Derby line, obviating the necessity of Derby passengers going round by Burton.

6 m. SCROPTON
STATION. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. SCROPTON.8 m. SUDBURY
STATION.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Sudbury Park, Lord Vernon. 1 m. N.E. Aston Hall, Edward A. Holden, Esq. 2 m. further, Barton Hall, Francis Bradshaw, Esq. 2 m. N. of which, Longford Park, Hon. E. K. Cole, M.P.

13 m. UTTOXETER
STATION.Macclesfield
Branch. 67

UTTOXETER, a market-town and parish, in the county of Stafford, on the banks of the Dove, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches. Area of parish, 8,290 A.; population, 4,735. The town is well built, on an eminence, and consists of three streets diverging from the market place. The church has an ancient tower, and a spire 179 feet high; and here are chapels for various sects of Dissenters, a free school, almshouses, and other charities producing £210 per annum. Uttoxeter has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation; and several iron forges and hardware factories. 1 m. N.E. Doveridge Hall, Lord Waterpark.

15½ m. BRAM-
SHALL STA.

Bramshall Park.

18½ m. LEIGH
STATION.

2 m. N. CHECKLEY. Beamhurst, Henry Mumford, Esq. 1 m. further, Heath House, John B. Philips, Esq.

22 m. CRESSWELL
STATION.

1½ m. N. DRAYCOTT and CRESSWELL, and 2 m. further, CHEADLE.

24 m. BLYTHE
BRIDGE STA.

BLYTHE MARSH. 1½ m. N. Dilhorne Hall, Edward Buller, Esq., a handsome building, delightfully situated in a valley.

27 m. LONGTON
STATION.

1 m. N. Park Hall, T. H. Parker, Esq.

1 m. E. WESTON COYNEY. The Hall, Charles Coyney, Esq.; The Nunnery, Mrs. Alice Foster; Cinderhill House, Thomas Stirrup, Esq.

29½ m. STOKE
STATION.

Uttoxeter to Macclesfield.**Left of Railway from Uttoxeter.**

UTTOXETER. (See Burton to Newcastle, p. 383.)

2 m. w. CROXDEN. The situation of this village, in a narrow but fertile valley watered by the Peak, is very pleasant. The church is a small decayed building, with a wooden belfry and one bell. Croxden is remarkable for the ruins of its once extensive abbey (founded by Bertram de Verdon, in 1176, for monks of the Cistercian order). The principal entrance at the west end yet remains in good preservation, and consists of a magnificent Gothic arch of famous workmanship, above which the abbey wall rises to an altitude of 40 feet, covered with ivy, in which there is a rookery. Various members of the Verdon family lie here, and the heart of King John is also said to be interred here, his body at Worcester, and his bowels at Croxton in Leicestershire. The remains of this abbey are in a valley, close to which there is a small rivulet which supplied a mill formerly in the precincts. Besides the principal entrance at the west end, parts of the cloister and transept yet remain. The whole is in a style of architecture corresponding with the date of its foundation, the windows being lancet-shaped and the capitals of the columns foliated. In the garden of one of the farmhouses is still preserved a stone cross, about 3 feet in length, ending in foliage at the points, and having a crucifix rudely sculptured on one side and a Virgin, which is now scarcely distinguishable, on the other. It was found near the east end of the church, and though the sculpture in most places is nearly obliterated, yet traces of gilding were observable in one or two places when it was first discovered. The permanency of this kind of stone gilding is truly astonishing. The abbey at the dissolution was valued at £90 5s. 11d. per annum. Several coffins, having no inscriptions, have been dug up here. Croxden Abbey, Gervase Wood, Esq.; Croxden House, Miss Robinson.

ALTON, or ALVETON, is a large and well-built village, standing upon very uneven ground, surrounded by scenery of a very romantic character. The Uttoxeter Canal runs through the village, and turns a wire mill, which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. On the summit of a rock, 300 feet above the river, are the ruins of Alton or Alveton Castle, which in the reign of Henry II. belonged to the family of Anthony de Verdon: it is now the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The true date of the foundation of Alveton Castle cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Dr. Plott says: "That quickly after the beginning of Edward II. Alveton Castle seems to have been built by Theobald de Verdon, as may be pretty plainly collected from the annals of Croxden." The prodigious thickness of the walls show it to have been a very extensive and stately edifice. Anthony Wall, in 1721, founded and endowed a school for the education of twelve children. The schoolhouse has recently been rebuilt at the expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Hales Hall, Rev. Edward Whieldon; Wood Head, William Allen, Esq. 1 m. further, CHEADLE, an ancient town and parish, in the southern division of the hundred of Totmanslow. This place is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, which though formerly barren have been recently planted with forest trees, and are assuming a pleasant appearance. The town consists of one principal and four smaller streets; the environs,

Distance from
UTTOXETER
STATION.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ROCESTER
STATION.

7 m. ALTON STA.

8 m. OAKAMoor
STATION.

Uttoreter to Macclesfield.

Right of Railway from Uttoreter.

Distance from
UTTOXETER
STATION.

3¼ m. ROCESTER
STATION.

Doveridge Park, Lord Waterpark. 1½ m. Crakemarsch Hall, Lady Sheppard.

½ m. E. ROCESTER, a parish, county of Stafford, on the Dove, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Doveleys, T. P. Heywood, Esq.; Barrow Hill, Mrs. Whyte. 2½ m. N. ELLERSTONE. Colwich Hall, Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe; Wootton Hall, — Ram, Esq. 2½ m. N.E. MAYFIELD. Church Mayfield, John Chambers, Esq.; Middle Mayfield, Rev. G. Arkwright. 1 m. further, ASHBOURNE, county of Derby. In 1644 a battle was fought here, which terminated in the defeat of the Royalists. Charles I. visited the town in 1645, and in 1745 Charles Edward Stuart, accompanied by the Dukes of Athlone and Perth, remained for one night in the town, taking forcible possession of the manor house, from which they expelled Sir B. Boothby and family. On Sir Brooke's return, he found the names of the officers written in chalk on the doors of the apartments which they severally occupied. These inscriptions were overlaid with white paint, and several of them are preserved, and the bedroom in which the Pretender slept is still exhibited. The town is beautifully situated in a deep vale on the east bank of the river Dove. Sandybrook Hall, Sir M. Blakiston, Bart.; Yeldersley Hall, Mrs. Butler; Holland Hall, Mrs. Borough. To the N. of Ashbourne, Okeover Hall, Charles H. Okeover, Esq., an elegant and spacious mansion, situated on a portion of the ground supposed to have been occupied as the summer camp of the Roman station of Mancester, or Manduessedum, three sides of which are still in good preservation, the ramparts being 6 feet high, and 20 feet broad at their base. Tissington Hall, Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart.; Callow Hall, J. G. Johnson, Esq.; The Green Hall, C. Heathcote, Esq.; The Grove, Mrs. Gell. 3 m. S. of Ashbourne, Osmaston Manor, Francis Wright, Esq.; and about the same distance S.W. Snelston Hall, John Harrison, Esq.

7 m. ALTON STA.

Alton Towers, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The splendour of this mansion is owing to the taste and profuse expenditure lavished on its improvement by the late and the present noble owners. The form of the house is irregular, having in the centre a gable, with a large pointed window, under which is the principal entrance to the hall, the front extending on each side by embattled towers. Of the interior of the edifice we can only observe that report assigns to it a magnificence almost without parallel, while the gardens and pleasure-grounds are surpassingly lovely, the conservatories are on a grand scale, and stand in conspicuous positions; a canal is crossed by an iron bridge, after the model of that of Southwark. It is impossible to conceive more romantic and picturesque scenery than is to be found in the grounds of this beautiful estate. The old castle of the Talbots was destroyed during the civil wars of the 17th century. The ruin stands on an almost perpendicular natural rock at the foot of the river Churnet, and forms a beautiful ornament to the delightful valley in which it is situated.

8 m. OAKAMoor
STATION.

2 m. N.E. Cotton Hall, a branch of the Catholic Order of the Fathers of the Oratory of St. Philip Meri. 4 m. further,

though on the confines of the moorlands, are not unpleasant, and abound with numerous seats. The summit of a hill, called Monkhouse, to the west of the town, is a favourite walk, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; this hill is three miles in circumference, and abounds in coal mines of considerable value. The church is a perpendicular structure, dedicated to St. Giles, and very ancient, principally in the decorated style of English architecture, and though much mutilated and disfigured by alterations and repairs, it still retains some features of its original character. It has a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. The east wall to nearly the height of the window is covered with an elaborate oak screen. There is also an elegant lectern. The manufacture of tape is extensively carried on in the town, and adjoining it are large brass-wire works. Rock Cliff, Samuel Boden, Esq.; Oakamoor Place, Rupert Bowers, Esq.; Daisy Bank, Misses Cattlow.

OAKAMOOR
(continued).

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. w. at KINGSLEY, The Shaw, John Cattlow, Esq.

11 m. FROGHALL
STATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. CHEDDLETON. Ashcombe Hall, William Sneyd, Esq.; Westwood House, Captain Thomas Powys.

15 m. CHEDDLE-
TON STA.

Westwood Hall, John Davenport, Esq. 1 m. further, LONGSDON. Dunwood, — Goodwin, Esq.; Dunwood House, W. G. Harrison, Esq.; near which is ENDON, a scattered but pleasant village. In the church are handsome tablets to the Joddrell and also to the Heaton families. There are several small charities at this place. Moss Hall William Critchlow, Esq.

16 m. LEEK STA.

1 m. w. HORTON. Cliffe Park Hall, Miss F. Bostock, a handsome castellated Gothic residence, situated in the midst of a large park, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Blackwood Hall, James Challenor, Esq.; Horton Hall, Josiah Gaunt, Esq.

18 m. RUDYARD
STATION.

RUSHTON. At this place is a small spring, called St. Helen's, well which has a plentiful supply of water, that joined to another of equal force they fill a reservoir large enough to turn a cotton mill. A singular fact is related of this well: sometimes after a constant discharge of water for eight or ten years it will suddenly become dry, this happening in wet as well as dry seasons, and always in the beginning of May when the springs are commonly esteemed highest, and so it usually continues until the November following.

21 m. RUSHTON
STATION.

23 m. ROSLEY
STATION.
Junction with the
Macclesfield Rail.

OAKAMoor
(continued).



ILAM HALL, J. WATTS RUSSELL, ESQ.

The site of this building is most happily chosen, its towers, turrets, and embattled parapets rise proudly out of an angular valley bounded and enclosed on all sides, save the front, by hills of nearly a mountain's height in appearance, darkened and shaded by the sombre foliage and hue of an overhanging wood.

11 m. FROGHALL
STATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. FROGHALL. 2 m. further, UPPER COTTAM.

15 m. CHEDDLE-
TON STA.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. IPSTONES. Belmont Hall, Thomas Sneyd, Esq.

1 m. E. Ashenhurst Hall. 2 m. further, ONECOTE.

16 m. LEEK STA.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. LEEK, a market-town, in the county of Stafford, situated on the river Churnet. Area of parish, 34,370 A. The town lies in a valley of the moor lands, a hilly district, and has a mixture of ancient and modern houses of a very respectable order; a fine old Gothic church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish; a town hall, and other public buildings. Ballhaye, unoccupied; Haregate, unoccupied. 2 m. N.E. TITTESWORTH.

18 m. RUDYARD
STATION.

RUDYARD, a small village, in the county of Stafford, for many centuries and long prior to the Conquest the seat of the Saxon family of Rudyard, from whom descended the celebrated Sir Benjamin Rudyard, the friend of Pym, Hampden, &c., a noted lawyer, parliamentary speaker, and the last surveyor of the Court of Wards, a wit and poet, upon whom Ben Jonson has written several epigrams. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. MEREBROOK, where is a curious cliff, called the Roches.

21 m. RUSHTON
STATTON.

3 m. N.E. Swithamley Hall, the ancient seat of the Traffords, William Brocklehurst, Esq.; Haslewood House. 2 m. further, QUARNFORD. New Lodge, Joshua Knowles, Esq.

23 m. BOSLEY
STATION.
Junction with the
Macclesfield Rail.

3 m. N.N.E. MACCLESFIELD. (See Colwick to Manchester, p. 379.)

Crewe, Chester, and Birkenhead.

Left of Railway from Crewe.

3 m. s. NANTWICH. (See London and North-Western Railway, p. 42.) Poole Hall, Francis E. Massey, Esq.; Dorfold Hall.

1 m. s.w. BUNBURY. In the church is a splendid monument to Sir Hugh de Calveley, who, from his daring and bold character, was called the "Arthur of Cheshire," the glory of his county.

1 m. n.w. BEESTON, celebrated for its rock and ancient castle, the former 366 feet high, and the latter placed on its highest pinnacle, 200 feet more.

6 m. s. Cholmondeley Castle, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. This splendid and extensive edifice, similar in architectural style to the mansions of the old Norman barons, was begun in 1801, under the superintendence of the late Marquis, and is in the pointed style of architecture. The exterior is commodiously arranged; the hall is a noble apartment, and the library, state bed-room, saloon, dining and drawing-rooms, are all of fine proportions. The prospects from the castle are pleasing and extensive, the lake of Basmere forming a very conspicuous object. The former mansion, called Cholmondeley Hall, was of the Elizabethan style; in 1643 it was garrisoned for the King, and was defended some time, but it at last fell to the parliamentary forces from Nantwich. No part of the ancient building remains, except the chapel, which has been restored and fitted up for Divine service.

4 m. further, Marbury Hall, J. Smith Barry, Esq., is a spacious irregular building of brick, with a corridor in the principal front of stone work, consisting of four columns of the Doric order, supporting a plain entablature. The interior accommodation is ample, and the rooms of fine proportions. The mansion stands on the banks of a mere or lake about a mile and a half in length, and the park attached, though not large, is beautifully diversified. A little to the E. Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere.

1½ m. s. TATTENHALL. 1 m. further, Bolesworth Castle. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out in a judicious manner, and possess considerable beauty. The prospect of the adjacent country is very extensive. ¼ m. further, Harthill Park. 5 m. further, MALPAS, a small town pleasantly situated, having a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII.

3 m. s. ALDEFORD.

CHESTER. (See Wolverhampton to Chester, p. 368.)

MOLLINGTON. Great and Little Mollington are townships, in the county of Chester, in the former of which is the first station on the line from Chester to Birkenhead. Mollington Hall, F. Feilden, Esq. A spacious brick edifice, surrounded by well-wooded grounds.

Distance from Crewe.

4 m. NANTWICH
STATION.

8 m. CALVELEY
STATION.

10½ m. BEESTON
STATION.

12½ m. TARPOR-
LEY STA.

16 m. TATTEN-
HALL STA.

20 m. WAVERTON
STATION.

23 m. CHESTER
STATION.
Shrewsbury
-C9 Line.

26 m. MOLLING-
TON STA.

Crewe, Chester, and Birkenhead.

<i>Distance from Crewe.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Crewe.</i>
4 m. NANTWICH STATION.	2 m. N. CHURCH MINSHULL.
8 m. CALVELEY STATION.	1 m. N.E. Calveley Hall, Edward D. Davenport, Esq. 3 m. N. Oulton Hall, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.
10½ m. BEESTON STATION.	1½ m. W. TARPORLEY, a market-town, county of Chester. Area of parish, 5,940 A.; population, 2,546, chiefly employed in agriculture and stocking making. It is a neatly-built town, and has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities. Tarporley Hall, Lord Alvanley; Eaton Bank. 1 m. further, Utkington Hall. About 2 m. further, Delamere Forest, an extensive tract, comprising great part of the hundred of Eddisbury. In the time of Leland it abounded with red and fallow deer, but is now a bleak and dreary waste, composed of deep sand and sterile heath, and chiefly inhabited by rabbits and a few black teal, which skim over the pools and stagnant waters that occupy some part of it. Near a place, called the Chamber of the Forest, once the centre of the woodland, a few stunted trees remain. Tradition reports that a large town existed in it, though no records of it can be found.
12½ m. TARPOR- LEY STA.	
	1 m. N.E. Tilstone Lodge, John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.
16 m. TATTEN- HALL STA.	4 m. N.N.E. Willington Hall, William Tomkinson, Esq. 3½ m. N.N.W. TARVIN, a small town, whose British name, Terfyn, signifies the boundary, which it is to the forest of Delamere. During the civil war Tarvin was a considerable military post, being often taken and retaken by each party till September, 1644, when it fell into the hands of the Parliament, and so remained to the end of the war. John Thomasine, the celebrated penman, was master of the grammar school here. "Specimens of his ingenuity are treasured up, not only in the cabinets of the curious, but in public libraries throughout the kingdom."
20 m. WAVERTON STATION.	WAVERTON.
23 m. CHESTER STATION.	
Warrington Line. 57	
26 m. MOLLING- TON STA.	¾ m. N.W. Backford Hall, B. Glegg, Esq. 1½ m. STOKE. The church has an ancient Norman doorway, and some old wooden screen work.

2 m. s.w. BURTON-ON-THE-DEE. Area of parish, 2,920 A. It has a free church, founded by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, in 1724. Burton Lodge; Burton Hall.

4 m. w. GREAT NERTON, a market-town on the estuary of the Dee, county of Chester. Area of parish, 10,000 A.; area of town, 1,701 A. It is a very neat town, much frequented in the bathing-season. LITTLE NERTON is a township in the same parish, 1 m. s.e. of Great Nerton; population, 438. They lie midway between the Sutton and Hooton Stations of this line.

3 m. w. Ashfield Hall.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. POULTON LANCELIN. 4 m. further, HESWELL. The church, pleasingly situated on the banks of the Dee, is an ancient structure, and contains many monuments in memory of the Glegg family.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. THURSTASTON.

3 m. w. WOODCHURCH. 4 m. further, WEST KIRBY.

2 m. w. UPTON.

BIRKENHEAD. The terminus of this line is situated on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool. It is a township in the parish of Bidstone, county of Chester, which rose into consideration and importance a few years ago, owing to the establishment of ship-building docks, which were commenced in 1844, and opened for the reception of shipping in 1847. Independently of many handsome squares, streets, churches, chapels, a market-house 430 feet long and 130 feet broad, and other public buildings, Birkenhead has a pier, and a park of 120 acres; and on a rock projecting into the sea are the highly interesting ruins of an ancient priory, founded A.D. 1150. The whole neighbourhood is studded with the beautiful villas of the Birkenhead and Liverpool merchants. Woodside gives name to one of the splendid docks of Birkenhead, the Woodside Basin. It is somewhat similar to Birkenhead, which it adjoins, in buildings, &c. 2 m. n. SEACOMBE and EGREMONT, on the Mersey, also in this parish. Both these localities are much frequented by the

30 m. SUTTON
STATION.

31 m. HOOTON
STATION.

32 m. BROM-
BOROUGH STA.

34 m. SPITTLE
STATION.

35 m. BEBINGTON
STATION.

36 m. ROCK LANE
STATION.

37 m. LIME KILN
LANE STA.

38 m. BIRKEN-
HEAD STA.

Chester to Warrington.

Left of Railway from Chester.

WIMBOLDS STRAFFORD. Wimbold's Hall.

FRODSHAM, a market-town and parish, situated on the rivers Mersey and Weaver, the population of which are principally employed in salt works and cotton manufacture. It had formerly a castle which stood at the west end of the town, and was latterly inhabited by the Earls Rivers, but was consumed by fire in 1642. Its site is occupied by a handsome modern house. The town is small but pleasantly situated on an eminence between the hills which form the boundary of Delamere Forest. It has a fine old church, a grammar school, and a dock for building vessels. The castle, together with the town, was bestowed by Edward I. to Lewellyn, the last Sovereign Prince of Wales, in order to separate his

Distance from
Chester.

5 m. DUNHAM
STATION.

10 m. FRODSHAM
STATION.

30 m. SUTTON STATION.	Sutton Hall. 1½ m. N.E. Hooton Hall, for upwards of five centuries the seat of the eldest branch of the noble house of Stanley, is a modern fabric, built in 1778, of Stoneton stone. It stands near the estuary in the old park. The entrance lodges are very elegant, and the mansion is a noble square pile, with a pediment on the principal front, surmounted with vases. The river Mersey is seen on the right of the house. The park is beautifully ornamented with timber, and fine prospects of the surrounding country are obtained from various spots on this splendid estate. The old hall was a quadrangular building of timber, with a strong stone tower on one side, embattled and machiolated, from which rose a very high, slender turret.
31 m. HOOTON STATION.	1 m. E. Hooton Hall.
32 m. BROMBOROUGH SPA.	¾ m. N.E. Bromborough Hall, a seat of the Mainwarings, is a handsome building of red stone, commanding a fine view of the river Mersey. The grounds are pleasant, and judiciously laid out.
34 m. SPITTLE STATION.	
35 m. BEBINGTON STATION.	LOWER BEBINGTON.
36 m. ROCK LANE STATION.	ROCK FERRY.
37 m. LIME KILN LANE STA.	TRANMERE FERRY.
38 m. BIRKENHEAD STA.	people of Liverpool as residences, and for recreation in the summer season. They possess excellent houses of entertainment, with bowling-greens, &c. 3 m. N. NEW BRIGHTON, is a very pretty sea-bathing place, much frequented in the season. It is built on a succession of sand hills, and has a wooden jetty at the entrance of the Mersey, near to which is the Bell Rock Fort, and lighthouse. BIDSTONE has a lighthouse, erected by the corporation of Liverpool, latitude, 53° 24' N., longitude, 3° 4' W. The village contains some large stone houses, occupied by farmers, which does not appear to have been their original destination. 3 m. N.W. WALLAZEY. It was at Wallazey Pool, in this parish, that the ship-building docks were formed in 1824, to which circumstance Birkenhead and Woodside owe their present prosperity. Leasowes Castle, in the same parish, on the coast, is the seat of the Hon. Colonel Sir Edward Cust, brother to Earl Brownlow.

Chester to Warrington.

Distance from Chester.	Right of Railway from Chester.
5 m. DUNHAM STATION.	DUNHAM. 1½ m. E. Manley, Thomas L. Lowten, Esq.
10 m. FRODSHAM STATION.	½ m. E. OVERTON. In the south aisle of the church is a tablet to Peter Banner, a carpenter, who died October 21st, 1749, aged 50, having during 33 months been tapped for dropsy 58 times, and had 1,032 quarts of water taken from him. The following instances of longevity occur in the registry of burials in this parish: February 12th, 1593, Thomas Hough, aged 141 years; February 13th, Rander Wall, aged 104 years; April 13th, 1695, Mary Knowles de Hellesby, aged 107 years; November 21st, 1791, Thomas Green, of Norley, aged 102 years. 2 m. further, ASTRON. Aston Hall, Sir Arthur Aston, G.C.B. The house was built not far from the site of the old hall, by Sir W. Aston, who died in 1702. The lords of Aston in ancient

interest in his country and family; but David being afterwards reconciled to his brother broke his alliance with Edward, and having supplies in the castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire, put the garrison to the sword, and made Roger de Clifford, of Chester, prisoner; for this conduct he afterwards suffered the death of a traitor.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Norton Priory, Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

15 m. MOORE STA.

Junction with
London & North-
Western Line to
Warrington (see
p. 45).

Crewe to Manchester.

Left of Railway from Crewe.

1 m. w. Moston House. 1 m. further, WORMINGHAM.

*Distance from
Crewe.*

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SANDBACH
STATION.

CHURCH HULME. 2 m. w. KINDERTON, supposed by Mr. Whittaker to be the Condate of the Romans, but all preceding antiquaries, with Mr. Reynolds, since the publication of the history of Manchester, have placed that station in another part of the county. The name Condate is loudly echoed with that of Kinderton, and what is much more weighty this is about the first place in the neighbourhood requisite for a camp, considering its distance from Manchester. The Kind Street, pointing down the bank of the river to the bridge of Ravenscroft, forded the channel two or three yards to the right of the bridge, and into the field beyond it; this is denominated the Arbour Field, the site of the Roman station. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, MIDDLEWICH.

$7\frac{1}{4}$ m. HOLMES
CHURCH STA.

1 m. n.w. Carledge Hall.

2 m. s.w. Peover Hall, Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, Bart.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHELFORD
STATION.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Toft Hall, R. Leycester, Esq. The Hall stands at the extremity of a noble and spacious avenue of ancient elms. From the centre of the mansion rises a square tower of four stories, and there is a corresponding turret in the other front. At the rear of the house the ground gradually slopes to the great Vale of Cheshire, over which there is a grand and extensive prospect. 1 m. further, Over Tabley Hall, Lord de Tabley.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. Norbury Booths Hall, Peter Legh, Esq. A little further, KNUTSFORD, and a little further Tatton Park, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., and a little further, Mere Hall, Thomas L. Brooke, Esq.

3 m. w. MOBBERLEY.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ALDERLEY
STATION.

WILMSLOW. The small river Rollen, on which are extensive silk and cotton mills, runs through the parish.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WILMSLOW
STATION.


HANDFORD.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAND-
FORTH STA.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHEADLE
STATION.

Junction with the
Colwick to
Manchester Line
(see p. 380).

times had a right to their diet at Norton Priory, under deed 27th Edward III. Among the Aston MSS. in the British Museum is a remonstrance of Richard Aston, in the reign of Henry VI., complaining that he had not his allowance of livelihood at Norton which his ancestors had.

15 m. MOORE STA.
Birmingham
Rail. 
Junction with
London & North-
Western Line to
Warrington (see
p. 45).

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Daresby Hall, Rev. G. W. Horne; Newton Bank.

Crewe to Manchester.

<i>Distance from Crewe.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Crewe.</i>
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SANDBACH STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Abbeyfield, Charles J. Ford, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, SANDBACH. 1 m. N.N.E. Bradwell Hall, John Latham, Esq.
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. HOLMES CHURCH STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Brereton Hall. Near the Hall is the pool called Bagmere, in which, according to the traditions of the neighbourhood, trunks of trees were observed to rise and float for several days previous to the death of the heir of the Breretons. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Davenport Hall, Thomas Tipping, Esq. A little further, Swettenham Hall, Thomas J. W. Swettenham, Esq. About 1 m. further, Somerford Hall, Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Twemlow Manor House. 1 m. further, Joddrell House Egerton Leigh, Esq. 2 m. E. of Twemlow Manor, Kermensham Hall.
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. CHELFORD STATION.	CHELFORD. Five roads meet in this village, and the Burtles and Eubury Brooks unite immediately below the chapel, forming a fine sheet of water, which empties itself into a brook, called the Peover Lay. Astle Hall, John Dixon, Esq. 1 m. s. Withington Hall.
16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ALDERLEY STATION.	1 m. s. Alderley Park, Lord Stanley.
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WILMSLOW STATION.	1 m. E. DEAN ROW.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAND- FORTH STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. WOODFORD.
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHEADLE STATION.	
Junction with the Colwick to Manchester Line (see p. 380).	

Liverpool and Manchester.

This is the most interesting work of the kind ever executed by the talent and ingenuity of man; and, as Mr. Wishaw justly observes, "may be truly designated the Grand British Experimental Railway." After great opposition, the Bill for the construction of this railway received the royal assent on the 5th of May, 1826; and the line was opened to the public on the 15th of September, 1830. The difficulties the Company had to contend with in tunnels, earthworks, cuttings, &c., as well as the very interesting and important fact of its being a first attempt, must be taken into consideration. At Liverpool alone there are three tunnels—one descending to Wapping, two thousand two hundred and sixteen yards in length, twenty-two feet wide, and sixteen feet high; the Crown Street Tunnel (which is on an ascent to Crown Street, the Wapping Tunnel passing under it), two hundred and ninety yards in length, sixteen feet nine inches wide, and twelve feet high; and the Lime Street Tunnel, two thousand yards in length. Of bridges, there are not less than thirty-six over the railway, and twenty-nine under, including the viaducts; twenty-one level road crossings, and twenty-nine field and occupation crossings. Of the viaducts, the principal is the Sankey Viaduct, which consists of nine arches of fifty feet span, built of brick, with stone facings, &c. The height from the surface of the Canal water to the level of the rails being sixty-seven feet. The Newton Viaduct consists of four arches of thirty feet span, and forty feet high.

The bridge over the river Irwell, at Manchester, is thirty-seven feet broad, has two stone arches of sixty-five feet span each; and the railway is here thirty feet above the surface of the river.

Left of Railway from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, in the hundred of West Derby, county of Lancaster, is situated on the right bank of the Mersey estuary, about four miles from the Irish Sea. The borough comprises parts of the townships of Kirkdale, Everton, West Derby, and Toxteth Park, containing an area of 5,000 A., with a population of 358,665 in 1846, which has no doubt considerably augmented since that period. The town is irregularly built, although some of the streets are broad, handsome in parts, and well paved; those which lead to the upper part of the town, a steep acclivity, diverge from the level ground in a fan-like form, which renders it extremely difficult for the stranger to find his way if he make but one wrong turning. There are many handsome squares, and open spaces, magnificent shops in Bold Street, &c., first-rate hotels, and a busy throng from morning till night, all of whom seem deeply impressed with the importance of business, and absorbed in their commercial pursuits. In the back streets of the lower, or business portion of the town, the underground inhabitants, tenants of dungeon-like cellars, were most numerous, and the bad odours arising from vast accumulations of filth, amongst the lowest class of Irish, were truly disgusting; but, under a local act, obtained in 1846, very active measures have been taken to remedy these evils. Of the town in general little can be said of the architectural taste exhibited, but the observation has no application to the public buildings, all of which have some pretensions to grandeur of design; while one, not yet finished, is incomparably superior in classic elegance to any modern erection in the empire. This noble pile, St. George's Hall, Assize Courts, &c., was designed and executed by the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, a young architect, whose early death, before its entire completion, is deeply regretted by all who appreciate genius and talent of the highest order; and if those he has left behind derive no further advantage from his efforts, they

Distance from
LIVERPOOL STA

Liverpool and Manchester.

The locomotive engine stations are at Edge Hill, Liverpool, and between Ordsell Lane and Oldfield Road, Manchester.

The Liverpool passenger station, in Lime Street, opposite St. George's Hall, one of the noblest pieces of architecture in Britain, is a handsome stone building with two gateways, for the entrance and departure of carriages and passengers. The booking-offices of the Company, as well as those of the Grand Junction, are contiguous to each other on the left side of the railway; while from the Haymarket there is a passage leading to the first and second class booking-offices of both companies. The cost of this station is stated to have been £120,000.

The Edge Hill Station is situated at the upper end of the Lime Street Tunnel, and extends a distance of about four hundred and ninety feet beyond its mouth, the whole width being ninety-seven feet. The fixed engines which work the Liverpool incline by means of an endless rope, occupy the buildings on either side of the line, which are of a uniform elevation. The engines were erected by Messrs. Mather, Dixon and Co.; and the wheels for working the endless rope are arranged in vaults beneath the level of the railway. The earthworks, in constructing which great difficulties had to be overcome, amount to 2,728,000 cubic yards, or nearly 90,000 cubic yards per mile. The Lime Street Tunnel, two thousand yards in length, cost no less a sum than £160,000. Over Chat Moss there is a very steep rise for a short distance; but the line throughout may be considered third-class in point of gradients.

Right of Railway from Liverpool.

Distance from
LIVERPOOL STA.

will have the gratification to feel that this magnificent structure will remain as a proud monument to perpetuate his fame to posterity. The town hall and Exchange buildings, with the statues of Nelson, Huskisson, and Canning (the last by Chantry), the post office and custom house, banks and insurance offices, some of the churches and chapels (of which there are 109 in all), the collegiate school, St. John's market, &c., &c., are beautiful structures; but the pride and glory of Liverpool are her docks, which line the shore for a distance of five miles, presenting a water area and quay space of nearly 200 A., and upwards of 14 miles in length of space round them. The principal are the Brunswick, Queen's, King's, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, George's, Prince's, Waterloo, Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, Nelson, Brambymoore, Salisbury, Collingwood and Stanley. The three last are connected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and most of the others have half tide locks and wet basins. Notwithstanding this enormous accommodation an extension of the line of docks was necessary, and is now in progress of formation, for one mile and a half to the north towards Bootle. The number of ships that entered the port in 1849 was 20,733; tonnage, 3,639,146. From the railway station at Edge Hill there are three branches through tunnels (of the London and North-Western Railway), one to the centre of Liverpool for general traffic, and one to the north and another to the south docks, respectively, for goods. In Great Howard Street, near the docks, the East Lancashire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Liverpool and Southport lines form a junction, and have a goods station, and in Tithe-bar Street, near the Exchange, there is also a general station. Liverpool contains almost every description of scholastic and charitable institution, hospitals, infirmaries, &c., public baths, washhouses, eleven banks, and fourteen newspapers published weekly. It has some extensive sugar refineries, brass foundries, breweries, rope, glass, soda, and alkali

works, manufactures of watches and jewellery, and ship building is carried on to a great extent; but it owes its prosperity and importance to its being the great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Manchester, West Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with America, Ireland, &c. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Britain is brought to Liverpool. We cannot enter into statistical accounts, but to show the importance of this

Dovecot House. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. West Derby. At the period of the Norman survey here was a Norman castle, which belonged to Edward the Confessor. 1 m. N.E. Croxteth Hall, Earl of Sefton. The hall is a noble pile. The west, or principal front, was built in 1702 by William Viscount Molyneux, whose arms are over the entrance, in the centre, supported by two lions. Above this, in a large compartment, is a sculptured trophy of banners, &c. The front is of brick, but all its architectural decorations are of stone. Before the house is a fine terrace, ascended by a double flight of steps. The south side of the hall is more ancient, and is assigned to the time of Queen Elizabeth. The principal front was originally at the back of the present house, as the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, from whence is an entrance leading to a large staircase, the windows of which are still adorned with stained glass, in eight compartments.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Knowsley Park, the Earl of Derby. The mansion is situated on an elevated part of the park, and forms a conspicuous object for a considerable distance on the west: on all other points it is environed by thick and venerable woods. The edifice is built entirely of dark freestone, and is embattled; the basement is partly appropriated to the household, but the principal apartment is a spacious and elegant dining-room, greatly admired. Over the entrance on the south side, Mr. Foster of Liverpool, the architect, judiciously inserted a fragment of the old mansion, which is sculptured with two of the family badges. The west front is a vast range of building, disposed in three divisions of equal height, with the principal entrance in the centre, the whole surmounted by balustrades and scroll ornaments. On the north side are the stables, &c. Before the south front is a fine piece of water; and the park, which is pleasingly varied in its surface, and adorned with a profusion of fine old timber and numerous plantations, is the largest in the whole county, being nearly six miles in circumference, in the centre of which is a lake half a mile long. The apartments of the mansion are not only numerous, but of fine proportions; and few of the nobility of England—if any—possess a more interesting collection of family portraits than the Earl of Derby, as they represent great historical characters eminent for their loyalty and bravery.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. The Hasles, Sir Thomas B. Birch, Bart., M.P.

1 m. N.W. PRESCOT. At this place the manufacture of plate-glass is carried on to a very great extent.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Eccleston Hall.

From this station there is a short line of two miles to St. Helen's, a town situated on a branch of the Mersey, the population of which are engaged in raising coal, in copper works, and extensive plate-glass, bottle, and other manufactures. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Windle Hall. 1 m. E. of which is Garwood Park, Sir John Gerard. Bart.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. HEYDOCK. Heydock Park, Thomas Leigh, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. NEWTON.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. BROAD
GREEN STA.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ROBY STA.

6 m. HUYTON
STATION.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ m. HUYTON
QUARRY STA.

9 m. RAINHILL
STATION.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEA GREEN
STATION.

11 m. ST. HELEN'S
STATION.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. COLLIN'S
GREEN STA.

15 m. WARRING-
TON JUNC. STA.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWTON
STATION.

great town we may mention that in 1846 the customs revenue of Liverpool doubled that of London, being £3,622,056. The corporation estate is estimated at £4,000,000, and its debt at £550,000. Liverpool has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and request, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of West Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 15,559.

2½ m. BROAD
GREEN STA.

Olive Mount. 1¼ m. s. ALLERTON. A little further, Woolton Hall, Nicholas Ashton, Esq., a stone building of considerable antiquity, stands on a delightful eminence. The carriage front is of comparatively modern erection, having been rebuilt in 1780, from a design by Mr. Robert Adam. The rooms are well proportioned, and commodious; the grounds are laid out with taste, and are justly celebrated for the numerous and beautiful prospects they display and command. Allerton Hall, J. Maxey, Esq., is a very handsome structure, built of red freestone, and presents a frontage of about 120 feet; the centre is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters, supporting a pediment, and resting upon a rustic basement. The old hall, built in the reign of James I., was demolished by Mr. Rouse, the historian, some years ago. 1½ m. further, Speke Hall, Richard Watt, Esq. 1½ m. s.e. Chadwell Hall.

4½ m. ROBY STA.

ROBY. Roby Hall, Thomas Moss Edwards, Esq. A little to the s. Childwall Hall, Marquis of Salisbury, is a castellated edifice, after a design by John Nash, Esq., and is entirely constructed of freestone of a reddish colour. It is entered by a handsome porch on the west front, and the whole is embattled. The views from the top of the tower or turret are most delightful. 1½ m. further, at LITTLE WOOLTON, Lees Hall. 3 m. further, Hale Hall, John Blackburne, Esq. This mansion is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins, and mullions to the windows. The east end is nearly covered with ivy, and near the centre is a porch of stone, erected about thirty years ago. Upon an embattled tower, at the base of which is an arch—probably the original entrance, but now closed up—is a large ornamental tablet, with two oval shields, bearing the arms of Ireland, and an inscription, stating that it was built by Sir Gilbert Ireland and his wife in 1674. The south front was erected by Mr. Blackburne, under the direction of Mr. Nash, the architect. The lord of the manor of Hale is entitled to a customary duty upon all ships that anchor upon the north shore of the estuary of the Mersey within this district, and to a tithe of the fish caught on the coast.

6 m. HUXTON
STATION.

2 m. s. Halsnead Park, Richard Willis, Esq. 2 m. further, Ditton Grove, William Gerard, Esq.

6¾ m. HUXTON
QUARRY STA.

9 m. RAINHILL
STATION.

1 m. s. RAINHILL. Rainhill Park. 1 m. further, CRONTON.

9½ m. LEA GREEN
STATION.

2 m. s. Cronton Hall.

11 m. ST. HELEN'S
STATION.

Shirley Hall. 1 m. further, Bold Hall, Henry Hoghton, Esq. 1 m. further Old Hall, Baskerville Glegg, Esq.

The St. Helen's and Runcorn Line, about five miles long, crosses the line to the right, passing Bold, Cuerdley, and Widness.

11½ m. COLLIN'S
GREEN STA.

13 m. WARRING-
TON JUNC. STA.

15½ m. NEWTON
STATION.

WARRINGTON. (See page 45.)

2 m. s. Winwich Hall, Rev. J. S. Hornby.

1 m. N. Goulburn Park, Thomas Claughton, Esq.

1 m. N. PENNINGTON. 1 m. further, LEIGH.

2 m. N. ASTLEY.

1½ m. N. Ellenbrook Hall.

1 m. N. WORSLEY.

ECCLES.

MANCHESTER. (See Colwick and Manchester, p. 380.)

17 m. PARK SIDE STATION.

20 m. KENYON JUNCTION STA.

Leigh and Bolton Railway.

21 m. BURY LANE STATION.

Enter Chat Moss.

24 m. ASTLEY STATION.

26 m. BARTON MOSS STA

27 m. PATRICROFT STA.

28½ m. ECCLES STATION.

30½ m. MANCHESTER STA.

Liverpool to Southport.

Left of Railway from Liverpool.

BOOTLE VILLAGE lies on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the Mersey. Here are many pretty villas and terraces for the visitors from Liverpool during the summer months, when Bootle is much frequented for sea-bathing.

Seaforth House. The house is not large, but very commodious in the disposition of the apartments. The principal front is to the south, on a gentle elevation from the Crosby Road, environed by a tastefully formed plantation and lawn.

WATERLOO, a sea-bathing place, much frequented by the inhabitants of Liverpool during the season. It lies at the entrance of the Mersey, and contains a good terrace, with lawn on the sea-shore, an inn, and good accommodation for visitors.

A short distance before reaching Formby, cross the river Alt, which, rising near Knowsley Park, and flowing in a north-west direction, joins the Irish Sea near Formby Point.

AINSDALE.

SOUTHPORT, a village and chapelry, at the mouth of the Ribble, on the Irish Sea, in the county of Lancaster. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Distance from Liverpool.

2 m. BOOTLE STA.

2½ m. MARSH LANE STA.

3 m. SEAFORTH STATION.

4 m. WATERLOO STATION.

6 m. CROSBY STA.

8 m. HIGHTOWN STATION.

13 m. FORMBY STATION.

14 m. AINSDALE STATION.

17 m. BIRKDALE STATION.

19 m. SOUTHPORT STATION.

17 m. PARK SIDE STATION.	
20 m. KENYON JUNCTION STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. CULCHETH. Culcheth Hall.
21 m. BURY LANE STATION.	
Enter Chat Moss.	
24 m. ASTLEY STATION.	2 m. s. IRLAM.
26 m. BARTON MOSS STA.	2 m. s. Irlam Hall, John Greaves, Esq.
27 m. PATRICROFT STA.	2 m. s. Davyhulme Hall, Robert J. J. Norreys, Esq. 1 m. further, Flexton House.
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ECCLES STATION.	1 m. s. Trafford Park, Sir Thomas J. de Trafford, Bart.
30 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. MANCHESTER STA.	

Liverpool to Southport.

<i>Distance from Liverpool.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Liverpool.</i>
2 m. BOOTLE STA.	1 m. N. ORRELL.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARSH LANE STA.	
3 m. SEAFORTH STATION.	SEAFORTH, a very pretty village, in the county of Lancaster, near the sea and the Liverpool Canal. It has a picturesque church, and some good villa residences. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. LITHERLAND.
4 m. WATERLOO STATION.	FORD, a joint township of Orrell, in the parish of Septon, hundred of West Derby, county palatine of Lancaster.
6 m. CROSBY STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Crosby Hall, William Blundell, Esq. A little to the N. Ince Hall, William Ince Anderton, Esq.
8 m. HIGHTOWN STATION.	
13 m. FORMBY STATION.	FORMBY, a chapelry, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, on the Irish Sea. It is frequented for sea-bathing. The dangerous sands at the mouth of the Mersey, called Formby Bank, derive their name from this locality.
14 m. AINSDALE STATION.	
17 m. BIRKDALE STATION.	BIRKDALE.
19 m. SOUTHPORT STATION.	2 m. N.E. NORTH MEOLS, a parish, in the hundred of West Derby. It has an ancient grammar school, endowed with £370 per annum, by means of various benefactions.

Liverpool to Skipton.

Left of Railway from Liverpool.		Distance from Liverpool.
BOOTLE.	1 m. N. Stund Park.	BOOTLE LANE STATION.
$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W.	NETHERTON.	AINTREE STA.
MAGHULL.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, LUNT. 1 m. N.W. of which Lydiat Pygons House, Richard B. Smith, Esq.	MAGHULL STA.
3 m. W.	DOWN HOLLAND.	TOWN GREEN STATION.
ORMSKIRK is a well-built town, with a spacious church, town hall, grammar school, almshouses, and charities producing a revenue of about £400 per annum. Its manufactures are cottons, silks, and hats. There are some large collieries in the neighbourhood. 2 m. N.W. Scarisbrick Hall, Charles Scarisbrick, Esq. The Hall is situated in the parish of Halstall, near which is that reclaimed land called Martin Mere. This mere was formerly a large pool, or lake of water, of an irregular form, surrounded chiefly by mosses or boggy land, containing about 3,622 acres. To drain this stagnant pool an attempt was made as early as the year 1692. A canal was then cut from the mere to the sea, and considerable sums of money expended in constructing banks, flood-gates, &c.; this, however, failed in the object intended. Undismayed by the event, another effort was soon afterwards made. The plan then adopted was to have in the main sluice three different pairs of flood-gates: the first to keep out the sea; the second, at half a mile distance, near the mere, to stop the sea in case any accident should happen to the first; and the third built close to, and in the same walls with the sea-gates, but to open and shut in a contrary direction. All these gates are kept open when the tide has sufficiently retired, and when the water rises above the level of the mere the sea-gates are shut.		$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. ORMSKIRK STATION.
BURSCOUGH, where there are some small remains of Burscough Priory, which was founded in the time of Richard I.		BURSCOUGH STA.
Rufford Hall, Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart. The mansion, which is not large, was built by the late Baronet; and the east front is ornamented with a portico, supported by four Ionic columns at the entrance. The park is well wooded, and the plantations are luxuriant. The estate has been in the possession of this ancient family for several centuries.		RUFFORD STA.
1 m. W.	BRETHERTON. The Hall.	Cross the river Douglas.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.	Penwortham Lodge, Mrs. Rawstorne; Penwortham Priory, Col. L. Rawstorne.	CROSTON STA.
Cuerdale Lodge, — Assheton, Esq., a handsome mansion, situated between the Ribble and Darwen.		LOSTOCK HALL STATION. Preston and Lan- cashire Line.
1 m. N. Woodfold Park, — Sudor, Esq. This is a very handsome mansion, built of grey stone, having in the centre a flight of steps, with a portico supported by four massive columns of the Corinthian order.		BAMBER BRIDGE STATION.
Witton Park, Jos. Feilden, Esq.		HOGHTON STA.
		PLEASINGTON STATION.
		CHERRY-TREE STATION.
		35 m. BLACKBURN STATION.
		Kenyon Junction to Clitheroe.

Liverpool to Skipton.*Distance from
Liverpool.*

BOOTLE LANE
STATION.
Walton Junction
to Wigan. &7
AINTREE STA.
MAGHULL STA.

TOWN GREEN
STATION.
11½ m. ORMSKIRK
STATION.

BURSROUGH STA.

RUFFORD STA.

Cross the river
Douglas.

CROSTON STA.

LOSTOCK HALL
STATION.
Birmingham and
London Line. &7
BAMBER BRIDGE
STATION.

HOGHTON STA.

PLEASINGTON
STATION.

CHERRY-TREE
STATION.
35 m. BLACKBURN
STATION.
Kenyon Junc. to
Clitheroe. &7

Right of Railway from Liverpool.

WALTON. Walton Hall, G. Greenall, Esq., M.P. 2 m. E. FAZAKERLEY.
Fazakerley Hall, Henry Fazakerley, Esq.

AINTREE. It is here that the Liverpool races are held.

2 m. E. Gunscott Hall.

1 m. E. Moor Hall.

2 m. E. Lathom House, Lord Skelmersdale, stands on the site of the castellated mansion so celebrated in history for the heroic defence maintained by the Countess of Derby. The present splendid mansion was built about 1725, and consists of a grand central building, with two wings, projecting at right angles on the north or principal front, and united to the main edifice by a curved Ionic colonnade, and at their extreme points by means of a low parapet wall, divided by piers at regular distances, enclosing a court or lawn, diversified with beds of flowers; the wall and carriage entrance through iron palisades being an alteration from the original design. The park, about four miles in circumference, is well wooded and abundantly stocked with deer, and has beautiful prospects of Preston, the mountains that divide Yorkshire and Lancashire, and those of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

About 2 m. s.w. is a spring of chalybeate water, known in Lancashire by the name of Maudlin Well. Its water, in taste and quality, resembles that of Tunbridge Wells, and is said to perform many cures.

RUFFORD, a parish, in the hundred of Leyland, county palatine of Lancaster. The petty sessions for the division are held here once in five weeks, alternately with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Penwortham.

CROSTON.

2½ m. s. Shaw Hall, Thomas Crosse, Esq.

1 m. s.e. Cuerdon Hall, Robert Townley Parker, Esq.

HOGHTON, a township, in the parish of Leyland, county of Lancaster. Hoghton Tower, the property of the Hoghton family since the 11th century.

PLEASINGTON. Pleasington Hall, John Butler Bowdon, Esq.

WALMESLEY.

BLACK BURN.

CHURCH, a chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, county of Lancaster; population chiefly employed in calico printing. Dunkenhalgh Park, Henry Petre, Esq.

2 m. N. CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

1 m. N. ALTHAM. 1 m. further, Symonstone Hall, Rev. Charles Whitaker. The house, in the Elizabethan style, has been rebuilt lately; but it is probable the original mansion was of that date. A little to the right, Huntroyd, N. Le-Gendre Starkie, Esq.; near which is Gawthorp Hall, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., an Elizabethan house, erected in 1600.

1½ m. N. PADIHAM.

6 m. N.W. Pendle Hill. The tract of country between the Ribble and Pendle Hill bears a "distinct and peculiar character." Here the crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds of minerals are thrown up into the air and downward towards the centre of the earth; and immediately to the north appears a surface of limestone, with its concomitant systems of plants and minerals, which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath. The effect of this convulsion is felt over a tract of forty miles to the north, scarcely a seam of coal being found nearer than Burton-on-Lonsdale. The Hill of Pendle makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain; the sides are verdant, and the top moorish and very extensive. On this stood Malkin Tower, celebrated in 1633 for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned on perjured evidence. When the affair was scrutinized into, the convicts were set at liberty.

LAUNDE BOOTH.

BOOTH.

5m. N.W. SAWLEY. A Cistercian Abbey, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1146 by William de Percy, the revenue of which at the dissolution amounted to £221 15s. 8d. The ruins of the gate house has been converted into a cottage, the greater part of the nave and transept, and the choir and chapter house, still remain. A little north, BOLTON-BY-BOLLAND. The Hall, Miss Littledale.

1½ m. W. GILLKIRK. 4 m. further, Gisburne Park, Lord Ribblesdale.

THORNTON. Thornton Force, a cataract of 90 feet fall, is in this parish.

Broughton Hall, Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart.

SKIPTON, a market-town and parish, West Riding of the county of York, situated in the mountainous district of Craven, near the river Aire. Area of parish, 26,760 A.; population, 6,870, chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. A brisk trade is carried on in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Here is a spacious church, a grammar school with £500 annual revenue and two exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, and several other schools and charities. Market, Saturday. 7 m. N.E. Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire. The Abbey was founded in 1120, by William de Meschines and his wife Cecilia de Romeli, for canons regular of

CHURCH STA.

40½ m. ACCRINGTON STA.

HUNCOAT STA.

ROSEGROVE STA.

47½ m. BURNLEY STATION.

MARSDEN STA.

NELSON STA.

51½ m. COLNE STATION.

54½ m. FOULRIDGE STA.

Enter Yorkshire.

57 m. EARBYS STA.

58½ m. THORNTON STATION.

59½ m. ELSLACK STATION.

Leeds and Lancaster Line.




63½ m. SKIPTON STATION.

CHURCH STA.	2 m. s. OSWALD TWISTLE. Here are print-works on a large scale, and other establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods. Coal is obtained in the township.
40½ m. ACCRING- TON STA. Bury and Man- chester Line. ☞	ACCRINGTON, or NEW ACCRINGTON, a township in the before-named parish. Area, 2,480 a. It has several cotton factories. Old Accrington, an adjoining chapelry, has also cotton factories. Accrington House, Jonathan Peel, Esq.
HUNCOAT STA.	HUNCOAT, a township, in the parish of Whalley, in the hundred of Blackburn. 3 m. s.e. The Booths, situated on the east border of the Forest of Rossendale.
ROSEGROVE STA.	2 m. s. DUNNOCKSHAW.
47½ m. BURNLEY STATION.	BURNLEY stands in a valley, and has a chapel containing numerous monuments of the Towneley family, to whom the famous Towneley marbles formerly belonged. Burnley has numerous Dissenting chapels, a free grammar school with an annual revenue of £137, and several other schools and charities, manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics and machinery, with breweries, tanneries, rope walks, and brass foundries. Its manufactures owe their prosperity to the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal nearly surrounding the town, and to the railways. Markets, Monday and Saturday; races in August; cattle fairs, alternate Mondays, and six annual fairs. 1 m. s.e. Towneley Park, Charles Towneley, Esq. The mansion is a large, venerable structure, and its principal front forms three sides of a quadrangle. The greatest ornament of Towneley is its fine ancient woods. These are disposed over a large park, which, with the contiguous mountains and distant country, present much picturesque scenery. 1 m. further, Ormerod House.
MARSDEN STA.	LITTLE MARSDEN.
NELSON STA.	TRAWDEN.
51½ m. COLNE STATION.	COLNE, a market-town, county of Lancaster, on an afflux of the Calder and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Here are large manufactures of calicoes, mousselins-de-laines, and woollens, and numerous mills, principally wrought by water-power; and the neighbourhood abounds in coal, slate, and lime. The town is supposed to have been built on a Roman station—it is at least certain that many coins and relics of that people have been here discovered. Market, Wednesday; fairs for cattle, March 7th, May 12th, and October 10th.
54½ m. FOUL- RIDGE STA.	FOULRIDGE.
Enter Yorkshire.	
57 m. EARBYS STA.	EARBY.
58½ m. THORNTON STATION.	
59½ m. ELSLACK STATION.	ELSLACK.
Leeds and Lancas- ter Line. ☞	
63½ m. SKIPTON STATION.	the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. The church was built in the form of a cross: in the middle was the steeple, which does not appear to have been ever finished; on the north side of the choir the family of Clapham had a vault. The cloisters, &c., were on the south side of the church. Very little now remains of the ancient build-ings, and the steeple at the west end of the church is a late erection. The few remaining fragments, however, of this venerable pile, with the romantic scenery around, have a most picturesque and interesting appearance. The annual revenue of this house at the dissolution amounted to £444 17s. 4d.

Liverpool to Rochdale.

Left of Railway from Liverpool.		Distance from Liverpool.
BOOTLE.		BOOTLE LANE STATION.
1 m. N.W. ORREL.		PRESTON ROAD STATION.
1 m. N.W. AINTREE.		Preston and Lan- caster Line.
1 m. N.W. MELLING.		AINTREE STA.
1 m. W. BICKERSTAFFE.	1 m. N. of which, Bickerstaffe Hall.	KIRKBY STA.
1½ m. W. SHELMERSDALE, a chapelry, which gives the title of Baron to the family of Bootle Wilbraham.		PAINFORD STA.
½ m. N.W. UPHOLLAND. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is an ancient edifice, which formerly belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks.		PIMBO LANE STA.
½ m. N.W. Orrel Mount, where there is an establishment of Benedictine French nuns.		UPHOLLAND STA.
⅔ m. N.W. PEMBERTON.		ORREL STA.
WIGAN. (See p. 47.)		PEMBERTON STA.
½ m. N. Bradshawe Hall, Thomas Isherwood Bradshawe, Esq. 1 m. further, ASPUL.		16 m. WIGAN STA. North-Western Railway.
1½ m. N. Brinsup Hall.		HINDLEY STA.
1 m. N.E. Tongue Hall.		WESTHOUGHTON STATION.
1½ m. N. Smith Hills Hall. Is situated in a wood, above a small, rocky glen, and is built in the form of a quadrangle, with entrances under gateways from the north and west sides. It was originally built of timber and plaster, and a clumsy open gallery of timber now runs round the second story of the interior. The east front is somewhat more decorated, and of stone, which, from the bows of the chapel, and recess in the dining-room, has rather an elegant appearance. Both the chapel and hall windows contain some painted glass, and the latter is wainscoted all round from the ceiling to the floor. The middle row of pannels is charged with carved devices of names, heads of kings, crests, knots, &c. In the windows of the kitchen, and on the wainscot, are the monograms of "A," with a <i>bar</i> , and a <i>tun</i> , or cask, said to allude to Sir Andrew Barton, a noted pirate.		Bolton and Pres- ton Line. 24 m. BOLTON STATION.
		Kenyon and Chitheroe Line.
DARCEY LEVER, a chapelry, in the parish of Bolton, on the river Irwell, here crossed by an aqueduct of three arches.		DARCEY LEVER STATION.
1 m. N. ELTON.		BRADLEY FOLD STATION.
		BLACK LANE STATION.

Liverpool to Rochdale.

<i>Distance from Liverpool.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Liverpool.</i>
BOOTLE LANE STATION.	Walton Hall, G. Greenall, Esq., M.P.
PRESTON ROAD STATION.	2 m. E. Dwerry House Grange.
AINTREE STA.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s. Fazakerley Hall, Henry Fazakerley, Esq.
KIRKBY STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Kirkby Hall, Rev. H. Tatlock. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, KIRKBY.
RAINFORD STA.	1 m. S.E. RAINFORD. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Mossborough Hall.
PIMBO LANE STA.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s.w. PENNINGTON. 4 m. s.e., at the foot of Billinge Beacon, which is 633 feet high, is Bishpham Hall.
UPHOLLAND STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. Winstanley Hall, Meyrick Bankes, Esq. 1 m. s. of which is WINSTANLEY.
ORREL STA.	
PEMBERTON STA.	
16 m. WIGAN STA. North-Western Railway. 	
HINDLEY STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Hindley Hall. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, HINDLEY.
WESTHOUGHTON STATION.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s. WESTHOUGHTON. The manufacture of muslin and jacconet is carried on here to a considerable extent. In 1812 a manufactory was burnt down here by rioters on the Luddite system, four of whom were executed.
24 m. BOLTON STATION.	BOLTON, or BOLTON-LE-MOORS, a municipal and parliamentary borough, and manufacturing town, in the county of Lancaster, hundred of Stafford, on a branch of the Irwell. Area of parish, 31,390 A.; population, 73,905; population of borough, comprising the township and Little Bolton, 50,163. Bolton, under the provisions of the Reform Bill, sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 1,479. The town has been greatly improved of late years by new squares and handsome houses; it has an ancient parish church, and several chapels of ease, besides numerous Dissenting places of worship, two town halls, two cloth halls, exchange, theatre, concert and assembly rooms, &c., a grammar school, founded 1641, revenue £485 per annum; a charity school, endowed 1693, revenue £227; and daily and Sunday schools, libraries, mechanics' institute, and many excellent charities, of which we may cite Popplewell's legacy of £27,700, for the promotion of religion and learning among the poor. Bolton had been celebrated there by the Flemings in 1337; but it is to Arkwright and Crompton, natives of the town, the constructors of the "mule-jenny," that it owes its present prosperity. It is the head of a poor-law union. Markets, Saturday and Monday; fairs, February 30th and 31st, October 13th and 14th.
Kenyon and Clitheroe Line. 	
Manchester Line. 	
DARCEY LEVER STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.e. LITTLE LEVER. Lever Hall, within the chapelry, was formerly occupied by Bishop Bridgeman.
BRADLEY FOLD STATION.	
BLACK LANE STATION.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s. CROWTREE.

BURY, a parliamentary borough town and parish, in the county of Lancaster, on the river Irwell; returns one member to Parliament. The town has of late years been much improved, and contains two handsome churches, and upwards of twenty other places of worship; also a grammar school, with two exhibitions to either University. The town is governed by three constables, chosen at a court annually held by the Earl of Derby. Many of the improvements in loom machinery introduced during the last century originated in this town; but the establishment of the Peels has mainly contributed to the prosperity of the town in later times. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Bury.

HEYWOOD, a village and chapelry, in the parish of Bury, the population of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Bamford Hall.

29 m. BURY STA.

Manchester and
Burnley Line.

HEYWOOD STA.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BLUE PITS'
STATION.Junction with the
Manchester and
Rochdale Line.

Kenyon Junction to Clitheroe.

Left of Railway from Kenyon Junction.

1 m. w. Lowton Hall.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. WEST LEIGH. The manufactures of Lancashire are much indebted to the ingenuity of Thomas Higgs, a reed-maker at this place, who in 1764 constructed the first spinning-jenny, and in 1767 invented the water-frame, which was afterwards introduced and improved by Sir Richard Arkwright.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. HENDLEY GREEN. 1 m. N.W. of which is Hendley.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. GREENFIELD. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of which WESTHOUGHTON.

1 m. w. RUMWORTH.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. Smith Hill Hall.2 m. w. LONGWORTH. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, BROMLEY.

1 m. w. ENTWISTLE.

3 m. w. Hollinshed Hall, Henry Brock Hollinshead, Esq.

OVER DARWEN. Print and bleaching works are extensively carried on, and coals and slate are plentiful.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LITHESAY.

1 m. Witton House, Joseph Feilden, Esq. The mansion stands on rising ground, at a little distance from the Darwen, and is embosomed in wood. It is built of a cream-coloured freestone, richly veined, and has in the


*Distance
from Kenyon
Junction.*1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRAIDSHAW
LEACH STA.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEIGH STA.5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ATHERTON
STATION.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHEQUER-
BENT STA.8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. DAUBHILL
STATION.10 m. BOLTON
STATION.Preston to Man-
chester.

THE OAKS STA.



BROMLEY CROSS
STATION.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHAPEL
TOWN STA.16 m. ENTWISTLE
STATION.

SOUGH STA.

18 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. OVER
DARWEN STA.20 m. LOWER
DARWEN STA.22 m. BLACK-
BURN STA.Liverpool and
Skipton Line.

29 m. BURY STA.	4 m. S.S.E. Heaton House, the Earl of Wilton, is a magnificent mansion, the south front of which consists of a centre and two wings connected by a corridor; the main building projects in a semicircular form, the frieze of which is supported by four three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, and is crowned with a dome; the wings are octangular. Immediately in front are two pedestals bearing cumbent lions, and before it spreads a beautiful lawn, adorned with beds of flowers and shrubs. On the north front the architectural decoration is of a bolder character, the pediment is supported by four noble columns of the Composite order; the whole contains one principal and one upper story, and is entirely built of fine freestone. The park is about five miles in circumference, enclosed with a wall, and adorned with fine old timber trees and luxuriant plantations.
Manchester and Burnley Line. 	
HEYWOOD STA.	
33½ m. BLUE PIT'S STATION.	1 m. S. BORCH. 1 m. further, MIDDLETON.
Junction with the Manchester and Rochdale Line.	

Kenyon Junction to Clitheroe.

<i>Distance from Kenyon Junction.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Kenyon Junction.</i>
1½ m. BRADSHAW LEACH STA.	½ m. E. PENNINGTON.
2½ m. LEIGH STA.	LEIGH, a market-town, in the county of Lancaster, has a grammar school and several charities. Its manufactures are fustians, muslins, and cambrics. It has also a canal communicating with that of Leeds and Liverpool. Coal is here very abundant. 3 m. E. ASTLEY.
5½ m. ATHERTON STATION.	ATHERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Leigh; population 4,475, chiefly employed in the cotton factories, collieries, and iron works.
6½ m. CHEQUERBENT STA.	CHEQUERBENT. 1 m. N.E. Hulton Park, William Hulton, Esq.
8½ m. DAUBHILL STATION.	1 m. E. FARNWORTH.
10 m. BOLTON STATION.	BOLTON. (See Liverpool and Rochdale, p. 405.)
Preston to Manchester. 	
Rochdale Br. 	
THE OAKS STA.	1 m. E. Tongue Hall.
BROMLEY CROSS STATION.	
14½ m. CHAPEL TOWN STA.	CHAPEL TOWN. 2 m. further, Hallingrave.
16 m. ENTWISTLE STATION.	1½ m. E. HOLKHAM MOOR.
SOUGH STA.	Wolf House.
1¾ m. OVER DARWEN STA.	1½ m. E. PICKUP BANK.
20 m. LOWER DARWEN STA.	1 m. E. LOWER DARWEN.
24 m. BLACKBURN STA.	BLACKBURN, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish, in the county of Lancaster. Area of parish, 45,620 A.; population of borough, 36,629. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors, (1846),
Liverpool and Skipton Line.	

centre of the eastern front a portico, supported by Doric pillars. This chaste and elegant residence commands two pleasing views of the Darwen, whose banks are diversified with swelling knolls, well planted with thriving woods. Near Witton Park is the sombre Hill of Billinge, the termination of that chain of hills which extends from Yorkshire into this part of Lancashire. The elevation of this hill above the level of the sea is about 300 yards.

1 m. S.W. BILLINGTON. 1½ m. further, SALESBURY. Salesbury Hall, a noble specimen of most rude and massy wood work, is of very high antiquity, probably not later than Henry III. There is about this house a profusion and bulk of oak that must almost have laid prostrate a forest to erect it. The principal timbers are carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of saints, while the outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief within huge medallions. It is curious to observe that the inner doors are without a pannel or a lock, and have always been opened with a latch and string. A piece of Roman sculpture of Apollo, from Ribchester, has been incorporated in one of the walls. 1½ m. further, RIBCHESTER.

1 m. N.W. WADDINGTON. 2 m. further, Browsholme Hall, E. Parker, Esq. CLITHEROE, a parliamentary, municipal, borough, and market-town, in the county of Lancaster, on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle Hill, which rises 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Population of the borough, 11,324. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 412. The town is built of stone, and has a large chapel of ease, with

28 m. WHALLEY
STATION.

31½ m. CLITHE-
ROE STA.

Manchester and Fleetwood.

Left of Railway from Manchester.

½ m. N.W. PENDLETON, a village, in the parish of Eccles, the population of which are employed in the collieries, and in the manufacture of cotton and silk.

CLIFTON.

KERSLEY.

¾ m. Birch House, John Bentley, Esq. This seat was originally built in the reign of Charles I. (1641), and still for the most part retains the style of architecture which characterised the mansions of that day. It has been at various times occupied by distinguished families—the Worsleys, the Rishtons, the Dornings, and from the late John Bentley, Esq. it descended to his son, the present proprietor. The house is situated in a small ornamental park, and commands a view of the Valley of the Irwell. The apartments are not large, but are fitted up with that taste which distinguishes the *virtuoso*. The library might be imagined the abode of the Spirit of Meditation, such a “dim, religious light” is admitted through its stained glass windows, which harmonises so entirely with the ancient carved oak window-frames, and the cathedral-like emblazonments of the room. The collection of pictures, however,

Distance from
SALFORD STA.
PENDLETON STA.

CLIFTON STA.

DIXON FOLD STA.

STONECLEUGH
STATION.

HALSHAW MOOR
STATION.

1,121. It is an irregularly built town, situated in a barren district, but well supplied with coal from the mines in its vicinity. It is celebrated for its cotton factories, which employ many thousands of hands, the annual produce of its fabrics being estimated at £3,000,000. The church, a magnificent structure, was rebuilt in 1819, at a cost of £26,000. In the parish are 22 perpetual curacies, and numerous Dissenting chapels. A grammar school, founded temp. Queen Elizabeth, with an annual revenue of £120, and other schools educating upwards of 5,000 children. Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a native of this town. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, Easter Monday and Tuesday, May 12th, and October 17th.

28 m. WHALLEY
STATION.

WHALLEY is an immense parish, in the county of Lancaster, containing an area of 108,140 A.; the area of the township of Whalley is 1,890 A.; population 111,741. It comprises within its limits the borough of Clitheroe, three market-towns, 32 townships, and eight chapelries, in Lancaster, the township of Willington in the county of Chester, and the chapelry of Whitewell in the West Riding of the county of York. The parish is 30 miles long by 15 broad. The church is a very ancient edifice, originally belonging to the abbey, which was founded in 1296. 1 m. E. Clerk Hill. A little to the south of which is Reade Hall. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Aighton Hall.


31½ m. CLITHE-
ROE STA.

several Dissenting chapels, a grammar school, founded by Queen Mary in 1554, with an annual revenue of £450; and extensive manufactures of cotton, &c. Here are also the remains of a castle, built by the noble family of Lacy in the 12th century. Market, Saturday; fairs, March 24th, July 24th, September 29th, and December 7th. The Clitheroe races take place in June.

Manchester and Fleetwood.

Distance from
SALFORD STA.

PENDLETON STA.

CLIFTON STA.
Manchester and
Bury Rail. 

DIXON FOLD STA.
STONECLEUGH
STATION.

HAISHAW MOOR
STATION.

Right of Railway from Manchester.

1 m. N. CURSALL. Cursall Cell, Miss E. Atherton. Part of the house is the remains of a cell belonging to the Abbey of Lenton, erected in the reign of Henry I.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Prestwick Park, Lewis Novelli, Esq. 2 m. further, Heaton Park, Earl of Wilton.

forms the great attraction. In the dining-room is a "Gipsy Girl," by Thomson, R.A., a beautiful creation, and a memorial of the powers of a man who has been driven from his profession by disgust at the insensibility of the day, which rarely appreciates the grander efforts of a native artist. In the drawing-room is a "Young Girl," by Graham, with features of loveliness and life, exquisitely blending the beauty of nature with the graces of the painter's imagination, it is a fine conception. A "Venus," by Cosway, one of those forms which nature occasionally produces in voluptuous redundancy of beauty, and which the painter has portrayed with the power of an enthusiast. "A Country Stable," by Morland, who so rejoices in the portraits of pigs and donkeys, reminds us that his genius could not preserve him from a degradation which would have disgraced either. The "Weekly Register" of Liversage, presenting a very personifi-



BIRCH HOUSE, JOHN BENTLEY, ESQ.

cation of a radical shoemaker, the pillar of the beer-shop, though small, is one of his most successful pictures. "A Landscape with Figures," by Gainsborough, next solicits the attention; it is one of his happy and correct

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. w. FARNWORTH.

1 m. w. Brinsep Hall. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, ASPUL.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. BLACK ROD. Here is a grammar school, with upwards of one hundred pupils, and three exhibitions to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. ADLINGTON.

1 m. n.w. Duxbury Hall, William Standish Standish, Esq.

CHORLEY is built on an eminence, and has an ancient church of the Norman style of architecture, another in the Gothic style, a grammar school, town hall, union workhouse, Dissenting chapels, and numerous cotton mills for the manufacture of all sorts of fancy muslins, &c. Lead, coal, slate, and stone abound in the neighbouring mines and collieries. Astley Hall, Susanna, Lady Hoghton, the heiress of the late Peter Brooke, Esq. of Astley, and representative of the Charnocks of Charnock; Gillebrand Hall, H. Fazakerley, Esq.

LEA.

1 m. s. CLIFTON.

KIRKHAM. (See p. 48.) Ribby Hall, Hugh Hornby, Esq.

A little beyond the station is a short branch to LYTHAM, a parish, situated on the western coast, near the estuary of the Ribble, and much resorted to for sea-bathing. About 1 m. e. is Lytham Pool, a large natural basin, where vessels consigned to the port of Preston discharge

HALSHAW MOOR
(continued).

MOSES' GATE STA.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BOLTON
STATION.

↪ Kenyon to
Clitheroe.

Liverpool and
↪ Bolton Rail.

LOSTOCK LANE
STATION.

HORWICH AND
BLACK ROD STA.

ADLINGTON STA.

21 m. CHORLEY
STATION.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. join the
North-Western
Line to Preston.

29 m. PRESTON
STATION.

32 m. LEA ROAD
STATION.

35 m. SALWICK
STATION.

37 m. KIRKHAM
STATION.

HALSHAW MOOR
(continued).

delineations of nature, which appeals like nature herself to your holiest sympathies. "Apollo and the Seasons," by Wilson, one of the choicest specimens of British art, which is considered by the best judges to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of the English Claude, on entering the room is immediately before you. Beautiful it is, indeed, both in design and execution—a never-ending sunshine illumines the canvas—a realisation of summer when summer is gone: it is impossible long to contemplate this *beau-ideal* of the painter's art without being absorbed in the illusion, or without sympathising with its expression. The two last we shall notice, although many works, each superior of its kind, invite attention, are "Dionysius the Areopagite," and "Mrs. Hartley with her Child as a Bacchanté," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The former is a Rembrandt-looking head, of most magical conception, and high finish; the latter is considered one of the happiest efforts of the great master; both are well known wherever art has been cultivated, and confirm the ennobling effect of its presence. This picture derives its extrinsic interest from the reflection, that the mother there portrayed with all the emotions which characterise and compose a mother's love (which love is stronger than death), and the babe here exhibited in the perfection of infantile joyousness, together closed their eyes during the exciting circumstances which accompany a violent death! Look at them there in the reciprocal exchange of dependence on one hand, of devotion upon the other; then imagine them bound together by the mother's own hand, and cold in death, cast upon a foreign shore, and believe that the feelings there portrayed are no picture of the painter's, and be convinced that the highest effort of genius derives its inspiration from nature—its success from truth in her characters.

MOSES' GATE STA.

1½ m. E. LITTLE LEVER.

10½ m. BOLTON
STATION.

BOLTON. (See Liverpool to Rochdale, p. 405.)

Kenyon to Clitheroe.

Bury and Rochdale.

LOSTOCK LANE
STATION.

¼ m. N. LOSTOCK. 1½ m. N.E. HEATON.

HORWICH AND
BLACK ROD STA.

1 m. N.E. HORWICH, a chapelry, in the parish of Dean, the population of which are employed in manufactures and bleaching works. Wallsuches.

ADLINGTON STA.

1¼ m. RIVINGTON, where there is a lofty eminence called Rivington Pike, 1545 feet high, at the foot of which, Rivington Hall, Robert Andrews, Esq.

21 m. CHORLEY
STATION.

1½ m. N.E. HEAPEY, a chapelry and parish, in the hundred of Leyland.

2½ m. join the
North-Western
Line to Preston.

2 m. E. ANGLEZARKE. Lead mines are worked in this township, in which carbonate of barytes were first discovered.

29 m. PRESTON
STATION.

PRESTON. (See p. 49.) From hence is a line of seven miles to LONGRIDGE, passing Ribbleson, Elston, Grimsarg, and Alston.

32 m. LEA ROAD
STATION.

¾ m. N.E. COTTAM.

35 m. SALWICK
STATION.

1½ m. N. SALWICK.

37 m. KIRKHAM
STATION.

1½ m. N. MEDLAR. 1 m. N.E. of which is ESPRICK. 1½ m. ELSWICK, and 1 m. N.E. ROSEACRE.

1 m. E. TRELEAZE.

their cargoes into smaller craft. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. w. Lytham Hall, Thomas Clifton, Esq. The Hall comprises in its kitchens and out-offices a portion of the building of a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Richard I.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. PLUMPTON.

POULTON, a market-town and parish, in the county of Lancaster. Area of parish, 15,400 A. Near this station is a short branch line to BLACKPOOL, a village on the coast. It has a theatre, library and news room, and from the clearness of the water, and the excellence of the beach, it became a few years ago one of the most attractive spots in the county. A curious custom prevailed and may still be in use: at the flood tide, the time for bathing, a bell sounded for the ladies to assemble, and to give warning to the gentlemen to leave the parade, any one who disobeyed this summons forfeited a bottle of wine. A little to the s. Raikes Hall, John Hornby, Esq., M.P.

FLEETWOOD, a new sea-port, in the county of Lancaster, in the parish of Poulton-le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay; population, 2,833. The town of Fleetwood is rising rapidly into importance as a port as well as a watering-place. It contains a church, hotel, custom house, market house, lighthouse, and docks. Owing to its favourable position, and the easy access of its harbour, several steamers ply between

POULTON STA

50 m. FLEETWOOD
STATION.

Manchester to Accrington.

Left of Railway from Manchester.

Manchester to Clifton. (See Manchester to Fleetwood, p. 408.)

BINGLEY.

LEVER.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. TORRINGTON LOWER END, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. ALLINGRAVE.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. HOLKHAM MOOR.

Musberry Park.

1 m. w. BROAD HOLDEN.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. OSWALD TWISTLE.

ACCRINGTON. (See Liverpool to Skipton, p. 403.)

Distance from
Manchester.

BINGLEY STA.

RADCLIFFE
BRIDGE STA.

10 m. BURY STA.

SUMMERSEAT
STATION.

RAMSBOTTOM
STATION.

HELMSHORE STA

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HASLING-
DEN STA.

BAXENDEN STA.

18 m. ACCRING-
TON STA.

	1½ m. E. SINGLETON, a chapelry in the parish of KIRKHAM, where there is a great fair for sheep and cattle on September 21st. 3 m. further, ECCLESTON.
POULTON STA.	1½ m. N.E. The river Wyre, which, taking its course amongst the moors in the north-east part of the county, meanders through a very romantic district, and pursuing a south-west course towards the sea, receives the water of several other streams before it reaches Garstang, near which its current is greatly augmented by the waters of the river Calder, and passing near the town of Poulton expands into a broad basin called Wyre Water, from whence it joins the sea at Fleetwood.
50 m. FLEETWOOD STATION.	this place and Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow. In 1844 vessels of no less than 128,527 tons entered its port, and there cleared out 110,124 tons. As a maritime port, Fleetwood has such decided advantages over many harbours of England, that it cannot fail to become in a very few years one of the most important shipping places on the coast of Lancaster. 2 m. s.w. Rossall Hall, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart.

Manchester to Accrington.

<i>Distance from Manchester.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Manchester.</i>
BINGLEY STA.	STANDHALL.
RADCLIFFE BRIDGE STA.	RADCLIFFE.
10 m. BURY STA.	BURY. (See Liverpool to Rochdale, p. 406.)
SUMMERSEAT STATION.	½ m. N.E. WALMESLEY. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the numerous mills on the river Irwell, which runs through the parish.
RAMSBOTTOM STATION.	1 m. E. SHUTTLEWORTH.
HELMSHORE STA.	1½ m. N.E. TORRINGTON HIGHER END. A little further is the Rosendale Branch, having a station at Stubbings, Ewood Bridge, Rawtenstal, and Newchurch.
22½ m. HASLINGDEN STA.	HELMSHORE.
BAXENDEN STA.	HASLINGDEN, a market-town, standing in a wild Alpine district on the borders of Rosendale Forest, mostly built of stone, and employs about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of cotton.
18 m. ACCRINGTON STA.	HENHEADS.

Manchester to Leeds via Rochdale.**Left of Railway from Manchester.**

1½ m. N. Hopwood Hall, Robert G. Hopwood, Esq.

1 m. W. MIDDLETON, a market-town and parish, in the county of Lancaster, on the Rochdale Canal. Area of parish, 11,540 A. Not more than 70 years ago Middleton was but a village: it owes its sudden rise into importance to the various extensive factories of cotton subsequently established here, and the coal mines in the vicinity. The church is ancient, and there is a grammar school, and other charities. Market, Friday.

1 m. S.W. ALKRINGTON. Alkrington Hall.

1½ m. N.W. Bamford Hall.

ROCHDALE, a parliamentary borough and manufacturing town. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,049. The town is fairly built, and has an ancient church on a steep hill, numerous chapels and schools, a town hall, assembly rooms, theatre, literary society, and important manufactories of flannels, baizes, kerseys, hats, coarse calico, and machinery. Markets, Monday and Saturday.

LITTLEBOROUGH. Here was a Roman station, and several antiquities have been found in the vicinity.

RAMSDEN.

From TODMORDEN there is a branch eight miles long to Burnley, joining the Liverpool and Skipton Railway, passing Cliviger. Ormerod Hall; Towneley Park, Charles Towneley, Esq.

EASTWOOD.

HEBDEN BRIDGE, a large village, situated in a valley of picturesque beauty, near which is MYTHOLIN and MIDGLEY.

1½ m. N. LUDDENDEN.

¾ m. N. WARLEY. Pye Nest, Henry Lees Edwards, Esq.

HALIFAX is reached by a short branch of two miles.

1 m. N. SOUTH ORAM.

BRIGHOUSE. There is a short line of two miles, joining Halifax and Bradford.

COOPER BRIDGE. 1 m. N. Hartshead.

¼ m. N.E. MIRFIELD.

Distance from
VICTORIA STA.
9 m. MILES
PLATTING STA.

5 m. MIDDLETON
STATION.
← Liverpool
Railway.

9 m. BLUE PITS'
STATION.

11 m. ROCHDALE
STATION.

14 m. LITTLE-
BOROUGH STA.

17 m. WALSDEN
STATION.

19 m. TODMOR-
DEN STA.

Enter Yorkshire.

21 m. EASTWOOD
STATION.

24 m. HEBDEN
BRIDGE STA.

25 m. MYTHOLM-
ROYD STA.

27 m. LUDDENDEN
FOOT STA.

28 m. SOWERBY
BRIDGE STA.

31 m. NORTH
DEAN STA.


32 m. ELLAND
STATION.

34 m. BRIGHOUSE
STATION.

37 m. COOPER
BRIDGE STA.

38 m. MIRFIELD
STATION.

Manchester to Leeds via Rochdale.

Distance from
 VICTORIA STA.
 2 m. MILES
 FLATTING STA.
 Oldham Br. 
 5 m. MIDDLETON
 STATION.

Right of Railway from Manchester.

9 m. BLUE PITS'
 STATION.
 11 m. ROCHDALE
 STATION.

3 m. E. OLDHAM has risen from the position of a hamlet to a large manufacturing town, and is the principal seat of the hat manufacture in England, and has also large manufactories of fustians, velveteens, calicoes, silks, and cords. It is built on a hill, has handsome modern churches and chapels, a fine town hall and market house, mechanics' institute, news room, several banks, and numerous schools, amongst which a blue-coat school, endowed by the late Mr. Henshaw, hat manufacturer, with £70,000. Oldham sends two members to Parliament. Market, Saturday.

4 m. E. CROMPTON.

1½ m. E. MILNROW, a chapelry, in the parish of Rochdale. John Collier, otherwise Tim Bobbin, the popular author of the Lancaster dialect, an eccentric character and musician, was for 57 years the village schoolmaster at this place. A little s. BUTTERWORTH.

14 m. LITTLE-
 BOROUGH STA.

1½ m. N.E. BLATCHINGWORTH.

17 m. WALSDEN
 STATION.

WALSDEN.

19 m. TODMOR-
 DEN STA.

TODMORDEN lies in the pretty valley of the Calder, and on a rising ground near the centre is an ancient church. It has a new chapel, meeting houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. Holme, T. H. Whitaker, Esq.

Enter Yorkshire.

21 m. EASTWOOD
 STATION.

LANGFIELD MOORS.

24 m. HERDEN
 BRIDGE STA.

1½ m. S. LUDD.

25 m. MYTHOLM-
 ROYD STA.

1 m. S.E. SARBY.

27 m. LUDDENDEN
 FOOT STA.

2 m. S. RIPPENDEN.

28 m. SOWERBY
 BRIDGE STA.

1½ m. S. STAINLAND.

31 m. NORTH
 DEAN STA.

1½ m. S.W. STAINLAND.

32 m. ELLAND
 STATION.


ELLAND, a chapelry, containing a population of 6,470, employed in the manufacture of course woollens. Elland Hall, — Carstairs, Esq. 1 m. s.s.e. Flexby Hall, Sidney Norris, Esq. 1½ m. further, HUDDERSFIELD. (See Manchester and Leeds, p. 418.)

34 m. BRIGHOUSE
 STATION.

½ m. S. RASTRICK.

37 m. COOPER
 BRIDGE STA.

½ m. S. SHEEPBRIDGE, and 2 m. S. KIRKEATON.

Manchester and
 Huddersfield 

38 m. MIRFIELD
 STATION.

½ m. S. HOPTON.

DEWSBURY, a market-town and township, in the West Riding of the county of York, situated on the Calder. It is a manufacturing town, lies low, but is well paved and lighted, and has some good streets and well-built stone houses. Its institutions are, a free school, revenue £108 per annum; mechanics' institute, branch banks, and blanket hall. It has thriving manufactures of blankets, carpets, &c., and low woollen fabrics made from old woollen rags respun. The Calder navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool; there are collieries in the vicinity. Fairs, Wednesdays after May 12th and before October 10th.

LEEDS. (See Birmingham to Leeds, p. 354.)

41 m. DEWSBURY
STATION.
← Bradford Line.

50 m. LEEDS.
STATION.

Manchester to Leeds via Huddersfield.

Left of Railway from Manchester.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. BOOTHFIELD.

Within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the station is



CROFT HOUSE, JOHN ROSS COULTHART, ESQ.

This mansion, erected in 1810, after designs by Cowley, is in the Grecian style of architecture, having a projecting central compartment flanked by wings on the east and west. The finely-proportioned internal apartments are decorated with pictures by Cuyp, Mieris, Maas, De Roy, Jan Steen, Vermulen, Wouvermans, &c.; and the library, containing upwards of 7,000 volumes, is enriched with choice copies of Bede, Baldwin, Stowe, Lhuys, Froissart, Fordan, Hollingshed, Dugdale, Camden, the Domesday Survey, and others of great value and rarity.

STALEYBRIDGE.

Distance from
Manchester.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. PARK STA.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. CLAYTON
BRIDGE STA.

5 m. DROYLSDEN
STATION.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ASHTON
STATION.

Enter Cheshire.

8 m. STALEY-
BRIDGE STA.

41 m. DEWSBURY
STATION.

Wakefield
Line. 67

2 m. s. Denby Grange, the seat of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., is situated in a rich and beautiful valley, watered by the river Colne, and bounded by lofty hills highly cultivated, in the parish of Kirkheaton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The mansion is of elegant construction, with a pediment enriched with scroll work and surmounted with vases, and a plain but handsome portico supported by four columns. The grounds are tastefully disposed.

50 m. LEEDS.
STATION.

Manchester to Leeds via Huddersfield.

*Distance from
Manchester.*

2½ m. PARK STA.

3½ m. CLAYTON
BRIDGE STA.

5 m. DROYLSDEN
STATION.

6½ m. ASHTON
STATION.

Enter Cheshire.

Right of Railway from Manchester.

DROYLSDEN. The Moravian settlement of Fairfield is in this township.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a parliamentary borough and town, in the county of Lancaster, situate on the Tame. Area of parish, 9,300 A.; population, 46,304; population of borough, 22,514. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1846), 871. Ashton was formerly a municipality; its government is now exercised by the county magistrates, who hold weekly sessions here. It is a manufacturing town, ill-built, with a spacious church of the time of Henry V. The family of Assheton settled here at an early period and are said to have possessed peculiar privileges and powers in this manor, among which was that of life and death over their tenantry. In commemoration of this privilege, and its having been sometimes exercised, a field near the old hall is still called Gallows Meadow. An old building here also retains the name of the Dungeons. In the reign of Henry VI., a descendant of that family still inheriting extraordinary privileges, clad in black armour and mounted on a charger, with a numerous retinue, levied a penalty on his tenants for neglecting to clear their lands from a pernicious weed called *Carr goulds*. In commemoration of this the ceremony of riding the black lad is celebrated every Easter Monday, when an effigy in the human form, stuffed with straw, clad in black armour, is paraded on horseback through the streets. Afterwards it is hung up at the cross in the market place and there shot at, and subsequently immersed in a stagnant pool. The market house, lately erected at an expense of £10,000, is a fine building; it has schools, charities, assembly rooms, theatre, and mechanics' institute, with several Dissenting chapels. Coal is plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, and Darlington meet in the parish. In 1838 it had 82 cotton mills employing 12,143 hands; also woollen mills and a silk factory. Gingham and calicoes are the principal articles woven; fine cotton yarns are here spun, as also at Staleybridge, in this parish. Market, Saturday; and four fairs in March, April, July, and November.

8 m. STALEY-
BRIDGE STA.

3 m. S.E. MOTTRAM.

|| || ||

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. MOSELEY.

DOBCROSS.

1 m. W. STANEDGE.

STAITHWAIT has a mineral spring, possessing the same properties as that of Harrogate.

GOLCAR.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. LONGWOOD.

HUDDERSFIELD, said to occupy the Cambodumum of the Romans, is a parliamentary borough, in the county of York (West Riding), on the Colne, a tributary of the Calder. It is an extensive manufacturing and market-town, sending one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 963. The town lies on a hill, the country round being very hilly, and is chiefly built of stone, with a handsome modern parish church of Gothic architecture, and several subordinate churches. It has also many Dissenting chapels, one belonging to the Methodist persuasion is said to be the largest in England; a national proprietary college, church, collegiate school, and several endowed free schools are its principal educational establishments.

s. Milnesbridge House, Jos. Armitage, Esq.; Meltham Hall, W. L. Brooke, Esq.; Longley Hall, Alexander Hathorn, Esq.; Healey House, Charles Brook, Esq.; Thornton Lodge, Edward Brook, Esq.; Storths Hall, Peter Inchbold, Esq.

w. Greenhead, Joseph Brook, Esq.; Springwood House, John Starkey, Esq.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. RASTRICK.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. MIRFIELD.

DEWSBURY. (See p. 416.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Crows Nest, J. Egg, Esq.

BATLEY. The church, dedicated to All Saints, and said to have been erected in the time of Henry VIII., contains several splendid monuments.

2 m. N.W. Ridings, Miss Walker; Bryer Hall, Jos. Swaine, Esq.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. MORLEY. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Springfield House, Samuel Webster, Esq.

CHURWELL.

1 m. W. WORTLEY. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Farnley Hall, William Armitage, Esq.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. MOSELEY STATION.

Enter Yorkshire.

$12\frac{3}{4}$ m. GREEN-FIELD STA.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ m. SADDLE-WORTH STA.

17 m. DIGGLE STATION.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARSDEN STATION.

$21\frac{1}{2}$ m. STAITH-WAIT STA.

$22\frac{1}{4}$ m. GOLCAR STATION.

24 m. LONGWOOD STATION.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ m. HUDDERSFIELD STA.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRADLEY STATION.

Join Manchester & Dewsbury Br.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ m. HEATON LODGE STA.

$30\frac{1}{2}$ m. MIRFIELD STATION.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ m. DEWSBURY STATION.

$34\frac{1}{2}$ m. BATLEY STATION.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ m. MORLEY STATION.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHURWELL STATION.

41 m. WORTLEY STATION.

10½ m. MOSELEY
STATION.

Enter Yorkshire.

12¾ m. GREEN-
FIELD STA.

13¾ m. SADDLE-
WORTH STA.

17 m. DIGGLE
STATION.

18¾ m. MARSDEN
STATION.

21¼ m. STAITH-
WAIT STA.

22¼ m. GOLCAR
STATION.

24 m. LONGWOOD
STATION.

25¾ m. HUDDERS-
FIELD STA.

Sheffield Rail. 67

MICKLEHURST.

SADDLEWORTH, a chapelry, in the West Riding of the county of York, in the parish of Rochdale, population employed in woollen manufactures. It is a wild tract of land, extending over an area of seven miles in length and five in breadth, intersected by the Huddersfield Canal.

MARSDEN, near which the Manchester and Huddersfield Railway passes under a tunnel three miles in length.

2 m. S.E. MELTHAM.

½ m. S. LINTHWAITE. 1 m. further, CROSSLAND.

Huddersfield has also other charities, a mechanics' institute, philosophical hall, library, banking company, branch banks, infirmary, and a large circular price hall, containing warehouse-room for about 500 manufacturers, who here expose their goods for sale on market-days. The manufactures of the town and vicinity are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, &c., and fancy goods. The trade of this town is facilitated by the abundant supply of coals from the vicinity, and the canals which connect it with both the Mersey and the Humber, with the former upon the highest canal level in England, through the chain of the English Apennines by a tunnel three miles and a quarter in length. Market, Tuesday.

To the N. of Huddersfield are Kirkless Park, H. W. Wickham, Esq.; Fixby Hall, Sidney Norris, Esq.; Blake Hall, Jos. Ingham, Esq.; Woodhouse Hall, Jos. Starkey, Esq.; Woodhouse, John Witacre, Esq.

E. Woodsome Hall, Lord Dartmouth; Lascelles Hall, John Haigh, Esq.; Fenay Hall, B. N. R. Batty, Esq.; Whitley Hall, R. H. Beaumont, Esq.; Thorpe Villa, W. W. Batty, Esq.

1½ m. S. KIRKEATON.

26½ m. BRADLEY
STATION.

Join Manchester
& Dewsbury Br.

29½ m. HEATON
LODGE STA.

30½ m. MIRFIELD
STATION.

33¼ m. DEWSBURY
STATION.

34½ m. BATLEY
STATION.

1 m. S. BREESTWHISTLE.

½ m. E. EARLS HEATON.

1¼ m. N.E. by E. WOODKIRK, where there is an ancient cell of Black Canons. 1 m. E. of which, Tingley House, George Ellis, Esq.

37½ m. MORLEY
STATION.

1½ m. E. MIDDLETON.

39½ m. CHURWELL
STATION.

1½ m. S.E. Middleton Hall, T. W. Hembleton, Esq.; Middleton Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Brandling.

41 m. WORTLEY
STATION.

½ m. S. BEESTON. Beeston Hall.

LEEDS. (See Birmingham and Leeds, p. 354.)

2 m. w. Armley Park, Mrs. Gott. A little further, Wither, John Gott, Esq. 2 m. n.w. Headingley House, James G. Marshall, Esq., M.P. A little further, Kirkstall Grange, William Beckett, Esq., M.P.

42½ m. LEEDS
STATION.

Manchester to Bowdon.

Left of Railway from Manchester.

2 m. E. RUSHHOLME.

¾ m. S.E. CHARLTON-CUM-HARDY.

¾ m. E. SALE.

TIMPERLEY. 3 m. E. Withenshaw Hall, Thomas W. Tatton, Esq.

ALTRINGHAM, a market-town and chapelry, on Bowdon Downs. It has manufactures of cotton yarns, cloths and bobbins, and sends a considerable supply of vegetables and fruit to the Manchester market. ½ m. E. Timperley Hall.

BOWDON. 1½ m. s. Ashley Hall. 3 m. further, Tatton Park, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. The mansion is a splendid square edifice. The principal front faces the south, and is adorned with a noble portico of four Corinthian columns, the shaft of each column 25 feet high, formed of a single block from the Runcorn quarry, the whole surmounted by a handsome pediment. The park, eleven miles in circumference, is truly beautiful; it extends to the town of Knutsford, near the north end of which is the principal entrance gate, a handsome design of the Doric order, with a lodge attached. The prospects from this lodge to the mansion, a distance of two miles, are of great extent, and finely diversified; on the right lies Tatton Mere, a noble sheet of water, and on the left a succession of woody eminences. A little to the w. Mere Hall, Thomas L. Brooke, Esq.

Distance from
OXFORD ROAD
STATION.

¾ m. KNOTT MILL
STATION.

2 m. OLD TRAF-
FORD STA.

3½ m. STRETTFORD
STATION.

Cross the Mersey.
Enter Cheshire.

4½ m. SALE MOOR
STATION.

5 m. TIMPERLEY
STATION.

7½ m. ALTRING-
HAM STA.

8 m. BOWDON
STATION.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Great Grimsby.

Left of Railway from Manchester.

ARDWICK.

1 m. N. DROYLSDEN.

Distance from
LONDON ROAD
STATION.

¾ m. ARDWICK
STATION.

2½ m. GORTON
STATION.

42½ m. LEEDS STATION.	2 m. E. Osmanthorpe Hall, J. A. Township, Esq. 1 m. N.E. of which is Killgebeck Hall, George Walker, Esq.; Manston Hall, Edward Waud, Esq.
	1½ m. N.E. Harehills Grove, James Brown, Esq. ½ m. further, Gleddon Mount, William Kay, Esq.; Gleddon Hall, T. Benyon, Esq.; Gleddon Lodge, William Smith, Esq.; Chapel Allerton, William W. Brown, Esq.; Potter Newton, James Maude, Esq. 1½ m. further, Roundhay Park, S. Nicholson, Esq.; Goodman House, George Goodman, Esq.; Roundhay House, John Shadwell, Esq.
	3½ m. S.W. Temple Newsham, H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq.

Manchester to Bowdon.

<i>Distance from</i> OXFORD ROAD STATION.	Right of Railway from Manchester.
½ m. KNOTT MILL STATION.	
2 m. OLD TRAF- FORD STA.	2 m. N.W. Trafford Park, Sir Thomas De Trafford, Bart.
3½ m. STRETTFORD STATION.	¾ m. W. STRETTFORD.
Cross the Mersey. Enter Cheshire.	
4¼ m. SALE MOOR STATION.	1½ m. W. ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.
5 m. TIMPERLEY STATION.	6 m. W. WARBURTON. Here was anciently a monastery of Pramonstrœ-tensian monks, dedicated to St. Werbergh. Warburton Hall, R. E. W. Egerton, Esq.
7¾ m. ALTRINC- HAM STA.	1 m. W. OLDFIELD.
8 m. BOWDON STATION.	1½ m. W. Dunham Massey, Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The mansion is spacious, constructed of brick, and of a quadrangular form, with a court in the centre. The park, in the midst of which it is seated, is very extensive, full of fine timber, particularly some oaks of extraordinary magnitude, amongst which is a heronry. The villas are many of them picturesque, and some grand. 3 m. further, Oughtington Hall, T. Trafford, Esq.
	5 m. S.W. High Legh, George C. Legh, Esq., M.P.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Great Grimsby.

<i>Distance from</i> LONDON ROAD STATION.	Right of Railway from Manchester.
¾ m. ARDWICK STATION. Cross Stockport Line. (C)	HIGHER ARDWICK. Ivy Place, Edward Buckley, Esq., formerly the residence of Robert Peel, Esq., cousin to the late Premier.
2½ m. GORTON STATION.	GORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Manchester. The city of Manchester is supplied with water from a reservoir in this locality.

FAIRFIELD, a hamlet, in the county of Lancaster, in the parish of Manchester; population chiefly employed in cotton manufactures. Here is an establishment belonging to the Moravians.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of Mottram.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. MOTTRAM. Mottram-in-Longden Dale lies to the west of the river Etherton, in the hundred of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. Area of parish, 26,260 a. It is one long street, well paved and built with stone houses; it has numerous cotton factories, a grammar and numerous other schools.

DINTING. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very grand. The rugged and steep rocks, occasionally relieved by bold and swelling eminences, and those declining into valleys clothed with verdure, constitute some very picturesque and romantic prospects. The Carr Torr is a very singular precipice, its perpendicular height being eighty feet; the summit and sides have oak trees growing on them, and from the former vast rocks are pendent which seem to frown destruction on everything beneath. The face of this precipice exhibits various strata of rock, coal, or slaty matter, and freestone, all as regularly disposed as if they had been placed by the art of a mason.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. HADFIELD.

WINDLEHEAD MOOR.

1 m. W. THURLESTONE, a parish, in the township of Penistone, where the manufacture of woollen and hair cloth is extensively carried on.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. WORTLEY. Wortley Hall, Lord Wharnccliffe. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Wentworth Castle, Fred. V. Wentworth, Esq.

3 m. N.E. by E. TANKERSLEY. Tankersley Hall. 1 m. S. Wharnccliffe Lodge, Lord Wharnccliffe.

2 m. E. ECCLESFIELD.

4 m. E. ROTHERHAM, reached from Sheffield by a short branch.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Wharnccliffe Lodge, Lord Wharnccliffe, is situated on the east side of the river Don. It is a noble mansion, of elegant proportions and fine apartments. The beauty of the park, and the picturesque scenery in and around it, are the admiration of every tourist.

N. Page Hall, James Dixon, Esq.; Broomhead Hall, Mrs. Remington.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. ATTERCLIFFE.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. FAIRFIELD STATION.

Aston and Stockport Line.

Cross river Tane.

Enter Cheshire.

5 m. GUIDE BRIDGE STA.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWTON STATION.

10 m. MOTTRAM STATION.

Cross the river Etherton.

Enter Derbyshire.

12 m. DINTING STATION.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. HADFIELD

$19\frac{1}{2}$ m. WOODHEAD STA.

25 m. HAZLEHEAD STA.

28 m. PENISTONE STATION.

$32\frac{1}{2}$ m. WORTLEY STATION.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ m. DEEP CAR STATION.

$36\frac{1}{2}$ m. OUGHTY BRIDGE STA.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ m. SHEFFIELD STATION.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ m. DARNAL STATION.

Cross Leeds and Derby Line.

52 m. KIVETON PARK STA.

3½ m. FAIRFIELD
STATION.

Aston and Stock-
port Line. 57

Cross river Tane.

Enter Cheshire.

5 m. GUIDE
BRIDGE STA.

7½ m. NEWTON
STATION.

10 m. MOTTRAM
STATION.
Cross the river
Etherton.

Enter Derbyshire
STATION.

12 m. DINTING
STATION.

12½ m. HADFIELD
STATION.

19½ m. WOOD-
HEAD STA.

25 m. HAZLE-
HEAD STA.

28 m. PENISTONE
STATION.

32½ m. WORTLEY
STATION.

33½ m. DEEP CAR
STATION.

36½ m. OUGHTY
BRIDGE STA.

41½ m. SHEFFIELD
STATION.

1 m. s. DENTON. The manufacture of hats, both for home trade and export, is carried on to a very large scale.

1½ m. s. HYDE, a township in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; population chiefly engaged in coal mines and cotton manufacture, &c.

1½ m. s.e. CHARLESWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Glossop, the inhabitants of which are employed in cotton manufacture, &c.

1 m. E. GLOSSOP is a large and important parish, containing an area of 49,960 A. The greater portion of the population is employed in cotton manufactures, of which this parish is the chief seat. Independently of upwards of fifty cotton mills employing more than 4,000 hands, here are woollen mills, iron foundries, paper, dyeing, and bleaching and print works. Glossop is the polling place for the north division of the county. Glossop Hall, Duke of Norfolk; Lees Hall, — Hadfield, Esq. About 3 m. s.e. of Glossop is the High Peak, a region of bleak barren heights and long-extended moors, interspersed with deep valleys, through which the small streams take their course. Here the scenery is in many parts romantic and sublime, but on the whole inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries; beauty indeed is only resident in the valleys.

½ m. E. LITTLE HADFIELD.

LANGSET HIGH MOOR.

PENISTONE, a market-town and parish, on the river Don, in the West Riding of the county of York. Area, 21,580 A.; population, 5,907, many of whom are employed in cotton and woollen manufactures.

1½ m. n.w. ANSHELF.

2 m. W. BOLSTERTON.

OUGHTY BRIDGE.

SHEFFIELD, a market-town, situated on an eminence at the conflux of the rivers Sheaf and Don; a very ancient, and of late years a celebrated, manufacturing town. The streets, which are numerous, extend nearly a mile from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west, and contain some very ancient buildings. The castle, erected soon after the Conquest, was, during the wars of Charles I., surrendered to and demolished by the parliamentary forces. At Sheffield, in the Manor House, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Cardinal Wolsey were (at different periods) detained in custody by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The town is famed for its cutlery, which is exported to every part of the globe. There are also extensive factories for weaving carpets, horse-hair seating for chairs, &c. 3 m. s. of Sheffield, Norton Hall, Henry Wilson, Esq.; The Oaks, William L. G. Bagshawe, Esq.; and 1 m. w. Beauchief Abbey, E. V. Pegge Burnell, Esq.

1 m. s.w. Banner Cross, H. M. Greaves, Esq.

DARNAL. 1½ m. s.e. HANDSWORTH.

48½ m. DARNAL
STATION.

Cross Leeds and
Derby Line.

52 m. KIVETON
PARK STA.

<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. TODWICK. 5 m. N.E. Sandbeck, Earl of Scarborough, a fine modern structure, built of Roche Abbey stone, situated in a valley, surrounded by plantations and rising ground. The south front is of pure Grecian architecture, and the interior is of corresponding elegance.</p> <p>1 m. N.W. Gateford Hall. 2 m. N.W. Walling Wells, Sir T. W. White, Bart. It is a handsome mansion, standing in a large and well-wooded park, situated on the borders of a rivulet which runs under a part of the out-buildings, and forms the boundary between the counties of Notts and York.</p> <p>$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. BLYTHE. This place, anciently called Blia or Blida, was noted in former times for its religious and charitable establishments; in 1088 a priory was founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, it had also a hospital for lepers, but of these buildings, as well as of a strong castle which is said to have been anciently erected here, there are no remains. The town is pleasantly situated, and well supplied with water. Blythe Hall, Frederick Henry Walker, Esq.</p> <p>RETFORD. (See p. 79.)</p> <p>1 m. N.W. WHEATLEY. 2 m. further, CLAYWORTH.</p> <p>GAINSBOROUGH. (See Great Northern, p. 109.)</p> <p>BLYTON. 1 m. further, LAUGHTON. 2 m. N.W. of which OWSTON, situated on the river Trent, which is navigable for steamers as far as Gainsborough.</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. NORTHORPE. The Hall, Mrs. Ashton; Thomas Fox, Esq. 1 m. further, SCOTTON.</p> <p>4 N.W. BOTTISFORD. The Hall, Edward S. Peacock, Esq. 2 m. further, FRODINGHAM.</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. SCAWBY. Scawby Hall, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROUGHTON. Manley Hall, Earl of Scarborough.</p> <p>BRIGG, or GLANDFORD BRIGG, or BRIDGE, a market-town, in the parish of Wrawby, county of Lincoln, situated on the river, here navigable and crossed by a stone bridge. It has a grammar school, founded in 1669, and is connected with Hull by a line of steam packets. Exports corn and rabbit skins.</p> <p>2 m. N.W. ELSHAM. Elsham Hall, T. G. Corbet, Esq.</p> <p>$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Wootton Hall, L. Uppleby, Esq. 3 m. N. The Ruins of Thornton Abbey, founded in the year 1139 for Black Canons. It originally consisted of an extensive square, surrounded by a deep ditch, with high ramparts, and built in a style adapted for occasional defence. Part of the chapter house is still standing, and the abbot's lodge is now occupied as a farmhouse.</p> <p>From ULCEBY there is a branch of $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to New Holland, having stations at Thornton Abbey and Goxhill. Hull, on the opposite side of the river Humber, is reached by ferry. There is also a branch of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from New Holland to Barton.</p> <p>HABOROUGH.</p> <p>STALLINGBOROUGH.</p>	<p>55 m. SHIREOAKS STATION.</p> <p>57 m. WORKSOP STATION.</p> <p>Cross London and York Rail.</p> <p>65 m. RETFORD STATION.</p> <p>$70\frac{1}{2}$ m. STURTON STATION.</p> <p>$74\frac{1}{2}$ m. GAINSBOROUGH STA.</p> <p>$79\frac{1}{2}$ m. BLYTON STATION.</p> <p>$82\frac{1}{2}$ m. NORTHORPE STA.</p> <p>$84\frac{1}{2}$ m. KIRTON LINDSEY STA.</p> <p>$88\frac{1}{2}$ m. SCAWBY & HIBALDSTOWE STATION.</p> <p>91 m. BRIGG STA.</p> <p>$94\frac{1}{2}$ m. BARNETBY STATION.</p> <p>$99\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROCKLESBY STA.</p> <p>$101\frac{1}{4}$ m. ULCEBY STATION.</p> <p>$102\frac{1}{4}$ m. HABOROUGH STA.</p> <p>106 m. STALLINGBOROUGH STA.</p>
--	--

55 m. SHIREOAKS STATION.	1 m. s. HARTHILL. There are several quarries of soft sandstone in this parish.
57 m. WORKSOP STATION.	WORKSOP. (See Birmingham and Leeds, p. 351.) Worksop Manor, Duke of Newcastle. 2 m. further, Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Portland.
Cross London and York Rail.	3½ m. s.e. Clumber Park, Duke of Newcastle; Evelyns Sylva. 2 m. further, Thoresby Park, Earl Manvers. It is a spacious brick built mansion, with a pediment on its principal front supported by stone columns of the Ionic order, the rustic basement being also of stone, from whence is the entrance into the hall. The gardens are very fine, and the park is computed at thirteen miles in circumference, ornamented with a variety of beautiful plantations on a grand scale, presenting scenery of the most interesting nature on all sides, enlivened by several large pieces of water. 2 m. further, OLLERTON.
65 m. RETFORD STATION.	1½ m. s.e. Grove Hall.
Lincoln Line. 67	½ m. s.e. STURTON.
70¾ m. STURTON STATION.	1 m. s. Lea Hall, Sir Henry John Anderson, Bart. 2 m. e. Somerby Hall, Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart.; and 2 m. n.e. Thonock Hall, H. B. Hickman, Esq.
74½ m. GAINSBOROUGH STA.	1 m. s. CORRINGHAM. Dunstall, Francis Wells, Esq.
79¾ m. BLYTON STATION.	1½ s.e. BLYBOROUGH. The Hall, Charles B. Luard, Esq., a handsome modern mansion.
82¼ m. NORTHORPE STA.	KIRTON LINDSEY, a market-town and parish, in the county of Lincoln. Area of parish, 4,210 A. The church is in the early English style, and of considerable antiquity; here are also a manorial court-house, and an endowed school. C. H. Holgate, Esq. 5 m. s.s.e. Norton Place, Miss Harrison; and a little further, Caenby Hall, John Golden, Esq.
88¼ m. SCAWBY & HIBALDSTOWE STATION.	2 m. s. REDBURN. Redburn Castle, Duke of St. Albans.
91 m. BRIGG STA.	6 m. s.e. CASTOR, or THONG CASTOR. This latter name is supposed to have been derived in the time of Hengist, who, having defeated the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern as much land as he could encompass with the hide of an ox; this being cut into small strips, or thongs, extended round a large plot of ground, on which he built a fortified castle, since called Thong Castle. A curious ceremony connected with this event is annually enacted in the parish church. Castle Hill, John Bowstead, Esq.
Nottingham and Lincoln Line. 67	BARNETBY-LE-WOLD. 1 m. s. Bigby, R. C. Elwes, Esq.
94¾ m. BARNETBY STATION.	1½ m. s.e. BROCKLESBY. Brocklesby Park, Earl of Yarborough. The park is very extensive, and diversified by numerous plantations and swelling grounds. The house contains a handsome picture gallery, with a beautiful ceiling.
99½ m. BROCKLESBY STA.	
101¼ m. ULCEBY STATION.	
102¼ m. HABOROUGH STA.	1½ m. s.w. Brocklesby Park, Earl of Yarborough.
106 m. STALLINGBOROUGH STA.	2 m. s.w. KEALBY.

GREAT COATES.

108½ GREAT
COATES STA.

GREAT GRIMSBY, a parliamentary, and municipal borough, sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the south bank of the mouth of the Humber, returns one member to Parliament. It is a sea-port town of great antiquity, which had fallen into decay, but is again dawning into commercial importance and activity, owing, amongst other circumstances, to the improvement in its harbour, the construction of docks, and the increased trade of this part of England by reason of

110½ m. GREAT
GRIMSBY STA.

North Dean, Halifax, and Dewsbury.

Left of Railway from North Dean.

NORTH DEAN
STATION.
HALIFAX STA.

HALIFAX, a parliamentary borough, large manufacturing town, and township, in the West Riding of the county of York, on the navigable Calder, and the Manchester and Leeds Railway, the river Calder being the means of communication with Hull and Liverpool. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 1,014. Halifax is situated on a declivity surrounded by lofty heights, is generally built of stone, and well paved and lighted; chief buildings, the Price Hall, a magnificent quadrangular stone building, containing 315 ware-rooms for the sale of cloths; the parish church, a splendid edifice of the 15th century, with about 11 other chapels and churches subordinate to it. Here are also many Dissenting chapels, and numerous well-endowed schools; a blue-coat hospital, founded 1642; a gaol, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor; a fine modern infirmary, a theatre, assembly rooms; literary society's hall, with library and museum; mechanics' institute, library, public baths, and several banks. Woollen manufactures were introduced here in the 15th century, coal and water being abundant, which have increased wonderfully since the introduction of steam. Shalloons, camlets, figured coatings, bombazeens, russets, serges, crapes, broad and narrow cloths, kersey, silks and cottons, &c., are its principal manufactures. In 1838 the parish contained 80 worsted, 71 cotton, 7 silk, and 63 woollen mills, employing 13,579 hands, independently of the home weavers. The goods are generally sold unfinished to the merchants in the Price Hall, on market day. Halifax comprises 19 townships, and is governed by the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions weekly. Until the middle of the 17th century, Halifax exercised the power of jurisdiction in capital cases; and at Gibbet Hill, outside the town, those convicted of theft to the amount of 13½*d.* were executed by a machine similar to the guillotine used in France. Archbishop Tillotson was born here, 1630. Markets, Saturday. Greenroyd Hall, Mrs. Rawson;

HIPPERHOLME.

HIPPERHOLME
STATION.

1 m. N.W. SHELF.

LIGHTCLIFFE
STATION.

1 m. N. BYARLEY, G. B. Clayton, Esq.

PICKLE BRIDGE
STATION.

LOW MOOR STA.

1½ m. E. GOMERSAL, Benjamin Thornton, Esq. ½ m. N. of which, Wheatley House, W. Ackroyd, Esq.

— Bradford Line.

CHECKHEATON
STATION.

2 m. N.E. RIDINGS, Miss Walker.

LIVERSEDGE STA.

HECKMANDWIKE.

HECKMANDWIKE
STATION.

BRADFORD. (See Low Moor to Bradford, p. 425.)

BRADFORD STA.

106½ GREAT COATES STA.	2½ m. s.w. Riby Hall, George Tomline, Esq. A little s. of which is Laceby Hall.
110½ m. GREAT GRIMSBY STA.	railway communication. Great Grimsby gave birth to the celebrated John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. Here are manufactures of rope, bone-crushing machines, and considerable imports from the Baltic. It is an improving place, notwithstanding its vicinity to so formidable a rival as Hull, which, and Grimsby, are the best ports on the eastern coast of England. Great Grimsby is the terminus of the East Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways.

North Dean, Halifax, and Dewsbury.

NORTH DEAN
STATION.
HALIFAX STA.

Right of Railway from North Dean.

Birks Hall, Miss Lancashire; Birksland Hall, Lady Mary Horton; Lower Wilson Hall, T. F. Sutcliffe, Esq.; Well Head, J. Waterhouse, Esq.; Upper Woodhouse, C. Norris, Esq.; The Shaw, William Haigh, Esq.; Crow Nest Hall, Titus Salt, Esq.; Bank Hall, Edward Ackroyd, Esq.; Stannary Hall, George Pollard, Esq.



PIE NEST, HENRY LEES EDWARDS, ESQ.

HIPPERHOLME
STATION.
LIGHTCLIFFE
STATION.
PICKLE BRIDGE
STATION.
LOW MOOR STA.

CLECKHEATON
STATION.
LIVERSEDGE STA.
HECKMANDWIKE
STATION.
BRADFORD STA.

LIGHTCLIFFE.

1 m. s.w. WYKE. Westfield House.

CLECKHEATON.

LIVERSEDGE.

Low Moor to Bradford.

BRADFORD, a parliamentary borough and market-town, and parish, on an affluence of the river Aire, in the West Riding of the county of York. The borough is governed by two constables, and sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1842-3), 1,722. The town is beautifully situated at the union of three extensive valleys, and surrounded by most picturesque scenery, while the utmost activity is displayed within and without its walls, it being the very focus of the woollen trade, with extensive collieries in the vicinity. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The church, built in the reign of Henry VI., is a gloomy, but spacious edifice; the grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., has a fine library, and sends candidates for exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford; and here are many places of worship of different sects, some of which are handsome buildings. The exchange, cloth hall, court house, gaol, mechanics' institute, colleges for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents,

LOW MOOR STA.
2 m. BRADFORD
STATION.

Wakefield and Barnsley.**Left of Railway from Wakefield.**

1½ m. S.E. CHAPEL THORPE.

1 m. E. CRIGGLESTON.

1 m. N.E. Woolley Hall, Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.

*Distance from
Wakefield.*

HORBURY JUNC.
STATION.

CRIGGLESTON
STATION.

HAY STA.

DARTON STA.

8½ m. BARNSLEY
STATION.

BARNSLEY, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Silkstone, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, and consists of several streets, the principal of which is spacious, and contains many handsome buildings. The houses in general are built of stone obtained in the neighbourhood. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Two canals pass through the town, connecting themselves with the Calder and Don rivers. The church, a

Dewsbury, Pontefract, and Goole.**Left of Railway from Dewsbury.**

HORBURY. A considerable manufacture of cloth is carried on here.

WAKEFIELD, a parliamentary borough town, parish, and township, in the West Riding of the county of York. Area of parish, 9,390 A.; population, 29,992; the parliamentary borough, comprising only the township of Wakefield and parts of other places, contains only 18,486. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 829. The town, which is well built, is situated on the river Calder, crossed by a stone bridge of eight arches. The principal buildings are the churches, which are handsome; and an old chapel, which dates from 1340, standing on the east side

Dewsbury to
THORNHILL
JUNCTION STA.
WAKEFIELD STA

Leeds and Bir-
mingham Line.

Low Moor to Bradford.

LOW MOOR STA.
2 M. BRADFORD
STATION.

various schools, and charitable institutions, are the chief edifices which adorn the town. Bradford is the principal seat of the worsted, yarn, and stuff manufactures in England, and the chief mart for the long wools used in those fabrics. Its central position in the manufacturing district of Yorkshire, and the abundance of coal and iron in the neighbourhood, are the causes of its great prosperity. It is connected with the Irish and North Seas by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. A festival is held here every seventh year, in honour of St. Blaze, the inventor of wool-combing. Market, Thursday; fairs, March 3rd and 4th, July 17th to 19th, and from the 9th to the 11th of December. Manningham House, E. C. Lister Kay, Esq.; Bolton House, Mrs. Tolson; Scar Hill, Joseph Pollard, Esq.; Boldshaw Hall; Birks Hall; Bowling Hall, William Walker, Esq.; Tongue Hall, Colonel Tempest.

Wakefield and Barnsley.

*Distance from
Wakefield.*

Right of Railway from Wakefield.

HORBURY JUNC.
STATION.

1 m. W. HORBURY.

CRIGGLESTON
STATION.

1 m. S.W. WEST BRITTON. The Hall, G. W. Beaumont, Esq.

HAY STA.

HAY. 2 m. W. WEST CLAYTON.

DARTON STA.

DARTON. 2½ m. W. Cannon Hall, John Spencer Stanhope, Esq.

8½ M. BARNSELY
STATION.

modern structure, is a neat plain edifice in the English style of architecture, with a small tower. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and other Dissenters. About a mile from the town are the remains of the Cluniac Priory of Monk Bretton, founded in the 3rd of Henry II. 2 m. W. Wentworth Castle, Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq., and 3 m. S. Worsborough Hall, W. B. Martin, Esq.

Dewsbury, Pontefract, and Goole.

Dewsbury to

Right of Railway from Dewsbury.

THORNHILL
JUNCTION STA.

½ m. S.S.W. NETHERTON.

WAKEFIELD STA.

About 2 m. towards the E., and on the left of the road leading to Pontefract, is HEATH, one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in England. It is situated on a lofty eminence, on the south side of the Calder, commanding magnificent prospects over a rich and picturesque country, and consists chiefly of handsome stone houses, built round a green, with gardens and hanging woods down to the river. Near Heath, on the road to Barnsley, is SANDAL, a considerable village, famous for its ancient castle, built in the reign of Edward II., by John Earl of Warren, and

Leeds and Bir-
mingham Line. 67

of the bridge, a beautiful specimen of the early architecture of England, restored and decorated in the reign of Edward IV; the court house, corn exchange, and saloon, prison, Dissenting chapels, libraries, news room, and a market cross. Archbishop Potter, a native of this town, and Drs. Radcliffe and Bentley, were educated at the Wakefield grammar school, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, has several exhibitions to the Universities, and a considerable annual revenue. Here is also a green-coat school, with an annual revenue of £426, a lunatic and fever hospital, with many other excellent charitable endowments, and several learned and scientific institutions and a theatre. Wakefield is celebrated for its important corn market; it has also a considerable trade in wool, cattle, and coal, its mines being extensive, but its woollen manufacture has declined. Hatfield Hall, — Johnstone, Esq.; Stanley Hall, J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq.; Heath Hall, J. G. Smyth, Esq., M.P.; Thornes House, Benjamin Gaskell, Esq.; Lupsett House, John Gaskell, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. FEATHERSTONE. Snyder Hall, Mark Favell, Esq.

FEATHERSTONE
STATION.

PONTEFRACT, a municipal borough and parliamentary town, containing 4,790 A.; population, 9,851. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors, 665. This place, which appears to have risen from the ancient Legisium, a Roman station in the vicinity, now Castleford, was by the Saxons called Kirkley, and after the Conquest obtained the name of Pontefract. Alaric, a Saxon chief, erected a castle here which, having been demolished, was rebuilt in the time of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward II. it endured a protracted siege. John of Gaunt, temp. Edward III., retired to this castle, and fortified it against Richard II.; but a reconciliation taking place no further hostilities ensued. Richard II., after his defeat by Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., was imprisoned and inhumanly put to death here. Scroop, Archbishop of York, was also imprisoned and executed here; and after the battle of Agincourt the Duke of Orleans and several of the French noblemen of the highest rank, who had been taken prisoners, were confined in the castle. In the wars of the Roses, in the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and in the Parliamentary war, many stirring scenes took place at the castle. It was invested by Cromwell in person; but it was not till after the execution of the King that it surrendered. A small circular tower on the summit of an

PONTEFRACT
STATION.

York and Doncas-
ter Line.

3 m. N. Fryston Hall, Robert P. Milnes, Esq., M.P.

2 m. S. The Grange, Miss Tempest. 3 m. further, Elmsall Lodge, George Greaves, Esq.

1 m. N. TENNINGTON.

HENSALL.

WHITLEY BRIDGE
STATION.

HENSALL STA.

SNAITH STA

1 m. N. Carlton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lord Beaumont, situated near the bank of the Aire, is a handsome and elegantly-built house.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. ROWCLIFFE.

ROWCLIFFE STA.

GOOLE STA.

GOOLE, a river-port town, on the river Ouse at the influx of the Don, in the before-named parish of Snaith. Area of township, 3,020 A.; population (1841), 2,850. This town has only lately risen into importance, and has a good harbour and excellent docks for ships of considerable burden, drawing as much as 17 feet water. Registered shipping of port,

afterwards the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who, aspiring to the crown, fell in battle before its walls.

“ Where York himself, before his castle gate,
Mangled with wounds, on his own earth lay dead ;
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate,
Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off the head,
Crowned it with paper, and to wreake his teene,
Presents it so to his victorious queene.”

The place where he fell was enclosed with a wall, and on it was erected a cross of stone, which was demolished in the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. Richard III. is said to have resided in Sandal Castle after his accession to the throne. At present scarcely anything of it remains to indicate its former strength and magnificence.

FEATHERSTONE
STATION.

1½ m. s. High Ackworth Park, John Gully, Esq. ; and 2 m. s.w. Nostell Priory, Charles Winn, Esq.

PONTEFRACT
STATION.

isolated rock is all that now remains. The chantry, or Church of St. Thomas, was erected on the very spot where Thomas Earl of Lancaster was beheaded in the reign of Edward II., A.D. 1322. No part of the structure now remains, but the site may yet be distinguished in a close, through which the foot-path leads to Frystone-on-the-Hill, which still bears the name of the saint, and will probably transmit it to the latest posterity. The chief religious house was the Priory of St. John, of which nothing now remains to convey an idea of the extent or magnificence of the structure. The plot of ground now called Monk Hill indicates the site. This monastery was founded by Robert de Lacy in 1090. The monks were of the Benedictine order. The Dominicans, or Black Friars, had a house here nearly in the centre of the garden, called Friars Wood. In this convent Roger de Mowbray was interred. There was also a house of Carmelites, but no vestige of it at present remains. The Austin Friars had also a house in this town. The town of Pontefract, crowning a beautiful eminence, is approached on every side by a considerable ascent. The houses are handsome, almost all being built of brick, and the streets are open, spacious, and clean.

York and Doncas-
ter Line. 67

Darrington, J. H. S. Sotheron, Esq.

w. Chevet House, Sir Thomas Edward Pilkington, Bart.

6 m. s.e. Womersley Park, Lord Hawke.

From Pontefract a branch of 3 m. reaches the Birmingham and Leeds Railway at Castleford.

WHITLEY BRIDGE
STATION.

1 m. s. WHITLEY.

HENSALL STA.

SNAITH STA.

SNAITH, a market-town, parish, and township, in the West Riding of the county of York, situated on the Aire ; the parish is of great extent, comprising several townships, and contains 34,810 A. 1 m. s.e. Cowick Hall, Viscount Downe.

ROWCLIFFE STA.

GOOLE STA.

490 vessels ; aggregate burden, 30,424 tons ; customs' revenue, £44,920. Here are several banks, and a considerable coal trade. The increasing prosperity of this rising commercial town may be conceived from the fact of its population having doubled in ten years.

Leeds to Lancaster.

Left of Railway from Leeds.

ARMLEY, a chapelry, in the West Riding of the county of York, on the Aire. The population are chiefly engaged in woollen manufactures

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Wither, John Gott, Esq. A little further, Armley Park, Mrs. Gott.

1 m. w. BRAMLEY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Calverley House, William Horsefall, Esq. A little further, CALVERLEY.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Woodhall, Daniel Peckover, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. APPERLEY BRIDGE. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, ECCLES HILL.

SHIPLEY. This station is also reached from Leeds by the branch which passes through Bradford.

BINGLEY, a market-town and parish, situated on the Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The principal edifices are the church, court house, a grammar school, founded temp. Henry VIII., and several charities. Markets, Tuesday; fairs, January 25th, August 25th to 27th.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.

*Distance from
Leeds.*

Bradford Br.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ARMLEY
STATION.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. KIRSTALL
STATION.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NEWLAY
STATION.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. CALVERLEY
STATION.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. APPERLEY
STATION.

11 m. SHIPLEY
STATION.

14 m. BINGLEY
STATION.



ST. IVES, MRS. FERRAND.

St. Ives, is situated in a beautiful valley, richly wooded, and sheltered by lofty hills, and is seen on approaching Bingley about a mile west. The Ferrands have been settled for two or three centuries here, and at the

Leeds to Lancaster.*Distance from
Leeds.***Right of Railway from Leeds.**1½ m. ARMLEY
STATION.3½ m. KIRKSTALL
STATION.4¼ m. NEWLAY
STATION.5¼ m. CALVERLEY
STATION.7½ m. APPERLEY
STATION.11 m. SHIPLEY
STATION.14 m. BINGLEY
STATION.

1 m. N.E. Headingley House, John Marshall, Esq. A little n. of which, Kirkstall Grange, William Beckett, Esq., M.P.

¾ m. HORSEFORTH. Horseforth Hall.

From this station there is a short branch of 2½ m. joining this line with the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

n. Acacia, R. Milligan, Esq.

1 m. N.N.W. Esholt Hall, W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., M.P.

1 m. N. BAILDON.

4 m. N.N.E. Rumbolds Moor, 1,308 feet high. 1 m. further, ILKLEY, a pleasant little town in the upper division of the wapentake of Clarow, supposed to have been the Olicana of the Romans; here is a Roman fortress with three sides entire; there are also three summer camps and outposts, called Castleburg, Counter Hill, and Woofa Bank. By an inscription on a stone dug up near the church it appears to have been rebuilt by Viris Lupus, pro-prætor in Britain, in the reign of Severus; and that the second cohort of the Luigones was stationed here is attested by an altar with an inscription to Verbeia, the goddess or nymph of the Wharf, near the south bank of which the town is situated. The place is much frequented in summer for the sake of its excellent cold bath. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and in the churchyard are three Saxon crosses. Near which, crossing the Otley and Skipton Road, Denton Park, the seat of Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, Bart., was built from the design of Nolar, the celebrated architect of York, for Sir James Ibbetson, the ancestor of the present owner, on the site of Denton Castle, the original fabric, a magnificent building, destroyed by fire towards the end of the 17th century, once the seat of the great parliamentary General, Lord Fairfax, from whom Sir Charles Ibbetson is lineally descended. The present elegant mansion, built of the finest stone, quarried on the estate, is a noble structure. The front, including the wings, which contain the offices, being 280 feet in length, exclusive of the stables, which are detached from the house. The entrance hall is 30 feet by 18 feet, and contains many fine prints, and a well-chosen collection of books, about 1,200 volumes. On the left is a drawing-room 33 feet by 22 feet, hung with paintings; on the right a dining-room, 33 feet by 22 feet, hung also with pictures, through which is a billiard-room, 32 feet by 20 feet, and the other rooms are in the same proportion. The principal suite are all 17 feet high. It is situated in the centre of a beautiful and finely timbered park of 260 acres, on the north bank of the Wharf, at the distance of nearly 6 miles north-west from Otley. The situation affording most agreeable views of the fertile and beautiful vale through which the Wharf winds its course, contributes to render it a charming residence.

approximate mansion, Harden Grange, now the delightful residence of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. W. Busfield Ferrand. Whitaker, the historian, in his "Deanery of Craven," thus refers to it: "In extent of view, richness of scenery, and wild and rocky distances, every situation in Airedale, to the northward, must yield to St. Ives." The mansion is everything which a family of fortune could desire, and the rooms, which are well proportioned, contain many good family portraits.

1 m. s.w. KEIGHLEY, stands in a deep valley near the Aire, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It is not well built, but the houses are almost entirely of stone. The church is a large and handsome structure, and contains an ancient gravestone, bearing the date of 1203: it has also a curious clock. Here are a court house, grammar school, mechanics' institute, and most prosperous and thriving manufactures of woollen, worsted, and cotton goods, which are forwarded to Bradford, Halifax, &c., for sale. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the West Riding of the county. Market Wednesday.

STEETON.

GLADBOURNE.

COLNE ONLEY.

1½ m. s.w. EAST MARTON. A little further, Gledstone, Richard H. Roundell, Esq.

2 m. s.w. WIGGLESWORTH.

5 m. s. Raven Castle. A little further, Bowlam Forest.

GREENHILL.

TATHAM. An old Roman road passes through the parish, in which there is an extensive colliery.

HORNBY, a small town and chapelry, in the parish of Melling, county of Lancaster, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune. It is a neat old town, surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has a stone bridge over the Lune, a very pretty Gothic church, a cotton factory, and a cattle market every fortnight. In the neighbourhood are ruins of a Saxon fortification and a priory.

¾ m. s. CATON.

Quernmore Park, William Garnett, Esq.

LANCASTER. (See London and Birmingham, p. 49.)

17½ m. KEIGHLEY STATION.

20 m. STEETON STATION.

21½ m. KILDWICK STATION.

23½ m. COLNE ONLEY STA.

26 m. SKIPTON STATION.

29 m. GARGRAVE STATION.

32 m. BELL BUSK STATION.

37 m. LONG PRESTON STA.

41 m. SETTLE STATION.

46 m. CLAPHAM STATION.

51 m. BENTHAM STATION.

Enter Lancashire.

55 m. WENNINGTON STA.

56 m. HORNBY STATION.

61 m. CATON STA.

62 m. HALTON STATION.

65 m. LANCASTER STATION.

17½ m. KEIGHLEY STATION.	4 m. N.N.E. ILKLEY (see p. 433). 2 m. N.W. of which, ADDINGHAM, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross in the West Riding of the county of York. In this parish are several worsted and cotton manufactories. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed with £600 private benefactions and £1,100 parliamentary grant.
20 m. STEETON STATION.	1 m. N. SILSDEN.
21½ m. KILDWICK STATION.	KILDWICK.
23½ m. COLNE ONLEY STA.	
26 m. SKIPTON STATION.	SKIPTON. (See Liverpool to Skipton, p. 402.)
29 m. GARGRAVE STATION.	GARGRAVE, in the West Riding of the county of York. Here are very interesting remains of a Roman villa.
32 m. BELL BUSK STATION.	3 m. N. MALHAM. Malham Water, a handsome seat in a beautiful and picturesque situation, Lord Ribblesdale.
37 m. LONG PRESTON STA.	LONG PRESTON.
41 m. SETTLE STATION.	SETTLE. A well-built town, standing at the foot of a height, called Castleberg Cliff.
46 m. CLAPHAM STATION.	CLAPHAM, from whence is a line about 3½ m. to INGLETON, a large village, in the neighbourhood of which are many objects worthy admiration.
51 m. BENTHAM STATION.	BENTHAM.
Enter Lancashire.	
55 m. WENNINGTON STA.	WENNINGTON. Wennington Hall, W. A. Saunders, Esq. 2 m. further, Thurland Castle. 2 m. further, Whittington Hall, Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P.
56 m. HORNBY STATION.	Hornby Castle, Pudsey Dawson, Esq., adjacent to the town, was erected soon after the Conquest, and was formerly the residence of the baronial family of Monteaule. It consists of a large square tower, with a lofty round one, from which the prospects are grand and diversified. Like many places of a similar character it suffered during the Parliamentary wars, and was directed to be dismantled. The present owner has been for the last three years engaged in repairing and restoring the castle.
61 m. CATON STA.	HAUGHTON.
62 m. HALTON STATION.	HALTON.
65 m. LANCASTER STATION.	

Leeds, Selby, and Hull.

Left of Railway from Leeds.

Kirklingbeck Hall, George Walker, Esq.; Manston Hall, Edward Waud, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Seacroft Hall, John Wilson, Esq.

2 m. N. Parlington, The Misses Gascoigne. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m further, Potterton Hall, J. E. Wilkinson, Esq.; Becker Hall, William Markham, Esq. 2 m. further, Bramham Park, George Lane Fox, Esq.

MICKLEFIELD.

MILFORD.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. KIRKENTON.

SELBY, a market-town and river-port; is well built, has a neat town hall, a fine Gothic market-cross, schools, and manufactories. The river Ouse is here crossed by a moveable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can approach the town from Hull. In 1060 William the Conqueror founded an abbey here, in which his son Henry I. was born in the following year; considerable vestiges of this venerable pile now remain, to attest the original beauty of the edifice, and the present parochial church forms a part of that monastic institution. Market, Monday. 4 m. N. CAWOOD. 6 m. N.E. of Selby, Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock. The mansion, situated near the river Ouse, is spacious, but appears to have been built at different periods. It stands in a level country, abounding with wood, which obstructs the prospects, and prevents the house from being seen at any great distance. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by E. Osgodby Hall, G. P. Dawson, Esq.

CLIFF, a township, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1 m. N. Spaldington Grange, Sir H. M. Vavasour, Bart. The Hall, a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style, long a seat of the Vavasours, was taken down in 1838.

EASTRINGDON.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. SCALBY. Scalby Grange, James Kirkpatrick, Esq. 3 m. N.E. Motham Hall, Henry Burton, Esq.

1 m. N. ELLONGHTON. 2 m. further, SOUTH CAVE, a small market-town, picturesquely seated in a deep valley at the south-west foot of the Wolds. Grange Farm, Rev. Edward Stillingfleet; Droughton Manor House, Mrs. S. Baron; Low Hall, Thomas Cotes, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Welton House, Henry Broddley, Esq., M.P.

NORTH FERRIBY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. HESSLE. Hessle Mount, T. B. Locke, Esq. A little to the N.W. Tranby House, Mrs. Barkworth; Tranby Park, John Todd, Esq.; and 2 m. N.N.W. South Ella, John Beadle, Esq.; West Ella, Major Sykes.

*Distance from
Leeds.*

MARSH LANE
STATION.

DIALLS BRIDGE
STATION.

CROSS-GATES
STATION.

GARFORTH STA.

MICKLEFIELD
STATION.

MILFORD STA.

OLD JUNCTION
STATION.

Great Northern
Line.

15 m. HAMBLETON
STATION.

19 m. SELBY STA.

Cross the river
Ouse.

Enter Yorkshire.

21 m. CLIFF STA.

Market Weighton
Branch.

26 m. HOWDEN
STATION.

27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. EASTRING-
DON STA.

30 m. STADDLE-
THORPE STA.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROUGH

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FERRIBY
STATION.

42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HESSLE
STATION.

Leeds, Selby, and Hull.

<i>Distance from Leeds.</i>	Right of Railway from Leeds.
MARSH LANE STATION.	
DIALLS BRIDGE STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. HALTON. 1 m. further, Temple Newsham, H. C. M. Ingram, Esq.
CROSS GATES STATION.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WHITKIRK.
GARFORTH STA.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. GARFORTH. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Kippax Park, T. Davison Bland, Esq.; near which, Ledstone Park, Henry Ramsden, Esq.; Ledstone Hall, Rev. Charles Wheler.
MICKLEFIELD STATION.	
MILFORD STA.	SHERBURN.
OLD JUNCTION STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. MONKFRISTON.
Great Northern Line. C7	
15 m. HAMBLETON STATION.	1 m. s. HAMBLETON. 1 m. further, Gateforth House, Miss Brooke.
19 m. SELBY STA.	1 m. s. BRAYTON, a parish, in the lower division of Barkstone Ash. Part of the parish is skirted by the river Ouse; and the Selby Canal, connecting that river with the Aire, passes through the centre of it. 3 m. further, Chester Court, Edward Waud, Esq.
Cross the river Ouse.	5 m. s.e. DRAX, where there was a priory of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Nicholas. No part of the fabric is at present to be seen, but the situation on which the house was built can clearly be traced by the appearance of a mount moated round upon which the house had been built, as, owing to the lowness of the ground, spring tides were liable to overflow it.
Enter Yorkshire.	
21 m. CLIFF STA.	Thurnham Hall, William Burton, Esq.
26 m. HOWDEN STATION.	1 m. s. HOWDEN. The capital of Howdenshire, anciently called Oven-deane, noted for its beautiful church, and extensive horse fair. 1 m. w. Knedlington, Thomas Clarke, Esq.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. EASTRING- DON STA.	3 m. s. Saltmarshe, Philip Saltmarshe, Esq.
30 m. STADDLE- THORPE STA.	2 m. s. STADDLETHORPE, a hamlet, included in the parish of Blacktoft.
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROUGH STATION.	BROUGH, an ancient village, supposed to be the Petusiasia of Ptolemy, being on the line of the great Roman road called Ermin Street, which passed from London to York, and here crossed the Humber by Brough Ferry, which is used at present for the conveyance of passengers to the Lincolnshire side of the river.
39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FERRIBY STATION.	
42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HESSLE STATION.	1 m. w. Hesslewood, J. R. Pease, Esq. This is a handsome mansion, from which a very fine view of the Humber is obtained.

HULL, or **KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**, a designation granted to it by King Edward I., was of considerable importance under the name of Myton-Wyk as early as the time of King Athelstan; yet notwithstanding the royal favours conferred upon it, it was the first to close its gates against Charles I., and in 1642 and 1643 successfully resisted two sieges of the royal army. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough, river-port, and a town, returning two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 5,063. 1,151 British ships entered the port of Hull in 1845, and as a proof of the immense importance of its commercial transactions, it appears that the total value of British and Irish produce exported from Hull in the same year amounted to £10,798,338. It is generally well built, has many handsome streets, particularly in Sculcoates and the west end of the town, has a fine market place, in the centre of which is the beautiful church of the Holy Trinity, a cruciform building, 272 feet in length, considered one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, the internal decorations of which are extremely rich and the monuments numerous; a market house, and a gilt equestrian statue of William III. The docks, always crowded with shipping and constructed since 1775, independently of the basin between two of the piers on the Humber, present an aggregate length of 1,087 yards, the breadth differing from 250 to 400 feet,

46½ HULL STA.

Doncaster to Swinton.

Left of Railway from Doncaster.		Distance from Doncaster.
NEWTON.		1½ m. EATHORPE
SPOTSBOROUGH.		2 m. SPOTS-BOROUGH STA.
1½ m. S. CONINGSBOROUGH.	Coningsborough Hall.	4½ m. CONINGS-BOROUGH STA.
MEXBOROUGH.		6 m. MEX-BOROUGH STA.

Penistone to Huddersfield.

Left of Railway from Penistone.		
PENISTONE.	(See Manchester, Sheffield, and Great Grimsby, p. 423.)	PENISTONE STATION.
DENBY.		
1 m. W. SHEPLEY.		SHEPLEY STA.
There is a short branch to HOLMFORTH, having a station at Tongues Bridge.		STOCKMOOR STA.
¾ m. S.W. HONLEY.		BROCKHOLES STATION.
		HONLEY STA.
		BURYBROUGH STATION.
2 m. W. MINTHWAITE.		LOCKWOOD STA.
		HUDDERSFIELD STATION.
		Join the Manchester and Leeds Line.

46½ HULL STA.

comprising a total area of 24 A., with a depth of from 20 to 27 feet, the whole being surrounded by broad quays and gigantic warehouses. At the head of one of the docks is a fine column with a colossal statue of Wilberforce. Hull contains ten other churches besides the Holy Trinity, and numerous Dissenting places of worship, a synagogue, and a floating chapel for mariners. The most important public buildings are the exchange, custom house, pilot, dock, stamp, and excise offices, mansion house, two theatres, colleges, concert hall, infirmary, gaol, baths and washhouses, the Selby Railway Terminus, and the splendid hotel adjoining it. The Trinity Guild, founded in 1369 for decayed seamen and their widows, has an elegant edifice, in the Tuscan order, with a council room decorated with some interesting historical portraits, a museum, a school for boys for the merchant service, and dwellings for the pensioners. Annual revenue of this noble charity in 1833, £13,302. The fortifications which were formerly considerable, are now reduced to the citadel, which occupies the east angle of the town formed by the Hull and Humber. Markets, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. Wool markets Tuesdays in the two last weeks of June, all July, and the first in August. Fairs, July 10th and October 10th, lasting six days each, and December 10th. The country round Hull is bleak, dreary, and unsheltered.

Doncaster to Swinton.

*Distance from
Doncaster.*

1½ m. EXTHORPE
STATION.

2 m. SPOTS-

BOROUGH STA.

4½ m. CONINGS-

BOROUGH STA.

6 m. MEX-

BOROUGH STA.

Right of Railway from Doncaster.

Cusworth Hall, W. Battie Wrightson, Esq.

ADWICK-UPON-DEAME.

Penistone to Huddersfield.

PENISTONE
STATION.

SHEPLEY STA.

STOCKMOOR STA.

BROCKHOLES
STATION.

HONLEY STA

BURYBROUGH
STATION.

LOCKWOOD STA.

HUDDERSFIELD
STATION.Join the Man-
chester and Leeds
Line.

Right of Railway from Penistone.

2 m. E. Cannon Hall, John Spencer Stanhope, Esq.

1 m. E. SKELMANTHORPE.

1½ m. E. ALMONDBURY. The parish employs about 4,000 hands in the numerous woollen, cotton, and silk mills.

LOCKWOOD.

HUDDERSFIELD. (See Manchester and Leeds, p. 418.)

Selby and Market Weighton.**Left of Railway from Selby.**

BUBWITH, situated on the east bank of the river Derwent. The church stands on a bold acclivity above the river, and is a fine structure, with an elegant screen of wainscot. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. AUGHTON. Near the church is a large mound of earth, on which stood the castellated mansion of the ancient family of Aske. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, ELLERTON. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, EAST COTTINGWITH.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. HOLME-ON-SPALDING-MOOR, sometimes called HEMPHOLME, from the quantity of hemp grown near it, is a large, scattered village, of several streets, near the lofty Beacon Hill, which gives the name to this division of the wapentake. Holme Hall, Hon. Philip Stourton, is a large brick mansion, with a small Catholic chapel, and pleasing grounds and plantations, extending to the Beacon Hill.

2 m. N. Londesborough, Lord Londesborough, was one of the ancient seats of the Cliffords Earls of Cumberland, from whom it descended through the Earl of Cork to the Duke of Devonshire, from whom it was purchased by George Hudson, Esq., and sold by him to Lord Albert Denison, who, on his elevation to the peerage, assumed from it the title of his barony. 5 m. N.E. South Dalton. Dalton Hall, Lord Hotham, M.P.

*Distance from
Selby.*

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. BUBWITH
STATION.

$11\frac{3}{4}$ m. HOLMES
STATION.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARKET
WEIGHTON STA.

Market Weighton to York.**Left of Railway from Market Weighton.**

SHIPTON.

1 m. S.W. HAUGHTON.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. ALLERTHORPE. The Lodge, S. W. Sweney, Esq., a neat mansion, with handsome pleasure-grounds.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. WILBERFOSS. The Wilberforce family, of which the philanthropic William Wilberforce was a descendant, resided here from the Norman Conquest until 1710. 3 m. further, Brinkworth House, Rev. John Gatliffe; near which is Elvington Hall, A. H. Darley, Esq.

3 m. S.W. DONINGTON, a large and well-built village, with several handsome houses and gardens, and an ancient cross. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Grimstone Hall, James Hopkinson, Esq.

2 m. W. HOLBY. Holtby Hall, Thomas Robson, Esq., a neat mansion, in a pleasant park on the west side of Leaming Lane.

*Distance
from Market
Weighton.*

1 m. SHIPTON
STATION.

4 m. BURNLEY
STATION.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. POCKLING-
TON STA.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. FANGLOSS
STATION.

13 m. STAMFORD
BRIDGE STA.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-Forest, a village and parish, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the east side of the ancient forest of Gowtrees. Hazel Bush, John Agar, Esq. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. WARTHILL. Brockfield House, Benjamin Agar, Esq.

YORK. (See Great Northern, p. 82.)

16 m. STOCKTON
STATION.

Join the York and
Scarborough Rail.
23 m. YORK STA.

Selby and Market Weighton.

<i>Distance from Selby.</i>	Right of Railway from Selby.
6½ m. BUBWITH STATION.	GUNBY. 1½ m. further, BRIGHTON, a pleasant village on a bold acclivity on the east side of the Darwen.
11½ m. HOLMES STATION.	1½ m. S.E. WILLITTOFT, formerly the residence of the Vavasours, and now the property of William Greene, Esq.
17½ m. MARKET WRIGHTON STA.	1½ m. N. Everingham, William Constable Maxwell, Esq. The mansion is a large and lofty brick building, of modern erection, with three fronts—towards the east, the south, and the west, the two former facing the park, which is of considerable extent. Between the house and the garden is a fine canal, resembling a river, with a considerable island in the centre, dividing it into two branches, over which are thrown two wooden bridges, the whole producing a most agreeable effect.
	½ m. S. MARKET WRIGHTON, a small town, in the centre of which is a fine church. 2 m. S.E. Houghton, Hon. Charles Langdale, stands in a sheltered situation at the western foot of the Wolds. The house is handsome, and the grounds agreeable.

Market Weighton to York.

<i>Distance from Market Weighton.</i>	Right of Railway from Market Weighton.
1 m. SHIPTON STATION.	1½ m. E. Londesborough Hall, Lord Londesborough.
4 m. BURNLEY STATION.	BURNLEY.
6½ m. POCKLINGTON STA.	POCKLINGTON, a market-town and parish, in the East Riding of the county of York. Area, 4,380 A. Here are a grammar school and two banks. Market, Saturday. 1½ m. N.E. KILNWICK PERCY. The Hall, Richard Denison, Esq., a neat mansion in a well-wooded park, which commands some good views of the Wolds.
10½ m. FANGLOSS STATION.	1 m. E. FANGLOSS. The Hall, G. Legard, Esq.
13 m. STAMFORD BRIDGE STA.	1½ m. N.E. STAMFORD BRIDGE, famous for the great battle between Harold and Harfoger, King of Norway, when the latter, and nearly 50,000 of his troops, together with the traitorous Earl of Northumberland, the brother of King Harold, were slain. Burton Field, C. A. Darley, Esq. 4 m. further, BUGTHORPE. Barrythorpe House, William Preston, Esq. Thornthorpe House, William Taylor, Esq.; close to which, Garrowby Hall, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.
	1½ m. N.N.W. UPPER HELMESLEY. Helmesley Lodge, James Whittell, Esq.
16 m. STOCKTON STATION.	1½ m. N.E. SANDHUTTON. Here is an ancient cross, or stone pillar, standing on a massive pedestal. Sandhutton House, James Walker, Esq.
Join the York and Scarborough Rail.	1 m. E. BUTTERCRAMRE. Aldby Park, Henry Brewster Darley, Esq.
23 m. YORK STA.	L L L

York to Knaresborough.

Left of Railway from York.

1 m. S. KNAPTON.

HESSAY. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. RUFFORTH.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. WILSTROP.

HAMMERTON. 2 m. S. LONG MARSTON, within the parish of Marston Moor, the scene of a most obstinately disputed battle, fought on the 2nd of July, 1644, between the Royalists commanded by Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary army commanded by Fairfax, in which 50,000 British troops were opposed to each other, and which ended in the total defeat of the King's army.

1 m. S. HEMSINGOUR.

1 m. S. GOLDSBROUGH.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish, situated on the river Nidd, here crossed by two stone bridges. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 245. It is a neat and well-built town, has an ancient parish church, of different styles of architecture, indicating the various alterations it has undergone; and several other places of worship; a court house, and gaol, formed out of a portion of the old castle. That venerable building was erected soon after the conquest, and was for some time the prison of Richard II., but holding out bravely against the parliamentary troops in the civil wars of the 17th century, it was subsequently dismantled by order of Parliament, and has fallen into ruins. It is, however, a splendid specimen of a baronial castle, while its massive walls and frowning towers give the best idea of its pristine strength and importance. At a short distance from the town are the ruins

POPPLETON STA.

HESSAY STA.

MARSTON STA.

HAMMERTON STA.

CATTALL STA.

ALLERTON STA.

GOLDSBROUGH
STATION.

KNARESBOROUGH
STATION.

Tadcaster, Wetherby, and Harrogate.

Left of Railway from Tadcaster.

See Great Northern Line, p. 83.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Haslewood Hall, Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., is celebrated for the richness and extent of its prospects, which are very beautiful.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Bramham Park, the seat of George Lane Fox, Esq., is one of the most splendid mansions in England. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne, by Lord Bingley, under the superintendence of a celebrated Italian architect. It is designed upon a grand scale, and consists of a centre, in which are the state apartments, and two wings for domestic offices, connected by corridors of the Doric order, the whole fronting a spacious court, elevated five feet above the surface of the park, and is approached by iron gates affixed to dwarf piers, bearing sphinxes, which, occupy a space within two lofty rusticated columns, each surmounted by a bear, supporting the shield of the founder. The gardens are said to resemble those of the palace

Distance from
CHURCH FENTON
STATION.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. STUTTON
STATION.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. TADCASTER
STATION.

York to Knaresborough.**Right of Railway from York.**

POPPLETON STA.	POPPLETON.
HESSAY STA.	
MARSTON STA.	1 m. N.E. MOOR MONKTON.
HAMMERTON STA.	2 m. N. WIXLEY, a parish, comprising the township of Thornfield, in the lower division of the township of Hamerton and Wixley, in the upper division of the wapentake of Clarow. 1 m. further, LITTLE OUSEBURN. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, GREAT OUSEBURN.
CATTALL STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Allerton Park, Lord Stourton.
ALLERTON STA.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. CONEYTHORPE.
GOLDSBROUGH STATION.	
KNARESBOROUGH STATION.	of a priory, erected in the 13th century, and ancient chapels, hewn out of the solid rock, now occupied as dwellings. Near to these is the famous St. Robert's Cave, the scene of Eugene Aram's crime in 1745, so beautifully, though not altogether circumstantially and correctly, detailed by the great novelist. In the walk on the banks of the river is the celebrated Dropping Well; it rises at the base of a limestone rock, and after running about 20 yards towards the river, flows over the top of another rock, and falls down in numerous places with a tinkling sound. Many interesting and extraordinary specimens of the wonderful petrifying quality of this water are preserved in the vicinity. Knaresborough Forest, a very extensive district 20 miles long by 8 miles in breadth in some places, appertains to the Duchy of Lancaster.

Tadcaster, Wetherby, and Harrowgate.**Right of Railway from Tadcaster.**

<i>Distance from</i>	
CHURCH FENTON STATION.	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STUTTON STATION.	Grimston, Lord Londesborough.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. TADCASTER STATION.	TADCASTER, a market-town and parish, situated on both sides of the river Wharf, is neatly built, and has a church with a fine tower. A bridge of nine arches crosses the Wharf: it is one of the handsomest in the county, built from the ruins of a castle which formerly stood on the south side of the river. Tadcaster is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station, one of the outposts of York, their chief military station. Many coins of the Roman emperors have been here found, and the Itinerary of Antoninus seems to mark it as the exact spot which the Romans called Calcaria. Independently of the military operations carried on here during the civil wars of the 17th century, traces of which are still visible, it was in the

of St. Cloud. This estate was a grant from William and Mary to the first Lord Bingley, ancestor of the present possessor, and was the first enclosure on Bramham Moor. On that part of the Moor that lies to the south-west of the park are remains of the old Roman road. In 1408 a battle was fought on this Moor between the *posse comitatus* of Yorkshire, commanded by Sir Thomas Rokeby, the sheriff, and the rebels under Percy, Earl of Northumberland, when the latter was slain, and Lord Bardolf, his second in command, so severely wounded that he died shortly after.

GOULTHORPE.

6½ m. NEWTON STATION.

1½ m. w. Thorp Arch Hall, Randall Hatfeild, Esq.; the house is situated in pretty grounds, near the river Wharf.

8 m. THORP ARCH STATION.

WETHERBY. Here is an ancient church, and a market-place, in which is the old court house of the lord of the manor.

10½ m. WETHERBY STATION.

Stockeld Park, Peter Middleton, Esq. Not far from the house, standing on the margin of a lake, is a curiously shaped rock, 30 feet high, and 65 in circumference. The Dutch used the word Stockbelt for a misshapen statue: from this circumstance, Hargrove supposes the name of the place originated.

13½ m. SPOFFORD STATION.

HARROWGATE. (See Leeds and Thirsk, p. 356.)

16 m. HARROW-GATE STA.

York and Scarborough.

Left of Railway from York.

HAXBY. 1 m. w. WIGGINTON. Plain Ville House, Charles Smith, Esq.
3½ m. N.W. SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST. Sutton Hall, W. C. Harland, Esq.

Distance from York.

Cross the Market Weighton Line.

4½ m. HAXBY STA.

6¼ m. STRENSALL STATION.

1½ m. N.E. Sherriff Hutton, Leonard Thompson, Esq. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient castle, built in the time of Stephen; they consist of the remains of seven stately towers, standing on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect.

9½ m. FLANTON STATION.

1½ m. N.W. FOSTON. Foston Hall, Rev. Francis Simpson.

11½ m. BARTON HILL STA.

1½ m. N. WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL. The Hall, Mrs. Haigh, a handsome mansion, built by the late Mr. Haigh, at a cost of £30,000.

15¼ m. KIRKHAM STATION.

16 m. CASTLE HOWARD STA.

2 m. N.W. Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle. The approach to this palatial residence, certainly one of the most magnificent in Great Britain, is through an ancient arched gateway, lined and flanked with towers. The north front of the mansion is extremely grand. It is more extensive than Blenheim, erected by the same architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, and consists of a centre of the Corinthian order, with a cupola rising from the roof, and two extensive wings. The east front was completed according to the original design, but the west was afterwards erected by Sir James Robinson without any attention either to the extent or character of the main building. The south, or garden front, is very magnificent, the

	neighbourhood of this town, at Towton Field, that the bloody and memorable battle was fought, on Palm Sunday, in 1461. Henry's army consisted of 60,000 men, commanded by the Duke of Somerset, that of Edward to 48,660, led by himself in person. The air at the time was darkened by snow, which fell so thick that the rival forces could not see themselves but at a short distance apart, they therefore laid down their bows and approaching each other began a furious hand to hand fight; the battle lasted from morning to night, and hence it may be judged how obstinate it was fought on both sides, and terminated at length in Edward's favour. Historians affirm that no less than 36,776 men were killed in the battle.
6½ m. NEWTON STATION.	¾ m. NEWTON KYME. Some antiquaries are of opinion that this is the spot on which the Roman Calcaria stood, and not Tadcaster. Kyme Lodge, Thomas Fairfax, Esq., a descendent of the celebrated General Fairfax.
8 m. THORP ARCH STATION.	¾ m. N.E. WHARTON. The old Roman Watling Street crosses the river Wharf at a place called St. Helens, in this parish.
10½ m. WETHERBY STATION.	½ m. N. KIRK DEIGHTON, a parish, in the upper division of the wapentake of Clarow. The river Nidd forms part of the boundary, and the Wharf, a beautiful stream, winds along the south side.
13½ m. SPOFFORD STATION.	Spofford, Rev. John Tripp. At this place are seen the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Percys. The ruins, which extend 45 yards in length and 17 in breadth, show that it was once very magnificent. From the style of the hall it appears to have been erected in the time of Edward III.
16 m. HARROW-GATE STA.	

York and Scarborough.

<i>Distance from York.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from York.</i>
Cross the Market Weighton Line.	
4½ m. HAXBY STA.	COWTHORP. 4 m. E. Sand Hutton, James Walker, Esq.
6½ m. STRENSALL STATION.	STRENSALL. Butler, the celebrated author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612.
9½ m. FLAXTON STATION.	1 m. S.E. FLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR. Flaxton Lodge, Benjamin Dodsworth, Esq.
11½ m. BARTON HILL STA.	BARTON-LE-WILLOWS. 1¼ m. s. Howsham Hall, Colonel George Cholmley, a large and elegant mansion, with extensive grounds, said to have been built on the ruins of Kirkham Abbey. It is in the Elizabethan style, and its grounds are embellished with fine plantations, and command extensive views of the Vale of the Derwent.
15½ m. KIRKHAM STATION.	KIRKHAM. Kirkham Abbey, Edward Taylor, Esq., a handsome mansion, situated on a narrow, but richly-wooded declivity on the river Derwent, built in 1839. Near the bridge, at the foot of a well-wooded acclivity, are the venerable remains of the Austen Priory, founded by Walter Especk, and Adeline his wife, in 1121, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The principal part of the ruins is the tower gateway, the arch of which is pointed, and has a handsome pediment, above which are two windows of two lights each, with trefoil heads and beautiful tracery, and above them the broken walls of the upper part of the tower blown down in 1784, are finely mantled with ivy. The founder's son is said to have been thrown from his horse and killed near this place, and, thus losing his heir, he devoted his
16 m. CASTLE HOWARD STA.	

centre consisting of a pediment and entablature supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters, and is approached by a noble flight of steps, which with the range of pilasters along the whole *façade* is particularly fine. The number of roofs, cupolas, vases, and many-clustered chimneys, with the splendour of the whole, are strikingly grand and imposing. A noble turf-terrace of upwards of 500 yards, ornamented with statues, lies immediately before, and is terminated at a distance of half a mile by a large Ionic temple. Nearly opposite to the grand entrance is an elegant monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, Wigganthorpe Park, William Garthorp, Esq.

HUTTON.

MALTON, a parliamentary borough, and market-town, sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 557. It is built on a hill, and has a spacious market-place, in which are situated St. Michael's Church and the town hall, national and Lancasterian schools, a theatre, public rooms, with a library, and the ruins of a castle of the Vescis, destroyed by Henry II. In the reign of King Stephen, Malton was destroyed by fire, and on its being rebuilt was called New Malton. The Derwent is here navigable, and by its means considerable exports of porter, corn, bacon, &c., are made to Hull, and other places. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Old Malton is one mile distant, the parish has an area of 4,020 A., and a population of 1,296.

1 m. s. Welham, Robert Bower, Esq.

4 m. N.W. KIRBY MISPERTON, OR, KIRBY-OVER-CAR, is a village on a gentle eminence, near the marshes at the junction of the Rydale with the Derwent. 2 m. w. BAROUGH.

Knapton Hall, James Tindal, Esq.

2 m. N.E. YEDDINGHAM. In 1163 a small priory for nine nuns of the Benedictine order was founded here. The Cottage, — Thompson, Esq.

3 m. N. WYKEHAM. The Abbey, the Hon. M. Langley. The mansion, a spacious modern structure, stands near the venerable Gothic ruins of the priory, which was founded by Pain Fitzosbert, in 1153, for nuns of the Cistercian order. 1 m. w. Brompton Hall, Sir George Cayley, Bart. 1 m. further, Wydale, E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P.

SEAMER. In 1549 a rebellion broke out here, headed by Thomas Dale, the parish clerk, John Stevenson, and William Ombler, whose absurd objects were the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, the abolition of monarchy, and the extinction of all the different ranks of society. In a few days the insurgents amounted to 3,000, but, after greatly alarming the country, and committing several murders, the greater part of them received an offer of royal clemency, and laid down their arms; the leaders were soon afterwards taken, and executed at York, on the 21st of September in the same year.

SCARBOROUGH, a parliamentary and municipal borough, situated on the south side of a headland extending into the German Ocean, sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 537. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the cliff bridge, leading over a ravine to the Spa, the Roman Doric museum of a philosophical society, a hospital for

18½ m. HUTTON STATION.

21½ m. MALTON STATION.

↪ Pickering and Whitby Line.

25½ m. BILLINGTON STA.

27½ m. KNAPTON STATION.

29½ m. HESLERTON STA.

33 m. SHERBURN STATION.

34½ GANTON STA.

38½ m. SEAMER STATION.

42½ m. SCARBOROUGH STA.

property to the foundation of this priory, which he endowed with seven churches and other possessions, producing altogether 1,100 marks per annum. 5 m. s.e. Birdsall, Henry Willoughby, Esq.

18½ m. HUTTON
STATION.

2½ m. s.e. LANGTON. Langton Hall, N. Norcliffe, Esq.

21½ m. MALTON
STATION.

2½ m. s.e. SETTRINGTON, a well-built village, chiefly of stone, picturesquely situated at the foot of a rivulet, near the Wolds, which gives the title of Baron of Settrington to the Duke of Richmond. In the village is an elm-tree, the trunk of which is eight yards in girth. The Hall, T. C. Hicks, Esq., a large structure of white stone, sheltered by woods. 7 m. further, Sledmere Park, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. The mansion was erected by Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., from his own design, and is planned and executed in a superior style of elegance. The pavilions, green and hot-houses, &c., are all in the most appropriate style. A lofty arched gateway, erected over the Roman road from York to Bridlington, is seen at a considerable distance from every quarter, and has a fine effect. Sledmere is situated in a spacious vale in the centre of the Wolds, and may be considered as the ornament of this bleak and hilly district; farms, like villas, are studded here and there in picturesque positions, and every capable situation on the slopes of the hills has been planted with trees, while the cultivation of the land has been carried to the utmost state of perfection the nature of the ground and climate would permit

25¾ m. RILLING-
TON STA.

RILLINGTON. 1½ m. E. Scampton Hall, the seat of the St. Quintins, a handsome mansion in a spacious and well-wooded park, in which is a fine sheet of water crossed by an elegant bridge; the river is supplied by a rivulet which runs north to the Derwent. 3 m. s.e. Newton Hall, Sir George Strickland, Bart., M.P.

27¾ m. KNAPTON
STATION.

½ m. s. KNAPTON. Knapton House, John Tindal, Esq.

29¼ m. HESLER-
TON STA.

¾ m. s. HESLERTON. 1 m. w. of which, WEST HESLERTON. Heslerton Hall, Mark Foulis, Esq.

33 m. SHERBURN
STATION.

½ m. s. SHERBURN. 4 m. further, BUTTERWICK.

34½ GANTON STA.

1 m. s. GANTON. Ganton Hall, Sir T. D. Legard, Bart., a neat mansion with pleasant grounds, where this ancient family have long been seated.

38½ m. SEAMER
STATION.

1½ m. s.e. FLIXTON. In the reign of Athelstan, a hospital for fourteen brothers and sisters was founded here by Acorne, for the entertainment of people travelling this way, that they might not be devoured by wolves and other wild beasts then abounding in the neighbourhood. 3 m. further, HUNMANBY. The Hall, Rear-Admiral Mitford, a neat brick mansion, with beautiful grounds.

Bridlington
Branch. 67

42¼ m. SCARBO-
ROUGH STA.

seamen of the merchant service, Trinity house, and a very neat theatre. Scarborough formerly possessed four churches, only one however now remains, dedicated to St. Mary, which anciently belonged to a Cistercian monastery; but there are various Dissenting chapels. The harbour, which is very commodious and easy of access, is defended by a stone pier,

and is the only port between the Humber and Tynemouth Haven. Independently of its import trade for the supply of the towns-people, and the influx of strangers who are attached to this spot for the picturesque beauty of its scenery, its fine sea-bathing, its spacious sands and the Spa, the waters of which have been held in high repute ever since their discovery, two centuries ago, the town has manufactures of sail-cloth, rope-walks, and some ship-building. The streets of Scarborough rise from the sea-shore up an abrupt hill which is crowned by the ruins of its venerable

SCARBOROUGH
(continued).

Hull to Scarborough.

Left of Railway from Hull.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. COTTINGHAM. 1 m. further, Cottingham Castle, George Coulson, Esq., is a fine Gothic building of modern construction, erected by W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., an eminent banker and merchant of Hull. It stands on the acclivity of the hills about a mile from the town, commanding fine views of Hull and the Humber. 2 m. N.W. Risby Hall, Miss Ellerker; and 1 m. further, Walkington Lodge, William Simpson, Esq.

BEVERLEY, a parliamentary and municipal borough, returning two members to Parliament, is a remarkably clean and handsome town, with an ancient gateway. The minster, completed early in the reign of Edward III., is remarkable for elegance and extent; its west front has been considered the best perpendicular Gothic in England. The town has a very ancient grammar school with two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge. A criminal court is held here, the corporation claiming the power of capital punishment. The burgesses claim exemption from toll in every town and port of England, a privilege supposed to have been conferred upon them by King Athelstan. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Four annual fairs are held here, and races in May. Norwood, Henry Bradley, Esq., M.P.; Beverley Hall, Mrs. Jane Walker.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. LOCKINGTON. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of which, SOUTH DALTON. Dalton Hall, Lord Hotham, M.P., a spacious white brick mansion, in a well-wooded park.

HUTTON and CRANSWICK, two neat villages in the same township, situated on an eminence half a mile from each other.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Sunderland Wick Hall, E. H. Reynard, Esq.

DRIFFIELD is beautifully situated at the southern front of the Wolds, in a rich plain, and consists chiefly of one long and broad street. It has a venerable church. Market, Thursday. The chapelry of Little Driffeld lies in this parish. Southorpe Hall, C. Harrison, Esq.; Rose Villa, Bryant Boyes, Esq. 1 m. further, LITTLE DRIFFIELD. 6 m. N.W. of which, Sledmere Castle, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. NAFFERTON, a large and well-built village, noted for its extensive corn mill.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. LOWTHORPE. 1 m. further, RUDSTON. Thorpe Hall, A. W. Bousdale, Esq.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Burton Agnes Hall, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. The house was designed by Inigo Jones, and stands upon an eminence fronting the south, commanding a fine prospect over the country at the foot of the Wolds.

Distance from
Hull.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. COTTING-
HAM STA.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. BEVERLEY
STATION.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. LOCKING-
TON STA.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. HUTTON &
CRANSWICK STA.

21 m. DRIFFIELD
STATION.

23 m. NAFFERTON
STATION.

25 m. LOWTHORPE
STATION.

27 m. BURTON
AGNES STA.

SCARBOROUGH (continued).	castle. From this spot the views cannot fail to excite the admiration of the lovers of the picturesque. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. 5 m. N.W. Hackness Hall, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., is a very elegant mansion near the supposed site of the ancient cell of St. Hilda; spacious gardens laid out with refined taste on the southern declivity of the hill overlook the mansion, the church, and the lovely vale of Hackness. The whole is planned and executed in a superior style of elegance. The pleasure-grounds are beautiful, but chiefly confined to the valley.
-----------------------------	---

Hull to Scarborough.

Distance from Hull.	Right of Railway from Hull.
5½ m. COTTING- HAM STA.	1½ m. E. Hull Bank Lodge, B. Howarth, Esq., a handsome stone building, and is seen to great advantage from the road, through a long and broad avenue of lofty trees. 6 m. further, Burton Constable, Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. The mansion is superb, the park spacious, and ornamented with clumps of trees and extensive walks, with an elegant bridge over a fine piece of water.
9½ m. BEVERLEY STATION.	3 m. E. MEAUX, celebrated for its once splendid abbey, founded between 1136 and 1156, by William Le Gros, Lord of Albermarle and Earl of Holderness, who having been prevented by extreme corpulence from taking a journey of pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, erected a monastery, consecrated to the service of religion and God. All that now stands is an outer wall, with an arched gateway. The site belongs to John Wise, Esq., who has a neat mansion here. 3 m. further, LONG WRESTON. The Grange, John Jackson, Esq. 1½ m. S.E. The Rise, Richard Bethell, Esq. The house and pleasure grounds were greatly improved by the late William Bethell, Esq., who cut down a portion of the wood, and totally changed the surrounding scenery; and 3 m. N.E. Sigglestone Hall, W. W. Whittaker, Esq.
11½ m. LOCKING- TON STA.	5½ m. E. BRANDSBURTON. 5 m. further, HORNSEA. Wassend, Rev. Charles Constable, near the borders of Hornsea Mere, a lake of five miles in circumference. It is a pleasant rural retreat, and the vicinity of the Mere, the northern banks of which are beautifully planted, renders it an agreeable residence.
17½ m. HUTTON & CRANSWICK STA.	2½ m. N.E. NORTH FRODINGHAM, a well-built village, chiefly consisting of one street. Frodingham Grange, P. Saltmarshe, Esq.
21 m. DRIFFIELD STATION.	4 m. S.E. FOSTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a pleasant village, with a neat ancient church. 2 m. further, BEAFORD. Moor Grange, John Stocks, Esq.; Crow Grange, John Crook, Esq. 2 m. further, SKIPSEA, a neat village in the vale of a small rivulet, extending east to the North Sea.
23 m. NAFFERTON STATION.	1 m. E. CARR.
25 m. LOWTHORPE STATION.	1 m. S.E. LITTLE KELK. 1 m. S. of which, GREAT KELK.
27 m. BURTON AGNES STA.	2 m. S.E. TRAISTHORPE, a small village and parochial chapelry of 2,040 A. It includes Horburn, once a village, but now only one farm, having been wasted from a considerable township of 300 A. by the encroachments of the ocean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. CARNABY.	30 m. CARNABY STATION.
BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, is pleasantly situated in a valley watered by a considerable rivulet, and to the west are fertile meadows and fine pasture-grounds. The parish church is formed out of the remains of the venerable priory, erected A.D. 1106, according to the date over the entrance gate. It must once have been a noble Gothic structure of great extent, little of which now remains beyond an arched gateway, about 300 yards from the church, and several cells which were used as prisons. Market, Saturday, for corn, cattle, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Boynton Hall, Sir George Strickland, Bart., a large and handsome mansion of red brick with stone dressings, delightfully situated in an extensive park.	32 m. BRIDLINGTON STA.
3 m. W. GRINDALL.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARTON STATION.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. BURTON FLEMING.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BEMPTON STATION.
$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. HUNMANBY, is prettily situated near the Bay of Filey. The church contains a splendid monument of the Osbaldiston family. Hunmanby Hall, Admiral Mitford.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SPEETON STATION.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. MUSTON.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HUNMANBY STA.
2 m. S.W. FALKTON.	45 m. FILEY STA.
	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GRISTHORPE STA.
	49 m. CAYTON STATION.
	52 m. SEAMER STATION.
	Join York and Scarborough Line.

Rillington to Whitby.

Left of Railway from Rillington.	Distance from Rillington.
MARRISHES.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARRISHES ROAD STA.
1 m. W. KIRBY MOORSIDE, a small market-town, picturesquely seated on the western acclivity of the vale of the small river Dove, encompassed by beautiful hills. 5 m. further, ELMSLEY. Elmsley Lodge, J. M. Whittell, Esq. Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham, stands about half a mile from the remains of Helmsley Castle, the lofty tower and gateway of which still standing form agreeable and romantic objects in the landscape. The house is a superb edifice, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. The garden adjoining the house has a terrace which affords many delightful prospects; at one end of it is an Ionic temple, commanding a variety of landscape, and a beautiful valley is seen winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, watered by the meandering river Rye. The park and grounds are truly beautiful, baffling description; ocular demonstration is necessary in order that their "paradisaical scenes" may be properly appreciated.	6 m. PICKERING STATION.
2 m. W. KELDER GRANGE.	12 m. LEVISHAM STATION.
GOATHLAND, or GOADLAND, is a bleak township of high moorland hills of 1,130 A., mostly waste land. There are but few inhabitants, and they reside in scattered cottages on the hills and in the dales. 8 m. S.W. Rosedale Abbey.	21 m. GOATHLAND STA.

30 m. CARNABY STATION.	1 m. E. WILSTHORPE.
32 m. BRIDLINGTON STA.	BRIDLINGTON QUAY stands about one mile distant from Bridlington, in a beautiful bay, and contains many excellent houses and hotels for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season, for which it is much frequented. The principal street is broad and well-built, opening immediately upon the harbour, which is formed by two fine piers, defended by batteries. The north pier, from which there is a splendid view of Flamborough Head, is much resorted to as a promenade. Market, Saturday.
34½ m. MARTON STATION.	½ m. E. MARTON. Sewerby House, Yarburgh Græmc, Esq. 1½ m. further, FLAMBOROUGH. 1½ m. further, FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.
35½ m. BEMPTON STATION.	1½ m. N. BEMPTON.
38½ m. SPEETON STATION.	SPEETON.
42½ m. HUNMANBY STA.	1 m. E. RYTON CARR.
45 m. FILEY STA	FILEY, a small watering-place, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, remarkable for its beautiful bay. Raven Villa, — Bentley, Esq.
47½ m. GRISTHORPE STA.	GRISTHORPE. The Lodge, William Beswick, Esq.
49 m. CAYTON STATION.	CAYTON.
52 m. SEAMER STATION.	
Join York and Scarborough Line.	

Rillington to Whitby.

<i>Distance from Rillington.</i>	Right of Railway from Rillington.
3½ m. MARRISHES STATION.	
6 m. PICKERING STATION.	PICKERING, a market-town and an extensive and a straggling parish, is of considerable antiquity, beautifully situated on an eminence, and contains a spacious old church, and the interesting remains of the castle in which Richard II. was imprisoned before he was removed to Pontefract, and which also sustained a siege in favour of royalty in the unhappy struggle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians. This venerable castle is situated on the brow of a hill at the western point of the town, and commands a fine view over the Vale of Pickering, celebrated for its luxuriance and fertility. The castle was of an irregular form; in the first court were four towers, one called Rosamond's Tower; in the inner court were three towers besides the keep, which stood on a circular mount, near a deep ditch. It is now a shapeless mass and heap of ruins. Pickering Hall, Mrs. Dowker.
12 m. LEVISHAM STATION.	2 m. E. LEVISHAM.
21 m. GOATHLAND STA.	8 m. N.E. FILLINGDALES, a scattered hamlet, which has in its parish the picturesque spot called Robin Hood's Bay, situated near a lofty precipitous cliff, 100 feet in height, over which a post-chaise, two horses, a young lady, and two gentlemen, fell, in 1809, without receiving much injury, though the carriage turned over three times in its descent.

1 m. N.E. EGTON, is the site of Gormount Abbey, founded in the reign of John.

HASLABY. 1½ m. further, RISLOP.

WHITBY, a parliamentary borough, sea-port town, parish, and township, situated on the river Eske, here crossed by a swing iron bridge and bordered by fine piers. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 412; customs' revenue (1846), £11,061. It has a brisk export trade, especially in alum, manufactured in the neighbourhood. In 1540 Whitby was but a poor fishing town, containing about forty houses; but when the alum works were erected at Land's End, in the vicinity of the town, the importation of coal for the works, and the exportation of their produce led to ship-building on an extensive scale. Ever since the town has continued to increase in prosperity and importance. Whitby owes its origin to the famous abbey of St. Hilda, founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in the 7th century. Its venerable ruins occupy a commanding situation on a high cliff on the east side of the town, near to which stands the ancient parish church, which is approached from the town by 190 stone

24 m. GRORMOUNT STA.

27 m. SLEIGHTS STATION.

28½ m. RUSWARP STATION.

29½ m. WHITBY STATION.

Darlington to Redcar.

It was on this line that George Stephenson made his first appearance as a railway engineer. The length of the main line from Stockton to Witton Park is a little more than twenty-five miles, independently of which there are four branches, Middlesborough, four miles long; Haggerleases Lane, nearly five miles; the Black Boy branch, three miles; and the branch to Yarm, three-quarters of a mile long; the aggregate length of the main

Left of Railway from Darlington.

2 m. N.W. SADBERGH. This was formerly a place of great importance, and capital of a county of the same name.

2 m. N.W. LONG NEWTON; and 2 m. N. ELTON. Elton Hall, William George Sutton, Esq.

STOCKTON, or STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a municipal borough and sea-port town, is one of the handsomest towns in the north of England, and has manufactures of linen, worsted, sail-cloth and rope, breweries, shipbuilding yards, iron and brass works, and corn mills; but its principal trade is the export of coal, nearly one million and a half tons of which were shipped at this port in 1839; the greater part for the London market. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. ½ m. N. Mount Pleasant, G. Fossick, Esq.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a river port and parish, on the Tees, near its mouth. The town owes its origin to a joint-stock company connected with the coal trade, by whom it has been built. It has a national school, reading rooms, an observatory, and commodious docks. Its export of coals in 1839 amounted to 510,000 tons.

CLEVELAND PORT, a hamlet in the parish of Ormesby, in the fertile district of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the county of York, south of the river Tees.

MIDDLETON AND DENSDALE STATION.

YARM STA.

STOCKTON STA.

Clarence Br.

NEWPORT STA.

MIDDLESBOROUGH STA.

CLEVELAND PORT STA.

24 m. GROR-MOUNT STA.	ESKDALE.
27 m. SLEIGHTS STATION.	SLEIGHTS MOOR, which, with Eskdaleside, forms a chapelry and town of that name.
28½ m. RUSWARP STATION.	RUSWARP. 1½ m. s. SMEETON. Smeaton Castle, Colonel Wilson.
29½ m. WHITEY STATION.	steps. The alum rocks in the vicinity abound in natural curiosities and the most interesting fossils; and fine specimens of jet are found on the shore, which is here manufactured into ornaments. Market, Saturday. 4 m. N.W. Mulgrave Castle, Marquis of Normanby. This ancient castle, of which very little remains, was, according to Camden, the fortress of the Saxon Duke, Wada, whom tradition has represented as a giant. It was rebuilt about the reign of King John. It was garrisoned by the King's forces in the reign of Charles I., and dismantled by order of Parliament. It is seated on an eminence, the steep declivities of which are beautifully covered with wood; and being strongly fortified by nature, was eligibly situated for a baronial mansion, although the remnants of the castle give but a meagre idea of its once boasted magnificence. The present seat of Lord Normanby stands in a commanding position on the sea-coast, at a short distance from the ancient castle. ¼ m. w. Airy Hall, John Chapman, Esq.; Stakesby Hall, Abel Chapman, Esq. 5 m. s. FYLINGDALES.

Darlington to Redcar.

line and branches being altogether upwards of thirty-eight miles. The number of bridges on the main line between Stockton and St. Helen's Auckland, a distance of rather more than twenty-two miles, is twenty-four, thirteen under and eleven over the railway; the level road crossings being fifteen; the level field crossings being about sixty-eight; there are also sixteen traverses, and seven sidings.

Right of Railway from Darlington.

MIDDLETON AND DENSDALE STATION.	1 m. s. MIDDLETON. (See p. 87.) 1½ m. further, DINSDALE, a watering place, situated on the Tees, which has a bath, &c.
YARM STA.	1 m. s. YARM, a market-town, and parish, in the North Riding of the county of York, on the river Tees. Area of parish, 1,180 a.; population, 1,511. It exports provisions to London. Fryerage, John Weld, Esq. 6 m. s.e. Busby Hall, Rev. George Marwood.
STOCKTON STA.	2 m. s.w. Preston Hall, Marshall Fowler, Esq. 4 m. s.e. Acklam Hall, T. Hustler, Esq. 7 m. further, INGLEY GREENHILL, a small village, picturesquely seated on the abrupt acclivities of a moorland dale, the property of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart., of Ingley Manor, a large stone mansion overlooking the romantic dale, and surrounded by lofty hills and fells, on which are extensive plantations.
NEWPORT STA.	NEWPORT. Toft House, R. H. Dobson, Esq.
MIDDLESBOROUGH STA.	3 m. s.e. ORMESBY. Ormesby Hall, Sir W. A. Pennyman, Bart. The Hall is a large and handsome mansion, seated upon an eminence in a beautiful park, and commanding extensive prospects of the shores of the Tees and German Ocean. 4 m. further, GUISBOROUGH, where there is a spa, discovered in 1822.
CLEVELAND PORT STA.	2 m. s.e. NORMANBY. Normanby Hall, William W. Jackson, Esq., a large and handsome mansion in a pleasant park, on the banks of the river, in the moorland, near Estern Knab.

REDCAR. Although the coast here is rocky there are fine sands; and commodious lodging-houses for visitors. 2 m. s. Kirkleatham Hall, Henry Vansittart, Esq., in a rich and extensive vale, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and has a venerable and pleasing appearance. The gardens are extensive, and the prospects over a fertile vale, variegated with rich enclosures, bounded by the ocean and the Tees, are beautiful. 2 m. s.s.e. Upleatham Hall, Earl of Zetland, is a neat mansion, facing to the south and the west, and sheltered on the east by fine plantations; the rising grounds

LAZENBY STA.

REDCAR STA.

Northallerton to Bedale.

NORTHALLERTON. (See p. 87.)

BEDALE, a market-town and parish, is a respectably built town, situated in a fertile valley. The church is a venerable edifice of the time of Edward III., the tower of which was successfully held by the inhabitants when besieged by the Scots. Here is a grammar school, and two almshouses for old men. Many horses are bred in this vicinity. Market, Tuesday; and several annual fairs. Bedale Hall, Miss Pierce; Bedale Grange, Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson. 2 m. N. SCRUTON. Scruton Hall, Henry Core, Esq. 3 m. n.w. of which, **HORNBY.** Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds.

7 m. n.w.

NORTHALLERTON
STATION.

7 m. BEDALE STA.



CONSTABLE BURTON, MARMADUKE WYVILL, ESQ.

The mansion stands upon the same site as the ancient mansion of the Wyvill family. The present residence is of Grecian architecture, erected by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart., in the year 1774, under the superintendence of Carr. The elevation and plans are given in "Vitruvius Britannicum," Vol. V.

LAZENBY STA.

2 m. S.E. LAZENBY. Wilton Castle, Sir John Lowther, Bart.

REDCAR STA.

on the north are ornamented with clumps of trees, and the whole surrounding scenery presents an aspect of peaceful retirement. A little further, Skelton Castle, John Wharton, Esq., is of great antiquity, and was possessed by the family of the Bruces till the 55th of Henry III. In 1794 it underwent a complete repair in all but the back front, which remains in its original state, while the other portions of the fabric have been completely modernised.

Northallerton to Bedale.

NORTHALLERTON
STATION.

7 m. BEDALE STA.

2 m. further, LEYBURN. Leyburn Hall, John Clifton, Esq.; and 2 m. further,



BOLTON HALL, LORD BOLTON.

Bolton Hall was completed in 1678, by Charles, Marquis of Winchester, afterwards Duke of Bolton. About 3 m. w. of Bolton Hall, to the right of the railway, stands Bolton Castle, which was built by Lord Scrope.

About 2 m. s. of Leyburn is Middleham, Christopher Topham, Esq. It is a pretty place, situated in a park near the interesting ruins of the ancient Castle of Middleham, of which it commands a full view. It was built about 200 years ago, but has been a good deal altered and improved by the present proprietor.

4 m. s.w. THORNTON WATLASS. The Hall, Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. 1½ m. s.w. of which, Swinton Hall, O. H. C. V. V. Harcourt, Esq.

3 m. s.e. Thickston Hall, E. J. Carter, Esq.

Dalton to Richmond.**Left of Railway from Dalton.**

1½ m. S.S.E. SOUTH COWTON.

1 m. S. SCORTON.

1½ m. S. CATTERICK. 2 m. further, Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds.

RICHMOND, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish, situated on the river Swale, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, and connected with the trunk line of the Great North of England Railway by a short branch which diverges from the same at the Dalton Junction. It sends two members to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 265. The romantic and picturesque position of Richmond, seated on a bold and lofty eminence rising from the Swale, is strikingly remarkable. The town is small, but well built, and has the interesting remains of a once noble castle of great strength and importance, erected at the period of the Conquest by Alan, Earl of Bretagne. The castle is situated on the south side of the town, overlooking the Swale, which lies in a deep valley beneath. The ruins cover six acres of ground, and the keep, the shell of which is almost

MALTON STA.

SCORTON STA.

CATTERICK
BRIDGE STA.

RICHMOND STA.

Stanhope to South Shields.**Left of Railway from Stanhope.**

7 m. W. ST. JOHN'S WEARDALE. Near which, at Harerope Bourn, is a singular piece of antiquity, called The Castles, situated at the foot of a high ridge of hills. It is an enclosure, 90 paces in length, and 70 paces wide. It is defended on every side by a lofty mound, or vallum, of loose pebbles, with an outward ditch.

COLD ROLEY. 3 m. N.W. NORTH MUGGLESWICK, a parish in the west division of the Chester ward, in the county of Durham, bounded on the north by the river Derwent, along the bank of which is a range of hills, abounding with productive mines of lead ore, containing some silver, for smelting which there is a mill in the neighbourhood.

From this station there is a short branch to MEDOMSLEY, Christopher Hunter, M.D. 1 m. W. of which, EBCHESTER, a small village, occupying the brow of a steep acclivity overhanging the Tyne. This place is the undoubted site of a Roman station, as the traces of the vallum are still discoverable.

STANLEY. 1 m. N. Beamish Hall. 1 m. further, Causeway Hall.

2 m. N. BIRTLEY. In this township there is a brine-spring, from which salt is made.

SOUTH SHIELDS. (See Hartlepool and South Shields, p. 464.)

STANHOPE STA

COLD ROLEY
STATION.

BERWICK STA.

STANLEY STA.

CHESTER-LE-
STREET STA.
Great Northern
Line.SOUTH SHIELDS
STATION.

Dalton to Richmond.**Right of Railway from Dalton.**

MALTON STA.	2 m. S.W. MIDDLETON.
SCORTON STA.	2 m. N.W. MOULTON.
CATTERICK BRIDGE STA.	3 m. N.W. GILLING.
RICHMOND STA.	

entire, is 100 feet high, and the walls 11 feet thick, the lower story being supported by a huge column of stone in the centre of the building, from which diverge circular arches closing the top. The staircase to the first floor is perfect, but the floors of the upper chambers have fallen in, and the whole is dilapidated. This majestic ruin is the property of the Duke of Richmond, to whose ancestor it was granted by Charles II. Not far from the castle are the ruins of an ancient monastery. Richmond and the country around is so picturesque and beautiful, that it is considered superior to its namesake in the county of Surrey. An eminent topographer has observed that "the latter is a kind of fairy-land, where all the scenery is mild and pleasing; but the views in the environs of Richmond, in Yorkshire, are marked with grandeur and sublimity."

Stanhope to South Shields.**Right of Railway from Stanhope.**

STANHOPE STA.	STANHOPE. The village, formerly a market-town, is chiefly inhabited by miners, and stands on the north bank of the Wear. Independently of Roman antiquities discovered here, there are some curious natural and other curiosities in the vicinity—an extraordinary cavern, nearly one mile in length, abounding with stalactites, and the remains of Stanhope Castle, a fortress of great antiquity.
COLD ROLEY STATION.	2 m. W. WOODLANDS, Thomas White, Esq. The house is a neat building, erected by Mr. White, in front of which is a pleasant lawn, and some small pieces of water, the terminations of which are concealed by woods, giving the appearance of a much greater extent than they really possess.
BERWICK STA.	2 m. S.E. Greencroft, Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart. The mansion is a large but plain structure, sheltered by plantations. It is situated on an elevated site, and surrounded by beautiful prospects. The grounds contain fine woods, and some ornamental buildings.
STANLEY STA.	1½ m. S. Holmside Hall.
CHESTER-LE- STREET STA. Great Northern Line. 67	1 m. S. Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough; and 1 m. E. Lambton Hall, Earl of Durham.
SOUTH SHIELDS STATION.	

Witton to Stanhope.**Left of Railway from Witton.**

1½ m. W. NORTH BEDBURN.

2½ m. s.w. Wolsingham.

1 m. s. Waskerley Park. 2 m. further, on Wolsingham Common, Collier Torr, 1678 feet high.

CROOK STA.

TOW LAW STA.

WASKERLEY
PARK STA.
Junction
with Stanhope and
Tyne Railway.**Pill Moor Junction to Boroughbridge.**

The length of this branch is five miles and three-quarters. It forms a junction with the Great North of England Railway on Pill Moor, south of the Sessay Station. Leaving the parent line it takes a westerly direction across Pill Moor, an extensive waste, the junction being on a curve of forty chains radius. The line runs nearly on the level, and then proceeds in a straight line towards Brafferton, where there is an ample and elegant station. Passing this station a cutting is entered, in length about one-third of a mile, through a loose sand and gravel strata, the extreme depth being thirty-six feet. The high road from Brafferton to Thornton Bridge is carried over the railway in this cutting by a handsome viaduct of three arches. On emerging from the cutting a very beautiful country opens out to the view, the line immediately approaching and crossing the river Swale, over which it is carried by a noble stone bridge of three arches, each of fifty feet span. This is a skew bridge, at an angle of

BOROUGHBRIDGE is a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Aldborough, in the West Riding of the county of York, on the river Ure, which is here navigable and crossed by a stone bridge; population, 1,024. The principal buildings are its church, a market cross on fluted Doric columns, and some branch banks. Before the Reform Act it sent two members to Parliament. Its principal trade lies in hardwares. This was anciently a celebrated Druidical meeting place; and as many Roman antiquities have been discovered here, it is supposed that the three curious obelisks, called the "Arrows," which stand about half a mile distant from the town are of Roman origin. Originally there were four, but one was destroyed some centuries back. Races are held here annually. Market, Saturday. Within a mile and a half to the east of Boroughbridge is ALDBOROUGH, or ALDBURGH, the Isurium Brigantum of the Romans, and the Isure of the ancient Britons. Before the building of York, it was the capital of the Brigantines, and the ground about is full of ancient vestiges, such as Roman coins of gold, silver and brass urns, lachrymatories, tessellated pavements, little polished signet-stones, sacrificing vessels, mill-stones, and bases of pillars. But this ground has been considerably rifled of such precious remains, and the greatest curiosities to be seen there now are the tessellated pavements. There is a tradition that the place was burned down by the Danes, and the many charred skeletons both of men and animals, that were to be seen in the time of Camden, render such a story highly probable. 1½ m. Boroughbridge Hall. It is a fine mansion of the Elizabethan period, and the internal decorations harmonise with the external character of the building. The hall and dining-room are ornamented with family portraits, while chairs covered with beautiful old tapestry, inlaid cabinets, enamelled miniatures, ancient

5½ m. BOROUGH-
BRIDGE STA.

Witton to Stanhope.**Right of Railway from Witton.**

CROOK STA.
TOW LAW STA.
WASKERLEY
PARK STA.
Junction
with Stanhope and
Tyne Railway.

CROOK, part of a township in the parish of Bracepeth.
2 m. N. SATTLEY.

3 m. N.N.W. EDMONDBYERS, a village, situated on the south bank of the Derwent, where smelting is carried on to a great extent by the London Lead Company.

Hill Moor Junction to Boroughbridge.

20½ degrees. The village and church of Brafferton present from this point a fair view to the passing traveller. After the Swale has been passed, the line again takes the level, and proceeding perfectly straight it traverses a fertile and luxuriant country. After crossing the highway from Kirby Hill to Myton, the line then takes a curve, of three-quarters of a mile radius, to the south, and then proceeds straight for about four hundred yards, passing Milby on the right, with the truly historical town of Aldborough on the left. Then taking a curve, of three-fourths of a mile radius, to the north, it terminates in a straight run of about three hundred yards to the Boroughbridge Station. Excepting the Brafferton Cutting and the works at and in connection with the Swale Bridge, the entire line is nearly on the level, and has been of most easy construction. It opens out a connection with a very important agricultural district, of which the ancient town of Boroughbridge is in the centre.

5½ m. BOROUGHBIDGE STA.



BOROUGHBIDGE HALL, ANDREW LAWSON ESQ.

lamps, illuminated manuscripts, and other rarities of the like kind, make the place a perfect reflection of the olden times.

Darlington to Frosterley.**Left of Railway from Darlington.**

DARLINGTON. (See p. 86.)

1 m. W. HEIGHINGTON.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. MIDDRIDGE GRANGE.


WEST AUCLAND, a parish and chapelry, in the parish of St. Helen's, in the division of Darlington, county of Durham. 5 m. S.W.

DARLINGTON
STATION.AYCLIFFE AND
HEIGHINGTON
STATION.SHELDEN JUNC.
STATION.WEST AUCLAND
STATION.BISHOP AUCLAND
STA.

RABY CASTLE, DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

This magnificent baronial residence is situated on the east side of an extensive park, and occupies a fine position on a rising ground, with a rocky foundation, and is surrounded by an embrasured wall and parapet, enclosing two acres of land. The outward area of this noble castle has but one entrance, on the south side, by a gateway, defended by two square towers, and flanked by a parapet with turrets. The inner area has two entrances, one modern, opened by the late Earl of Darlington, the other ancient, being the original grand entrance to the castle. This noble pile is indebted for its splendour principally to John de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, who, in 1379, obtained a licence to make a castle of his manor of Raby, and to embattle and crenellate its towers; some parts, however, are of infinitely more ancient date, while alterations have been effected at different epochs by its subsequent possessors. The park, pleasure-grounds, and plantations accord with the dignity and magnitude of the castle. One of the terraces is upwards of 750 yards in length, while the views over a diversified tract of country, the venerable woods, and the highly picturesque situations which surround it, surpass description. Historians are doubtful as to the period at which this noble castle was founded, for although Bertrand de Bulwer, whose heiress married into the Neville family, may

Darlington to Frosterley.**Right of Railway from Darlington.**

DARLINGTON
STATION.
AYCLIFFE AND
HEIGHINGTON
STATION.
Clarence Rail. 
SHELDEN JUNC.
STATION.
WEST AUCLAND
STATION.
BISHOP AUCK-
LAND STA.

1 m. E. AYCLIFFE.

2½ m. N.E. WINDLESTONE. Windlestone Hall, Sir William Eden, Bart.

BISHOP AUCLAND, a market-town, in that part of the chapelry of St. Andrew Auckland, which is in the north-west division of Darlington Ward, in the county palatine of Durham, and an ancient borough by prescription. It is delightfully situated on an eminence, bounded on the north by the river Wear and on the south-east by the river Gainless, which flows into the Wear a little above the town. The ground on which it stands is nearly 140 feet above the level of the plain below, the descent on each side is partly formed into hanging gardens, and the buildings occupy the brow and remaining portion of the declivity. This place derives its name from the great number of oak-trees which formerly grew in the neighbourhood, and its adjunct from an episcopal palace in which the Bishops of the diocese, who are lords of the manor, occasionally reside. The first prelate who chose it for a residence was Bishop Beck, and to this perhaps is to be ascribed the present importance of the town. The district is remarkably fertile. The streets of the town are badly built; the air is very salubrious, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. The principal manufactures are those of muslins, cottons, and calicoes. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions monthly, and courts leet and baron are held annually, at the former of which a bailiff and other officers are appointed.

Bishop Auckland, the palace of the Bishops of Durham. The castle covers about five acres, and stands on an eminence between two rivers. The edifice having been erected at different periods, the whole is an irregular pile, but it is nevertheless a noble structure. The old castle was nearly destroyed by Sir Arthur Haselrigge during the civil wars of the 17th century, upon whom the Parliament bestowed the place, and he erected a magnificent house with the materials. Upon the Restoration Bishop Cosins pulled it down, and restored the materials to their ancient use. The entrance gateway and screen, extending 310 feet, were designed by James Wyatt. They lead to a Gothic porch and vestibule, which conducts on the right to the chapel, a building of great beauty, the roof of which is supported by rows of clustered pillars, and the altar-piece decorated with a painting of the "Resurrection," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park and demesne lands connected with the castle comprise about 800 acres, the ground near the mansion being beautifully laid out in terraces and slopes, commanding fine and extensive views, enlivened by the meanderings of the river Wear.

have made considerable additions to the building in the reign of King Stephen, there is strong evidence of its existence in the time of King Canute. The estate was forfeited to the Crown in the rebellion styled the "Rising of the North," in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which the last Earl of Westmoreland of the Neville family was implicated. 2 m. further, Streatham Castle, John Bowes, Esq., stands in a secluded but romantic vale surrounded by high and irregular hills, about three miles from Raby

AUCKLAND
(continued).

Witton Castle, formerly an embattled mansion, on the south banks of the Wear, was the baronial mansion of the Euers, who held it from the See of Durham by military service; from them it has passed through various possessors. The old castle was burnt down while undergoing a thorough repair. The present mansion is a handsome and convenient dwelling.

WITTON STA.

2 m. w. Hoppyland Castle, George Thomas L. Blenkinsopp, Esq.

2½ m. n.w. Harperley Park, George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq.

Within the parish of Wolsingham, at Bollihope, the commencement of the lead district is everywhere intimated by large parcels of lead lying near the side of the road, and also from the unwholesome vapour arising from the smelting mills. In 1749 a Roman altar, with a Latin inscription, was discovered on Bollihope Common.

WOLSINGHAM
STATION.

2 m. n.w. STANHOPE, which is reached from this station by omnibus.

FROSTERLEY STA.

Aycliffe to Hartlepool.

Left of Railway from Aycliffe.

AYCLIFFE. (See p. 88.)

There is a branch of this line, having stations at Sedgely and Ferry Hill, to Coxhoe; but as we have described the neighbouring county in the Great Northern, which runs in sight, it will be unnecessary to repeat it.

AYCLIFFE STA.
STILLINGTON
STATION.

1 m. n. THORPE.

CARLTON STA.

2 m. n.w. Wynyard Park, Marquis of Londonderry. This mansion, which has been rebuilt on the old foundation, is a most beautiful and elegant residence. The walks and pleasure-grounds are very lovely, and with the intermixture of wood and water render the scenery most picturesque and delightful.

NORTON JUNC.
STATION.

1½ m. n. WOLVERSTON.

BILLINGHAM
STATION.

GREATHAM. In 1272 a Bishop of Durham here founded the hospital of "God in Greatham," which has an annual revenue of £1,500, and supports a master, chaplain, and thirteen brethren. The buildings are handsome, and the grounds beautifully disposed. Here is also a hospital for six sisters, with a revenue of about £100.


GREATHAM STA.

2 m. w. DALTON PERCY.


SEATON STA.

HARTLEPOOL. (See Hartlepool to South Shields, p. 464.)

HARTLEPOOL
STATION.

AUCKLAND (continued).	Castle. The principal part of the present mansion was erected on the site of the ancient castle at the beginning of the last century, several of the old apartments being retained in it, although the general arrangement is very opposite, as appears from the descriptions of topographers. The castle was rebuilt in the 15th century by Sir William Bowes. The park displays some rich natural scenery, and is well stocked with deer.
Stanhope Br. 	
WITTON STA.	WITTON. In this parish are the beautiful ruins of Jervaulx Abbey, brought to light in 1805 by the discoveries of the steward of the Earl of Aylesbury. They consist of the abbey church and choir, 270 feet long, chapter house, gateways, and other buildings, with stone coffins bearing inscriptions, which were previously hidden by brushwood, rubbish, &c., and overrun with ivy, no part being previously visible but the tops of a few arches. The Abbey was founded in 1141.
WOLSINGHAM STATION.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. WOLSINGHAM. Wolsingham is situated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Wear and Wiserow. From a hill above the town, which contains nothing remarkable, and is irregularly built, are fine views of the river Wear and the surrounding country. At a short distance from the town are the remains of a monastery. Market, Tuesday.
FROSTERLEY STA.	FROSTERLEY.

Aycliffe to Hartlepool.

	Right of Railway from Aycliffe.
AYCLIFFE STA. STILLINGTON STATION.	1 m. S.E. STILLINGTON. 1 m. further, BISHOPTON.
CARLTON STA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. CARLTON, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Whitton House, George Hutchinson, Esq.
NORTON JUNC. STATION.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. NORTON. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly collegiate; it is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, the windows of later date, and a tower rising from the centre. Norton House, John Hogg, Esq.
Branch to Stock- ton. 	
BILLINGHAM STATION.	From this station there is a short line of three miles to PORT CLARENCE, a maritime village, situated at the mouth of the Tees.
GREATHAM STA.	2 m. E. Snook Point, which is considered the most northerly point of the mouth of the Tees, which, after rising on the moorland district that nearly unites the counties of York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, and flowing through Tees Dale, and the deep dell beneath the Abbey of Eggleston, the rich demesne of Rokeby, and under the majestic walls of Raby Castle, falls into the German Ocean at this point.
SEATON STA.	SEATON is frequented by visitors during the bathing-season, and possesses some good hotels, lodging-houses, public libraries, baths, &c.
HARTLEPOOL STATION.	

Ferry Hill to Byers' Green.

FERRY HILL. (See Great Northern, p. 88.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Byers' Green. 1 m. further, Whitworth Park, R. E. Duncomb Shaftoe, Esq. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Bracepeth Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Russell. Here the rising of the North, in 1569, was rashly determined on.

"And now the inly-working North
Was rife to send its thousands forth,
A potent vassalage to fight
In Percy's, and in Neville's right."

But Sir George Bowes threw himself into Barnard Castle, and defending it on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, detained the rebels long before its walls, and

FERRY HILL STA.

BYERS' GREEN
STATION.

Hartlepool to South Shields.

HARTLEPOOL. This ancient town originally belonged to the Bruces of Scotland, who lost their English possessions on their accession to the throne of that kingdom. The town is surrounded on all sides but the west by the North Sea, and contains many handsome modern houses, built for the accommodation of sea-bathing visitors. The principal buildings are, the church, an irregular building of different styles of architecture, and of various periods, with an ancient nave and tower, containing some interesting but much mutilated monuments; at a short distance from which are the remains of the Grey Friars' monastery, founded in the 13th century; a town hall, a free school, and other charities, several branch banks, some remains of the fortifications of the feudal ages, consisting of a long extended wall,

HARTLEPOOL
STATION.

There is a branch of eight miles from hence to Ferry Hill, having stations at Wingate, Trimden, and Coxhoe.

CASTLE EDEN
STATION.

1 m. W. HASWELL.

HASWELL STA.

SUNDERLAND (which with Bishop Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth may be considered as one town) occupies a peninsula between the Wear and the sea, has one broad and good street, with a handsome new market-place, the rest of the town being comprised of dirty narrow lanes. On its west side lies Bishop Wearmouth, a very handsome and improving place, which is connected with Monk Wearmouth by a cast-iron bridge, a splendid work of art, consisting of one arch of 236 feet span, 100 feet above the low-water mark of the Wear. The two parochial churches are fine structures.

SUNDERLAND
STATION.

Cross the river
Wear.

SHIELDS. South Shields is a parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port town, and township, in the parish of Jarrow, in the east division of Chester Ward, in the county of Durham, on the south bank of the Tyne, near its mouth. Area of borough, 1,760 A.; population, 22,942. It sends one member to Parliament; registered electors (1848), 712. The principal

SOUTH SHIELDS
STATION.

Ferry Hill to Byers' Green.

FERRY HILL STA.
BYERS' GREEN
STATION.

gave time for the loyal troops to assemble. The insurgents eventually dispersed without a battle:—

“And Percy's crescent is set in blood,
And the northern bull his flight has ta'en,
And the sheaf of arrows are true and bright,
And Barnard's walls are hard to gain.”

The building of Bracepeth Castle was commenced in the reign of Henry I., and considerably added to in the reign of Henry III., by the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland, to whom it then belonged; it was considerably embellished in the year 1822, by Matthew Russell, Esq., father of the present possessor.

1 m. s. Helmington Hall.

Hartlepool to South Shields.

HARTLEPOOL
STATION.

strengthened here and there by bastions, some square, some round, and the remains of sallyports, defended by turrets. Here is also a chalybeate spring, within a few yards of the water gate, on the south side of the town, which is covered by the sea every tide. The harbour contains one of the largest docks in England, defended by two strong batteries, with a depth of from 20 to 25 feet of water. The trade of Hartlepool, which was very considerable in early times, owing to the formation of railways connected with the new coal mines of Durham, has lately increased. The scenery is very interesting and grand from the lofty cliffs in this locality, the motion of the waves having also formed large caverns at their bases; the most singular of which is the Black Hall, which merits especial notice. Market, Saturday.

CASTLE EDEN
STATION.

CASTLE EDEN, a village and parish, on the river Eden, in the county of Durham.

HASWELL STA.

3 m. E. EASINGTON.

SUNDERLAND
STATION.

The harbour possesses a large wet dock, and is defended by batteries; and the port is one of the principal for the shipment of coal in the kingdom. Independently of coal, of which it exported in 1842 the large amount of 859,137 tons, it exports considerable quantities of lime to Scotland, &c., glass, earthenware and chemical products, made in the town and neighbourhood, with rope from the Deptford factory; there are also flax and saw mills, and grindstone quarries in the vicinity. Shipbuilding is also carried on, on a large scale.

Cross the river
Wear.

SOUTH SHIELDS
STATION.

edifices of the town are the Exchange, and town hall, the church, dedicated to St. Hilda, and the theatre. The population is chiefly employed in shipbuilding, rope-making, glass-houses, chemical works and breweries. Shields has also a considerable trade with India and the Baltic. Courts baron and leet, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, are held here.

Newcastle and Carlisle.

Independently of several important cuttings and embankments, there are twenty-five bridges over and sixty-six under the railway. The Corby Viaduct, which crosses the river Eden about three miles and a half from Carlisle, rises one hundred feet above the level of the water; it is built of red sandstone, faced with stone from the Newbiggin quarry; and consists of five arches, each of eighty feet span. The whole length, including the abutments, which are each fifty feet long, is five hundred and sixty-four feet. It has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the level ground. Near the coal dépôt at

Left of Railway from Newcastle.		<i>Distance from Newcastle.</i>
1 m. S.E. Dunston Hall.		2½ m. SCOTSWOOD STATION.
1 m. S. Axwell Park, Jos. Lamb, Esq. 2 m. further, Gibside, William Hutt, Esq.		4 m. BLAYDON STATION.
2 m. S. EDENBROOK.		6 m. RYTON STA.
Bradley Hall, Thomas Bowes, Esq., lies in a fine valley bordering on Houslip Beck. This castellated mansion was embattled by licence from Bishop Langley, in the reign of Henry VI., and was fortified with deep moats and a curtain wall. In the front is a projection, apparently of the age of James I., with large windows, and in a more finished state than the other parts of the building. The lower apartments are vaulted.		8½ m. WYLM STATION.
PRUDHOE, where are the remains of Prudhoe Castle, so named from standing on a proud eminence. It was the capital seat of the Humfravilles, and given to them by William the Conqueror, with whom they came to England.		10½ m. PRUDHOE STATION.
3 m. S.E. WHITTONSTALL, a chapelry, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, county of Northumberland. The Roman Watling Street passes through the parish.		13 m. STOCKS- FIELD STA.
RIDING MILL. 3 m. S. MINSTER ACRES. Minster Acres, George Silvertop, Esq.		15½ m. RIDING MILL STA.
1 m. S.W. stands the old tower of Devil Stones.		17½ m. COR- BRIDGE STA.
3½ m. S. SLANEY. At Dukesfield in this parish is a large mill for smelting and refining lead ore, which is brought from Wardale, in Durham. Ochre is obtained and manufactured on Slaby Fell.		
HEXHAM, an ancient market-town, well known to the Romans and Saxons. The surrounding scenery is beautiful beyond expression. The town is built on an eminence rising from the vale, and consists of narrow streets, irregularly built, with many curious old houses. The church, which is of remote antiquity, was finished in 1114, and is in the form of a Greek cross, with a tower upwards of 100 feet in height. The Gothic and Saxon styles of architecture are intermixed in this venerable structure. At the west end of the church formerly stood a priory, the gateway of which alone remains, and is said to be entirely Saxon. The sessions are held in an old tower on the outer walls of the priory, and there is another square embattled tower on a hill, containing dungeons, formerly used as prisons. Hexham was made a bishop's see in 673 by St. Wilfred, but the bishopric was afterwards annexed to York. During the wars of the Roses the Lancastrians		20½ m. HEXHAM STATION.

Newcastle and Carlisle.

Carlisle there is another viaduct of eight arches, which passes over the Maryport Road. The bridges spanning the various rivers, of which there are several, are worthy of attention, particularly one over the Scotswood Road, constructed on the skew principle, and built of iron and stone. On the main line there are but two very short tunnels, not requiring any special observation, nor does this line present any other remarkable features, beyond those which nature displays in the beauty of the scenery.

*Distance from
Newcastle.*

Right of Railway from Newcastle.

2½ m. SCOTSWOOD
STATION.

SCOTSWOOD.

4 m. BLAYDON
STATION.

BLAYDON, a village, in the parish of Ryton, county of Durham.

6 m. RYTON STA.

RYTON. In the parish are large iron works, both iron and coal being abundant in the neighbourhood. The country about this spot is very picturesque. Ryton Hall, J. C. Lamb, Esq.

8½ m. WYLAM
STATION.

Wylam Hall, Christopher Blackett, Esq. 1 m. N.E. Close House, Mrs. Bewicke, formerly a chapel, founded by the Ratcliffes of Carlington Castle, and endowed with the land which comprises the present estate. 4 m. N. Cheeseburn Grange, Edward Riddell, Esq.; Dissington Hall, Edward Collingwood, Esq. 2 m. further, Melburne Hall.

10½ m. PRUDHOE
STATION.

NORTH Ovingham. 2 m. further, WELTON, now a small hamlet, but as foundations testify once a considerable village.

13 m. STOCKS-
FIELD STA.

½ m. N. BYWELL ST. PETER'S. The village was formerly noted for the manufacture of saddlers' ironmongery, which was in a flourishing state in the middle of the 16th century. 5 m. further, Matfen Hall.

15½ m. RIDING
MILL STA.

STYFORD.

17½ m. COR-
BRIDGE STA.

½ m. N. CORBRIDGE. The village is on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. Corbridge was once a parliamentary borough. In the neighbourhood cattle fairs are held, on Whitsun-eve, July 4th and Nov. 24th. 1½ m. further, Halton Castle, a strong old seat with terraces at the corners. 5 m. further, Allington Hall. 1 m. further, Bavington Hall.

20½ m. HEXHAM
STATION.

½ m. N. Hexham Abbey, Mrs. Beaumont. 6 m. further, Swinburne Castle, Thomas Riddell, Esq., an elegant stone building, on rising ground, and surrounded with plantations, laid out in long straight lines. 2½ m. s.w. from which, Chipchase Castle, William Ralph Grey, Esq., M.P. A castle was erected here at a very early date; an old tower still remains, with a roof built on corbels, and openings, through which stones or scalding water might be thrown on an enemy. The grooves of the portcullis, the porter's chamber above it, and the tattered paintings on the walls, are exceedingly curious. This delightful residence is surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful and enchanting kind, and from the neighbouring walk of Nunwick and Sinningburn has a bold and magnificent appearance. A little to the s. of Chipchase is Nunwick, a handsome building of white freestone. On the west it is screened with a fine wood, and from the terrace the views

sustained a terrible defeat here; and it was in the neighbourhood of Hexham that the beautiful and gallant, but no less unfortunate, Queen Margaret sought the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.

5 m. S.S.W. ALLENDALE. 3 m. W. of which,



WHITFIELD HALL. WILLIAM ORD, ESQ., M.P.

The mansion was rebuilt at the latter end of the last century, and great improvements made about it. The bold rocks and thick woods interspersed with hollies form a fine contrast with the neatness of the lawn and pleasure-grounds.

1 m. S.E. Ridley Hall.

1½ m. S.E. Unthank Hall, Dixon Dixon, Esq.

3 m. S.W. Featherstonhaugh Castle, the late Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, Bart., takes its name from the names of the stones in the neighbourhood, which are stratified featherwise. The edifice, like most of the border castles, had a ditch round it, and consisted of pinnacles built upon a tower, and furnished with arches; to these have been added three smaller towers, and a suite of offices, which, with the garden wall, are executed in the castellated style, and make a bold and interesting appearance.

1 m. S. Blenkinsopp Castle is built upon a little eminence, and has been defended by a deep dry ditch on the north and west, on the south by a rivulet, and on the east by a steep bank.

24½ m. FOUR
STONES' STA.
28½ m. HAYDON
BRIDGE STA.

32¼ m. EARDON
MILL STA.
36½ m. HAIT-
WHISTLE STA.

40½ m. GREEN-
HEAD STA.

42½ m. ROSE HILL
STATION.

over the banks of the North Tyne are extremely beautiful and diversified. 5 m. N.W. of Chipchase, BELLINGHAM. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of which, Hesleyside, W. J. Charlton, Esq. The mansion is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation on the banks of the North Tyne, in the parish of Bellingham, in Tyndale ward; but at a short distance from the edifice the ground rises abruptly, and the eminences are clothed with flourishing and extensive woods, while at the bottom of a deep glen flows a beautiful rivulet.

2 m. N.E. Beaufront. Few places make a better appearance, or enjoy a larger and pleasanter prospect than this.

1 m. N.W. NEWBROUGH.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. FOUR
STONES' STA.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HAYDON
BRIDGE STA.

HAYDON BRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Warden, on the Tyne, which is here crossed by a noble bridge to the county of Northumberland. It has a grammar school and an almshouse, endowed 1684.

2 m. N.E. CHESTERS, anciently called Cilurnum, the station of Ala Secundum Astorum, is 140 yards long by 200 yards wide on the outside of the ramparts, which, with the ditch and large ruins, were extant till the last few years, but now grass-grown though their lines are still perceptible, and the ground very irregular from the foundations of buildings. The suburbs have been between the fort and the river, over which remains of a Roman bridge can easily be traced in dry seasons. The bases of the piers are like fine pavements, the stones large, and joined together with horizontal dovetail cramps. Each of these large stones has in the centre of its uppermost superficies a lewis, or poising-hole, narrower at the top than the bottom, evidently of ancient invention. There is also a curious vault, and several yards of the Roman wall, yet in great perfection, at this place. At Chesters is the seat of N. Clayton, Esq., finely situated on rich and rising ground, and commanding extensive and well-cultivated prospects. In a summer-house on the lawn are several antiquities discovered at this place.

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BARDON
MILL STA.

1 m. N.W. Bradley House.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HALT-
WHISTLE STA.

HALTWHISTLE, a small market-town, but extensive parish, situated in the Valley of the South Tyne, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and possesses some manufactures of baize, an ancient church, containing curious monuments, two towers, erected in the olden times for the defence of the borders, and a curious fortified mound at the east end of the town called "Castel Banks." $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town is Whilchester, the Roman *Castra Aestiva*. Market, Tuesday.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. GREEN-
HEAD STA.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Blenkinsopp Hall, John B. Coulson, Esq.

42 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ROSE HILL
STATION.

A little to S. of Picts' Wall stands Thurlwall Castle, placed on a rocky precipice above the Toppel; the walls of this fortress are in some places three yards, and in others two yards thick, but sadly ruined.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Castle Carrock, a name derived from Castle Careq—a castle on the rock, where are the remains of two ancient fortifications, one in a low meadow, about 40 yards from the east end of the church, surrounded by a deep fosse, measuring 100 yards by 48; the other distant about a furlong further south, 200 or 300 yards in diameter.

1 m. s.w. FAUGH.

WETHERAL, close to which is Corby Castle, P. H. Howard, Esq.

SCOTBY.

CARLISLE. (See North-Western, p. 56.)

46 m. LONG ROW STATION.

49 m. MILTON STATION.

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HOW MILL STATION.

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WETHERAL STATION.

57 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SCOTBY STATION.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CARLISLE STATION.

Newcastle and Tynemouth.

This short but important line of about seven miles, starts from Newcastle, and passes through the townships of All Saints, Heaton, Walker, Wallsend, Wellington, and Chirton, the very heart of the finest coal-fields.

Close to the Newcastle Station is an embankment eighty feet high, and the cutting in Heaton township is at its greatest depth twenty-five feet, and nearly a mile in length. There are seven bridges over, and about twenty-eight under the railway. The viaduct over the Ouse Burn is of five wooden arches, each of one hundred and sixteen feet span, and two of stone, each of forty-five feet: it is altogether nine hundred and twenty feet long, and one hundred and eight feet high above the Burn. Without entering into

TYNEMOUTH and NORTH SHIELDS. The two towns form a parliamentary borough. Tynemouth is situated at the east angle of the borough, facing the sea. It is well built, is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has excellent inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. On a lofty rock is a lighthouse, in latitude $55^{\circ} 1' 3''$ N., longitude $1^{\circ} 25'$ W., and an old castle, now used for barracks and military stores. North Shields, which a few years ago resembled Wapping, is now not only a highly flourishing, but a well built sea-port; the houses are commodious; it has a

TYNEMOUTH STA.

Shincliffe to Merton.

Left of Railway from Shincliffe.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. DURHAM.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Belmont House, J. Pemberton, Esq.

Hetton Hall, — Wilkinson, Esq.

SHINCLIFFE STA.

SHERBURN STA.

Great Northern
— Railway.

PITTINGDON
STATION.

HETTON STA.

MERTON STA.

Junction with the
Hartlepool and
South Shields.

46 m. LONG ROW STATION.	NORTH DENTON.
49 m. MILTON STATION.	1 m. W. BRAMPTON. 1½ m. N.E. of which, Walton House, W. P. Johnson, Esq.
	1 m. N. Naworth Castle, Earl of Carlisle. The castle is built on a pleasant eminence at the head of the Vale of Lanercost, and not far from the beautiful remains of Lanercost Priory. It chiefly consists of two large square towers, united by other buildings, and forming a quadrangular court.
52¾ m. HOW MILL STATION.	1½ m. N. Edmond Castle, T. H. Graham, Esq.
55¾ m. WETHERAL STATION.	3 m. N. HIGH CROSBY.
57½ m. SCOTBY STATION.	½ m. N. AGLIONBY.
59½ m. CARLISLE STATION.	

Newcastle and Tynemouth.

any detail of its construction—interesting only to a professional and scientific mind—the reader may conceive some idea of the grandeur of this structure. The Wellington Dean Viaduct is of similar construction, but one thousand and fifty feet in length, and eighty-two feet in height, with seven wooden arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span. The laminated wood bridges on this line, from the design of Mr. Green, the architect of the Company, are greatly admired. There is but one tunnel on the line, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from Newcastle, about one hundred and three yards in length.

TYNEMOUTH STA.	spacious market-place, a neat stone church, erected in 1659, since which it has been enlarged and repaired; numerous chapels, a market-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, gaol, gas and water works, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, with various other schools and charities. The harbour is so spacious, that it is estimated as capable of containing upwards of 2,000 ships, of 500 tons burden, and it is surrounded with fine quays. Market, Wednesday.
----------------	--

Shincliffe to Merton.

	Right of Railway from Shincliffe.
SHINCLIFFE STA.	SHINCLIFFE. Shincliffe Hall, Robert Scott, Esq.
SHERBURN STA.	
Great Northern Railway. <—>	
PITTINGDON STATION.	1 m. S.E. by E. Elmore House, George Baker, Esq.
HETTON STA.	1 m. S.E. LITTLE HEPPLETON.
MERTON STA.	
Junction with the Hartlepool and South Shields.	

Furness, Maryport, and Carlisle.**Left of Railway from Piel Station.**

1 m. s.w. **PIEL**, a small island, situated at the mouth of Morecombe Bay.

BARROW.

1 m. w. **Furness Abbey**. The ruins of this once extensive and rich monastery stand on the banks of a small rivulet, in a narrow and fertile vale. The finest view of the ruin is on the east side, where, beyond the vast shattered frame which once contained the richly painted window, is seen a perspective view of the choir and arches, remains of the nave of the abbey.

2½ m. w. **Walney Island** consists of a long bank, or ridge, running north and south, parallel with Furness. It is said, that the whole island lies on a bed of moss, and all around moss is found by digging through a layer of sand and clay which covers it, and in the moss large trees have been taken up. The inhabitants of Furness had several dykes in the neighbourhood originally, for self-defence; but since the suppression of the abbey, the sea has ravaged great part of it, and threatens to wash it away entirely

The mouth of Dudden River after skirting the west side of Furness and Cumberland, here forms a considerable bay at high water.

WILHAM.**SILLYCROFT.**

ESKMEALS. On this common, which adjoins a small inlet of the sea, are vestiges of a Roman encampment; coins and altars have here been frequently discovered.

RAVENGLASS, a small, but neat and well-built market-town, and sea-port, in the parish of Muncaster, on the borders of a creek, near the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, in the county of Cumberland. The harbour is good, and here are valuable oyster fisheries. Market, Saturday; and a fair, granted by King John, attended by curious ceremonies, on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. James.

SEASCALE.

Distance from
PIEL STA.

1 m. **RAMPside**
STATION.

2 m. **BARROW**
STATION.

4 m. **FURNESS**
ABBEY STA.

5 m. **DALTON**
STATION.

2 m. **KIRKBY**
STATION.
Enter
Cumberland.

16 m. **BROUGHTON**
STATION.

20 m. **UNDER-**
HILL STA.

21½ m. **HOLBORN**
HILL STA.

25 m. **SILLY-**
CROFT STA.

30 m. **BOOTLE**
STATION.

33 m. **ESKMEALS**
STATION.

34½ m. **RAVEN-**
GLASS STA.

36½ m. **DRIG STA.**

38½ m. **SEASCALE**
STATION.

Furness, Maryport, and Carlisle.**Right of Railway from Piel Station.**

<i>Distance from</i>	
PIEL STA.	1½ m. N.E. ROOSEBECK.
1 m. RAMPSIDE STATION.	RAMPSIDE.
2 m. BARROW STATION.	1 m. E. LEECE.
4 m. FURNESS ABBEY STA.	1 m. E. STANTON. 1 m. further, ERSWICK, where are two ancient fortifications, called stone walls, one is square, the other nearly circular, and both consist of stones piled up without mortar; their foundations are very wide, and about 100 feet in diameter.
5 m. DALTON STATION.	1½ m. N.E. DALTON, or DALTON-IN-FURNESS. In the town there is nothing very remarkable; the church is ancient, an old tower serves as a court-house, and there is a grammar school with an annual revenue of £135. 5 m. further, ULVERSTONE. The town is connected with the Bay of Morecombe by a canal nearly two miles long, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Ulverstone has a considerable coasting trade in iron, slates, limestone, and corn; and manufactures of cotton, linens, woollen yarns, rope, hats, &c. Here are six perpetual curacies, besides the parish church. The port is under the jurisdiction of Lancaster. 1 m. s. Conishead Priory, Thomas R. G. Braddyll, Esq.; and ½ m. n. Swatmore Hall.
12 m. KIRKBY STATION.	
Enter Cumberland.	
16 m. BROUGHTON STATION.	BROUGHTON formerly had considerable manufactures of woollen yarn, but they have declined, and the population is now chiefly employed in the neighbouring iron and copper mines. Market, Friday. Broughton Tower, John Sawrey, Esq.
20 m. UNDER-HILL STA.	
21½ m. HOLBORN HILL STA.	Wilham Park.
25 m. SILLY-CROFT STA.	WITCHAM.
30 m. BOOTLE STATION.	½ m. E. BOOTLE. In the neighbourhood are the Bootle and Corney Falls, and Black-court Mountain, 1,918 feet above the level of the sea, from the summit of which North Wales, the Isle of Man, and 14 counties are visible.
33 m. ESKMEALS STATION.	½ m. N.E. WARBURTHWAITE. This parish forms an inclined plane from the mount to the river Eske, which bounds it on the north-west.
34½ m. RAVEN-GLASS STA.	1 m. N.E. MUNCASTER. Muncaster Castle, Lord Muncaster. This place, anciently written Maelcaster, derived its name from the Penningtons, the ancient lords of the manor. The principal tower of their ancient castle is still retained in the modern mansion.
	5 m. N.E. WARSDALE.
36½ m. DRIG STA.	DRIG. Not far from this village are the ruins of the city of Barnscar, of which, however, no historical information can be obtained. 3 m. E. Irton Hall, Samuel Irton, Esq.
38½ m. SEASCALE STATION.	2 m. N.E. GOSFORTH.

s.w. The mouth of the river Ehen, the efflux of Ennerdale Water, which is situated among the mountains, about 8 m. N.E., and guarded on every side except the west with wild and craggy heights, that are almost impassable. The length of this lake is about two miles and a half, and its breadth in the widest part about three-quarters of a mile; its east side is bespangled with small farms, but on the whole the scenery is melancholy, and the mind is apt to be depressed with the view of human habitations secluded and shut out for many months from the comforting rays of the sun.

40½ m. SELLA-FIELD STA.

42½ m. BRAY-STONES STA.

44 m. NETHER-TOWN STA.

47 m. ST. BEES STATION.

ST. BEES is a village of great antiquity, and is situated on the side of the bay formed by the south headland. St. Bega here founded a monastery, A.D. 650, which was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the 13th century. The east part of this building was fitted up as a theological college in 1817. It is under the management of a corporation of seven governors, and has fellowships and exhibitions in Oxford University.

WHITEHAVEN. The town is situated on a creek of the Irish Sea, and consists of several spacious and well-built streets. The ground on three approaches to it rises abruptly and precipitately, and the entrance from the north is under a fine arch of red sandstone. The harbour is capable of sheltering several hundred sail of vessels, and a watchhouse and lighthouse have been built on the pier called the Old Quay. Several stone piers extend, some in a diverging, and some in a parallel direction, into the harbour, on one of which is a battery. It is a place of considerable trade, of which coal forms the chief article, but lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain are exported extensively. Dean Swift, when a child, resided with his attendant in a house in Roper Street during the disturbances in Ireland, about the time of the Revolution; and Dr. Brownrigg, Author of the "Beauties of Keswick," for many years practised as a physician in this town.

51 m. WHITE-HAVEN STA.

WORKINGTON. The town is irregularly built, the houses in the lower part are old and mean, while those in the upper are well built and commodious. The corn market is held in a square, the church and chapel of ease are handsome edifices, and here are also several places of worship for Dissenters, assembly and news rooms, and a small theatre. It has a good harbour, which has been secured of late years by the erection of a breakwater, and is now one of the safest on the coast; the lantern is lighted with gas. Great improvement has also been effected by enlarging the quays, owing to the exertions of the late Mr. Curwen. There is a manufactory for imitation Leghorn hats, giving employment to several hundred men, women, and children, the manufacturer having a patent for the invention.

58 m. WORKING-TON STA.

MARYPORT. The town, which is well built, contains ship-building yards, manufactures of cottons, and has extensive exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. At low water the harbour is dry. Netherhall, Jos. P. Senhouse, Esq.

56 m. MARYPORT STATION.

40½ m. SELLA-
FIELD STA.

1½ m. E. Ponsonby Hall, Edward Stanley, Esq., erected on a rising and commanding ground, from which there are some beautiful prospects. A little to the N.E. the ruins of Calder Abbey. They are extremely beautiful, the sides of the vale on which they are situated being clothed with hanging woods, and the meads beautified by the bubbling currents of the river. The chief remains is the tower of the church, supported by pointed arches, sustained on four clustered columns of excellent workmanship.

42½ m. BRAY-
STONES STA.

ST. BRIDGETT'S.

44 m. NETHER-
TOWN STA.

47 m. ST. REES
STATION.

2 m. E. EGREMONT. This place is of great antiquity, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the scene of various conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes. At the time of the Conquest a baronial castle was erected on the site of an ancient Danish fort. The remains of this fortress exhibit antiquity and strength; they consist chiefly of the vaulted gateway and entrance portions of the outer wall, the postern and three gateways, which are of later date. Gillfoot, Thomas Hartley, Esq. 2 m. N. Keeble Grove, Mrs. Perry; Linethwaite, George Harrison, Esq.; Springfield, Mrs. Jefferson.

51 m. WHITE-
HAVEN STA.

S.E. Whitehaven Castle, Earl of Lonsdale. The castle is a quadrangular building, with projections at the angles and a circular bastion at the centre, having fine meadow land to the south, and commanding a good view of the harbour. 1 m. further, Hensingham House, Henry Jefferson, Esq. 4 m. further, Summer Grove, Major Spedding.

2 m. N.E. Moorsby Hall, Miss Tate, built after the design of Inigo Jones. 4 m. further, Gilgarran House.

10 m. E. Cromack Water, a lake about three miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad, with a depth of about twenty fathoms; there are three small and prettily wooded islands at the head, but they are too near the shore to add to the other beauties of the scenery. The lake called Lowes Water empties itself at the north, and Buttesfont Water empties itself at the west of this water.

58 m. WORKING-
TON STA.

1 m. N.E. Workington Hall, Henry Curwen, Esq., a fine castellated mansion on a wooded height above the town. It was occupied by Mary Queen of Scots, after her flight from Langside.

Armathwaite, Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart. 7 m. E. COCKERMOUTH, the birth-place of the poet Wordsworth, which is reached by a branch of seven miles from Workington. It is a neat and clean town, though irregularly built. The church, which has lately been destroyed by fire, was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of its ancient tower, in 1711. The entrance tower of the castle, erected immediately after the Conquest, and dismantled by order of Parliament during the civil wars of the 17th century, contains the armorial bearings of its different owners, and the remains attest its pristine strength and importance. Cockermouth Hall, General Wyndham. 1 m. N.W. PAPCASTLE, Mrs. Skelton; Richard Cooke, Esq.; Thomas Knight, Esq.; John Steel, Esq. 1 m. further, Dovenby Hall, F. L. B. Dykes, Esq. About 1 m. from which, Tallantire Hall, William Browne, Esq.

2 m. N.E. Woodhall, W. S. Fisher, Esq. 1 m. further, Heathwait Hall; about 1 m. further, Isell Hall, William Wybergh, Esq.

56 m. MARYPORT
STATION.

1 m. S.E. ELLENBOROUGH. This was an important Roman station, supposed by different authorities to have been Valentinum, Virocidum, or Olenacum. There is, perhaps, no station in England where a greater number of inscribed altars and tablets have been found, many of which are preserved in the adjoining mansion and grounds of Netherhall.

3 m. E. Tallantire Hall, William Browne, Esq.

CROSBY.	58½ m. DEARHAM STATION.
½ m. N. HEYTON. 1½ m. N.W. ALLOMBY.	60½ m. BULL GILL STATION.
	63 m. ARKLELEY STATION.
ASPATRIA.	64 m. ASPATRIA STATION.
3 m. N.W. NEALRIGG. Here is a spa, reputed to be of considerable efficacy.	66 m. BRAYTON STATION.
	68¾ m. LEEGATE STATION.
1½ m. N. OULTON. 3½ m. further, KIRKBRIDE. The parish is watered by the Wampool, which bounds it on the east and north, the village being situated on the south side of the estuary of that river, in which the sandbanks are so often removed by the meeting of the tides and freshes, that no bridge hitherto erected has been found to stand their united force.	72¼ m. WIGTON STATION.
Crofton Hall, Sir W. Brisco, Bart.	77 m. CURTHWAITE STA.
Dalston Hall.	79½ m. DALSTON STATION.
CARLISLE. (See North-Western, p. 66.)	84 m. CARLISLE STATION.

Newcastle, North Shields, and Blyth.

Left of Railway from Newcastle.	Distance from Newcastle.
NORTH SHIELDS, which has risen up principally in the present century, is a flourishing and well-built sea-port town, having a spacious market-place, a handsome stone church, and numerous chapels, public library, grammar school, and other endowed schools and charities.	5 m. NORTH SHIELDS STA.
BLYTH. (See p. 93.)	13 m. BLYTH STATION.

Berwick to Kelso.

Left of Railway from Berwick.	Distance from Berwick.
2½ m. S.E. Twizell House, John Prideaux Selby, Esq.	5 m. NORHAM STATION.
1½ m. E. Pallinsburn Hall, G. Askew, Esq. 1½ m. further, ETAL. Etal, Earl of Glasgow. A little to the s. BRANKSTON, memorable for the victory obtained by the Earl of Surrey over James IV. in 1513, commonly called the Battle of Flodden. Among the slain on the side of James was the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, two bishops, four abbots, twelve earls, seventeen lords, numerous knights and gentlemen, and about 12,000 soldiers. The English lost only about 1,500.	10½ m. COLD-STREAM STA.
2 m. E. LEARMONTH, formerly a considerable village, as appears from the foundations of small cottages, and the adjacent burial-ground. It had once a market, but now consists of only one or two houses. In a pit near it, 14 feet deep, were found the horns of a large stag, and an oak paddle, of the same shape as those used by the South Sea Islanders.	14¼ m. CARHAM STATION.
	18¾ m. KELSO STATION.

58½ m. DEARHAM STATION.	DEARHAM.
60½ m. BULL GILL STATION.	½ m. S.E. GILL CRUX, where there is a spring of saline water, called Tall Tack.
63 m. ARKLELEY STATION.	
64 m. ASPATRIA STATION.	1 m. s. PLUMBLAND.
66 m. BRAYTON STATION.	Brayton Hall, Sir W. Lawson, Bart., an elegant and commodious residence; the apartments are enriched with several fine pictures. Adjacent to the house is a small deer park.
68½ m. LEEGATE STATION.	
72½ m. WIGTON STATION.	WIGTON is agreeably situated, and contains a hospital for the widows of the clergy, a Friends' school for 60 boys, an endowed grammar school, manufactures of checks, muslins, gingham, &c., and several branch banks. About 1 m. s. from the town is Old Carlisle, formerly a Roman station. 2 m. E. Langrigg Hall, Mrs. Barwis.
77 m. CURTHWAITE STA.	CURTHWAITE.
79½ m. DALSTON STATION.	DALSTON. 2 m. s. Rose Castle, Bishop of Carlisle.
84 m. CARLISLE STATION.	

Newcastle, North Shields, and Blyth.


<i>Distance from Newcastle.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Newcastle.</i>
5 m. NORTH SHIELDS STA.	1½ m. N.E. by railway, TYNEMOUTH, which with North Shields forms a parliamentary borough. It faces the sea, having many well-built inns, and is much resorted to for bathing. On a lofty rock at the east end of the town is the castle, erected in the 11th century, now used as the barracks, and depôt for military stores.
13 m. BLYTH STATION.	

Berwick to Kelso.

<i>Distance from Berwick.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Berwick.</i>
5 m. NORHAM STATION.	2 m. N.W. NORHAM. (See p. 98). Norham Castle, John Hodgson Hinde, Esq.
10½ m. COLDSTREAM STA.	1 m. N.W. COLDSTREAM, a border town of Scotland. The famous ford of the Tees is in the vicinity, where the English and Scotch armies crossed in former times. The Coldstream Guards were so named from having been raised here in 1659, by General Monk. Lennel House, Earl of Harrington.
14½ m. CARHAM STATION.	½ m. N.E. CARHAM. The English, under Sir John Lilburn, suffered at this place a sore defeat in 1370. Carham Hall, — Compton, Esq.
18½ m. KELSO STATION.	

Peterborough to Syston.

Left of Railway from Peterborough.		<i>Distance from Peterborough.</i>
1½ m. s.w. Milton Hall, Earl Fitzwilliam.		3 m. WALTON STATION.
¾ m. w. HELPSTONE.		6½ m. HELP- STONE STA. Enter Lincolnshire.
2 m. s. Walcot Park, — Nevile, Esq. An ancient building, formerly the residence of the Earl of Gainsborough.		10 m. UFFINGTON STATION.
<p>STAMFORD. The earliest authentic account respecting this town is by Henry of Huntingdon, who records it as the place where the ancient Britons, assisted by the Saxons, under Hengist, overthrew the Picts and Scots, who had ravaged the country as far as this town. It was one of the five cities into which the Danes were distributed by Alfred the Great, when he allowed that people to settle in the kingdom. At the north-west of the town are the remains of a castle that was fortified by King Stephen during the war with the Empress Matilda. The barons met here to concert those measures which led to the signing of Magna Charter by King John. The town suffered much in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, a great portion having been burnt in 1461, and it never afterwards reached its former importance. Stamford returns two members to Parliament. A little on the s. Burghley House, Marquis of Exeter.</p>		12¾ m. STAMFORD STATION.
2½ m. s. DUDDINGTON. 3 m. s.w. of which, Fineshade Hall, Colonel Monckton. Close to which is Laxton Hall, Dowager Lady Carbery.		16¾ m. KETTON STATION.
½ m. s. SOUTH LUFFENHAM. The Hall, the Misses Wingfield. 1½ m. s. MORCOTT, a pleasant village and parish, in the hundred of Wrangdike, union of Uppingham, and diocese of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very old building, in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower and four bells, and a short spire covered with lead. Morcott Hall, Samuel Richard Fydell, Esq.; Morcott Cottage, George Whichcote, Esq.		18¾ m. LUFFEN- HAM STA.
1½ m. s. Preston Hall, Rev. William Belgrave. 1½ m. further, Ayston Hall, George Fludyer, Esq., and Lady Mary Fludyer.		22¼ m. MANTON STATION.
<p>OAKHAM is well built, has a handsome church, a grammar school, founded in 1584, and endowed with several exhibitions to the Universities, and a hospital; joint revenues about £3,000 per annum. The College, or Old Hospital, was founded by William Dalby, of Exton, merchant. Oakham has a branch bank, and a large corn market on Saturday. Catmos House, Andrew Agnew, Esq., and Lady Louisa Agnew. ¾ m. n.w. Barleythorpe, Hon. Colonel Lowther. 1 m. further, LANGHAM, a large parish and chapelry to Oakham, on the Melton Road, in the Oakham Soke hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an old building, with a tower and six bells and spire; it has a nave, with aisles and transept, in the early decorated style, and is much admired for its antiquity, having been built in 1235. Langham is stated to be the birthplace of Simon de Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose likeness no doubt forms a corbel to one of the arches. The British, or Free School, is a</p>		26¼ m. OAKHAM STATION.

Peterborough to Syston.*Distance from
Peterborough.***Right of Railway from Peterborough.**3 m. WALTON
STATION.
Boston Br. 

WALTON. William Simpson, Esq. 1 m. E. Paston Hall, Charles Cole, Esq.

6½ m. HELP-
STONE STA.

1 m. E. GLINTON.

Enter
Lincolnshire.10 m. UFFINGTON
STATION.

UFFINGTON. Uffington Hall, the Earl of Lindsey, an ancient mansion, situated near the north bank of the Welland. 1 m. N.E. Casewick Hall, Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., a large white mansion, surrounded by a well-wooded park.

12¾ m. STAMFORD
STATION.

2 m. N.W. LITTLE CASTERTON, E. Harrison, Esq.; and 3 m. N.W. Tickencote, J. M. Wingfield, Esq. 3 m. further, Exton Hall, Earl of Gainsborough. This mansion displays the style of architecture prevalent in the middle of the 16th century. The apartments are spacious, but not sufficiently lofty, which gives them a rather gloomy appearance. The park and grounds are of great beauty and extent, abounding in the finest specimens of oak, ash, beech, and elm, and embellished with some spacious sheets of water, and a beautiful cascade. In the beautiful parish church, one of the finest Gothic structures of the kind in the county, are numerous monuments to the Haringtons, Noels, and other owners of this manor, which has continued in the same line of blood, through heiresses, from the period of the Conquest to the present day.

16½ m. KETTON
STATION.

Ketton Hall, Lord Burghley; Ketton House, Captain C. Grantham Ketton Lodge, Hon. W. Middleton Noel.

16¾ m. LUFFEN-
HAM STA.

NORTH LUFFENHAM. 2 m. N. Normanton Park, Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, Bart., is a spacious and elegant edifice of fine white stone. It consists of a centre of elegant construction, flanked by two wings in excellent proportion, each front presenting a majestic simplicity, united with great architectural beauty. The mansion is seated on a gentle elevation in a capacious and well-stocked deer park of about 900 acres, affording a level and extensive lawn of verdant turf.

22¾ m. MANTON
STATION.

2 m. E. LINDON. Lindon Hall, Rev. Edward Browne, Upper Hall, J. D. Browne, Esq.

26½ m. OAKHAM
STATION.

2 m. N.E. Burley House, George Finch, Esq., was the residence of the noble family of Harrington in the reign of Elizabeth, and was afterwards purchased by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who improved and enlarged the mansion so as to rival Belvoir in splendour; and here he entertained James I. and Charles I., with the Court, on several occasions. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1645, and held by them; and after the Restoration it lay in ruins for some years, until Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who had become the purchaser of the estate, rebuilt the mansion in its present magnificent form. It stands in a spacious and well-wooded park, possessing a great variety of most beautiful scenery. The approach is through a thick shrubbery, where the whole of the north front is suddenly displayed, presenting a noble centre building 196 feet in length, with a colonnade, by which the offices are connected, consisting of a series of single columns, 32 on each side. A large court is enclosed with iron

neat building, in the Swiss style, and with the exception of a small weekly payment from the parents of the children, is wholly supported (and was built) by the Earl of Gainsborough. There are many excellent charities in the parish. Langham House, John Talbot Clifton, Esq. 3 m. w. COLD OVERTON. The Hall, C. H. Frewen, Esq.

2 m. S.S.W. WHISSENDINE.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s.w. Stapleford Park, Earl of Harborough. This building consists of three distinct parts, erected at different periods. The most ancient is the east front, which displays some fine architecture of the early English style.

3 m. S.S.E. LITTLE DALBY. Dalby Hall, E. B. Hartopp, Esq., a handsome mansion, first built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the centre erected in 1838.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. GREAT DALBY. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of which, THORP SATCHVILLE, J. B. Leadbetter, Esq.; and 2 m. S. BURROW-ON-THE-HILL, where there is a large encampment, supposed to be of Roman origin, situated on the north-west of a ridge of hills, and having a most delightful and extensive prospect, reaching as far as Lincoln.

Kirby Park, the late Sir Francis Burdett's hunting seat, now occupied by a farmer. Sir Francis wrote under a tree here the famous Reform letter for which he was imprisoned in the King's Bench.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREKE.

Brooksby Hall, George Killick, Esq.

REARSBY.

1 m. S.E. Barkby Hall, W. A Pochin, Esq.

29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ASHWELL STATION.

31 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WHISSENDINE STA.

Enter Leicestershire.

34 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SAXBY STATION.

38 m. MELTON STATION.

40 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. KIRBY STATION.

41 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. FRISBY STATION.

44 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROOKSBY STATION.

45 m. REARSBY STATION.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SYSTON STATION.

Join main Line to Leicester, 53 miles.

Nottingham and Great Grimsby.

Left of Railway from Long Eaton Junction.

Long Eaton Junction on Rugby and Derby Line.

BEESTON. 1 m. W. CHILWELL. The Hall, Thomas B. Charlton, Esq.

1 m. N. Lenton Abbey, — Stretton, Esq., a very handsome dwelling, formerly an ancient priory, presenting some fine specimens of the ornamental Gothic. 2 m. further, Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton. Wollaton Hall was built A.D. 1580 by Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt., the ancestor of the present possessor. It is as perfect as on the day it was built, and is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of Elizabethan architecture in the kingdom. It stands on an eminence, and in a finely-wooded and beautiful park of 900 acres.

NOTTINGHAM is a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and county of itself, also the capital of the county. Nottingham is situated on the Leen, near its junction with the Trent. Although essentially a manufacturing town, Nottingham has a very pleasing and picturesque appearance

Distance from

LONG EATON JUNCTION STA.

3 m. BEESTON STATION.

↪ Mansfield Br.

6 m. NOTTINGHAM STA.

	palisades, and two handsome entrance lodges. The east and west fronts are of plainer architecture, each 96 feet in length. On the south front is a noble terrace 40 feet broad and 300 yards long, commanding delightful prospects over the grounds and adjacent country. The mansion is of the Doric order of architecture. 2 m. E. EXTON. The Hall, Earl of Gainsborough.
29½ m. ASHWELL STATION.	ASHWELL, Hon. and Rev. Thomas Dawnay. 3½ m. E. Cottesmore Hall, H. G. Greaves, Esq.; R. W. Baker, Esq.
31½ m. WHISSEN-DINE STA. Enter Leicestershire.	2 m. N.E. EDMONDTHORPE, Rev. W. B. Killock; The Hall, W. H. Pochin, Esq.
34½ m. SAXBY STATION.	1 m. N.E. SAXBY. 1 m. further, COSTON. 2 m. further, Buckminster Park, Earl of Dysart.
38 m. MELTON STATION.	MELTON, or MELTON-MOWBRAY, a market-town and parish, in the county of Leicester. The church is of beautiful Gothic architecture, and here are free schools, an almshouse founded in 1638, a union workhouse, library and news room, excellent hotels, and the stabling belonging to the members of the Hunt. Egerton Lodge, Earl of Wilton; Mowbray Lodge, Major Charles Wyndham. 5 m. N.E. GOADBY MARWOOD. Roger Manners, Esq.; George Norman, Esq.; The Hall, Rev. Edward Manners. 3 m. E. of Goadby, Croxton Park. 1 m. further, Baggrave Hall, Captain Burnaby.
40½ m. KIRBY STATION.	3 m. N. WARTNABY, Thomas Johnson, Esq.; The Hall, Henry C. Bingham, Esq., a neat building, with tastefully arranged garden and fine shrubbery.
41½ m. FRISBY STATION.	4 m. N. OLD DALBY. The Hall, Rev. William George Sawyer.
44½ m. BROOKSBY STATION.	2 m. N. RAGDALE. The Hall, William Richards, Esq.
45 m. REARSBY STATION.	¾ m. N. FRUSSIONTON.
48½ m. SYSTON STATION.	1 m. W. Wanlip Hall, Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart.
Join main Line to Leicester, 53 miles.	

Nottingham and Great Grimsby.

Distance from
LONG EATON
JUNCTION STA.

Right of Railway from Long Eaton Junction.

3 m. BEESTON
STATION.

3 m. S.E. RUDDINGTON, where there was an ancient church in the Saxon style, and many curious monuments of Knights Templars: having, however, become in a ruinous state, it was ordered to be pulled down; for this purpose a number of colliers were employed, who contrived to mutilate and almost destroy all the monumental memorials, and it is asserted that the materials were taken to mend roads, build bridges, and pigsties. T. G. A. Parker, Esq.; Charles Paget, Esq.; Thomas Moore, Esq. 1 m. W. West Bridgeford.

6 m. NOTTING-
HAM STA.

4 m. S.E. TOLLERTON, a parish, in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, county of Nottingham. The church, a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter has a tower surmounted by eight pinnacles, with vanes. The interior is peculiarly neat though not pewed. Tollerton

Q Q Q

from a distance, which is in no degree lessened by a nearer approach. The town stands partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rocky eminence; some of the streets are narrow, and the ancient houses are objects of real curiosity, but modern improvements have rendered it great service, and there are many very handsome buildings. Nottingham and its celebrated castle are associated with many important historical events. The castle is supposed to have existed on the present site long before the Conquest, was rebuilt by William the Conqueror, and was nearly levelled to the ground by Cromwell. Shortly after the Restoration it was reconstructed by the Duke of Newcastle; it was again destroyed by fire in 1831, and rebuilt by the late Duke. From this town Richard III. marched with his troops to Bosworth Field, and here several Parliaments were held in the 14th and 15th centuries.

CARLTON, containing a population of 2,015 principally occupied in the hosiery and lace manufactories. Carlton Hall, Robert Ramsden, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Gedling Lodge, Earl of Chesterfield; Gedling Hall, W. F. Burnside, Esq.

BURTON JOYCE, William Patterson, Esq. 1 m. LAMBLEY. 1 m. further, Lambley House, Samuel Matthews, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. LOWDHAM. 1 m. N. of which, Gonalston, John Francklin, Esq.

THURGARTON. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.



THURGARTON PRIORY, RICHARD MILWARD, ESQ.

The priory of Thurgarton was founded by Ralph de Ayncourt in the time of Henry I., about A.D. 1130. The church had formerly two western and one centre tower; the north-western only remains, and the western entrance is now used as a window. The narrowest arch of the western entrance is 8 feet and the widest 18 feet, having in its mouldings six rows of the dogs-tooth ornament. The church was nearly perfect up to the time of the civil wars. The crypt of the old priory now remains, and is used as cellars for the present house.

2 m. N.W. SOUTHWELL, a market-town and parish, the population of which are employed in manufactures of silks, stockings, and lace. It has a county bridewell, assembly rooms, and theatre, and the remains of a

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. CARLTON STATION.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. BURTON JOYCE STA.

$13\frac{3}{4}$ m. LOWDHAM STATION.

17 m. THURGARTON STA.

19 m. FISKERTON STATION.

Hall, Mrs. S. Davis. The Hall is built in imitation of the Gothic, with towers, turrets, &c., and with a cloister which communicates with the church. It is a pleasing looking building, but wants that vastness both of height and extent which is the essence of Gothic sublimity, and without which towers, turrets, and pointed windows, are almost as absurd as battlements on a small cottage. The grounds are very extensive, and when in good order have a fine effect, though they lie entirely on a flat. The new gateway, and the lodge near it, together with the bridge, all assimilate well with the surrounding scenery.

9½ m. CARLTON
STATION.

¾ m. S.W. Colwick Hall, John Musters, Esq.

2 m. S.E. RADCLIFFE, William Taylor, Esq. 4 m. further, TITHBY. Wiverton Hall, John Fox, Esq., an old possession of the family of Chaworth, the heiress of which is so well known in connection with the writings of Lord Byron.

1½ m. BURTON
JOYCE STA.

1 m. S.E. SHELFORD. 2½ m. further, BINGHAM. The neighbourhood of Bingham has given birth to many eminent men: amongst others the celebrated Archbishops Cranmer and Sefton, and Lord Howe.

13¾ m. LOWDHAM
STATION.

1½ m. S.E. EAST BRIDGFORD.

17 m. THURGAR-
TON STA.

1½ m. N.E. Bleasby Hall, Robert Kelham Kelham, Esq.; Brackenhurst, Rev. Thomas C. Cave.

3 m. E. SYERSTON. The Hall, G. Fillingham, Esq. About 1 m. further, Elston Hall, Francis Darwin, Esq.

3 m. S.E. FLINTHAM. Flintham Hall, T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., M.P., a handsome modern building, erected on the site of an ancient mansion of the Husseys, built in the time of Edward III. 4 m. further, STAUNTON, a village and parish in the south hundred and union of Newark. The village is small and picturesquely seated in the vale of Belvoir, near the point where the three counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Lincoln unite. The church is a handsome structure with a square perpendicular tower containing five bells, and has several monuments of the Staunton family. Staunton has been the sole property of a family of its name from the time of the Norman Conquest. Staunton Hall, Rev. Dr. J. Staunton. The mansion is a handsome and noble structure, with many excellent rooms of large dimensions, and the garden and pleasure-grounds are beautiful and extensive, and command a fine view of Belvoir Castle. Sir Mauger Staunton defended this castle against William the Conqueror, and made a composition and contract for his lands, and had the strongest fortress therein called by his name Staunton Tower.

19 m. FISKERTON
STATION.

½ m. S. FISKERTON, where there is a ferry across the river to STOKE. Stoke Field, as it was called, was the scene of the battle of Henry VII. and the army under the Earl of Lincoln, who espoused the cause of the

palace of Cardinal Wolsey. 1 m. w. Norwood Park, Lord Edwin Hill. 3 m. s.w. of Southwell, Kirklington Hall, Major-General Whetham, a large modern building of three stories, with three octangular wings in the form of towers, the whole surrounded with battlements. It has a handsome lawn, with extensive piece of water in front, and is finely diversified with the undulations of the ground. 1 m. w. of Kirklington, Hexgrave Park, Miss Milward. 3 m. n. of Southwell, Winkbourn Hall, E. V. Pegge Burnell, Esq.

1 m. n. Upton Hall, Henry Hawkes, Esq.

1½ m. n.w. Kelham Hall, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq., constructed of brick, with window frames and corners of stone; has a grand centre and two wings. It is situated on a beautiful lawn near the river Trent. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and afford pleasing and varied prospects with a fine view of the town of Newark. 4 m. further, CORNTON. Beesthorpe Hall, Sir St. George Gore, Bart. 5½ m. w. by w. Rufford Abbey, Earl of Scarborough, was founded in 1148, for monks of the Cistercian order, and some portions of the original monastic edifice are now included in the present structure, which is situated in a very sequestered spot surrounded by groves of elm and beech, so as almost to conceal the house from view. The grounds are pleasing.

SOUTH COLLINGHAM. 1 m. n. NORTH COLLINGHAM.

1 m. n.w. NORTH SCARLE.

1 m. n.w. The Jungle, Russell Collett, Esq. 2 m. n. Doddington Hall, G. K. Jarvis, Esq.

LINCOLN. This venerable city, parliamentary, and municipal borough and county of itself, is situated on the river Witham, over which it has three bridges. The city stands in a beautiful country, on the slope of a gentle eminence; its streets are irregular, but generally speaking well built, and they are excellently paved and lighted. Lincoln formerly comprised upwards of fifty parishes, and the ecclesiastical buildings were of great beauty. Independently of its noble cathedral, there are now many interesting parish churches. The cathedral, considered one of the finest in England, was built partly in the 12th and partly in the 15th centuries; its style of architecture is mixed, but the beauty of the whole is incomparable, while in size it is only exceeded by that of York Minster. Its stained-glass, screen, tombs, ladye-chapel, chapter-house, cloisters, library, and the ruins of the old episcopal palace are all highly interesting and worthy of inspection. This sacred spot contains the ashes of Catherine Swynford, the wife of John of Gaunt, and sister-in-law to the Poet Chaucer. During the civil wars of the 17th century the cathedral was used as a

1 m. n. Sudbrooke Hall, Richard Ellison, Esq. This mansion, which is a fine brick building, was built by the late Mr. Ellison. The grounds are well disposed.

1½ m. w. SCOTHEM. 1 m. n. of which, DUNHOLME.

4 m. w. Hackthorn Hall, W. Cracroft, Esq.

6 m. w. Summer Castle. A little n. of which, Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough.

25½ m. NEWARK STATION.

28½ m. COLLINGHAM STA.

31 m. SWINDERBY STATION.

33½ m. THORPE STATION.

36 m. HYKEHAM STATION.

39½ m. LINCOLN STATION.

44½ m. REEPHAM STATION.

46½ m. LANGWORTH STA.

49½ m. SNELLAND STATION.

51 m. WICKENBY STATION.

impostor Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick and claimant to the Crown in 1487. The battle was fought close to Elston fields, and after three hours hard fighting the whole rebel line was broken and their chieftains slain. A flight now took place, in which the fugitives suffered great slaughter, having taken a route to the Trent in a deep ravine near Fiskerton Ferry which is said to have run with blood. Stoke Hall, Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart., a pleasant little mansion, in the arrangement of which taste and comfort seem to have gone hand in hand. The grounds, though on a small scale, are pleasing and have an extensive view over the Vale of Trent.

23½ m. NEWARK
STATION.

NEWARK. This town is approached from the north by a long-raised causeway on numerous arches; it is well built, and in the centre there is a very handsome market-place. It has a fine town-hall, and a grammar school, founded in 1529, which, with other charities, has an annual revenue of £2,500. The law courts, corporate offices, and the public assembly room are contained within the town hall. The parish church is considered one of the finest specimens of the florid Gothic style, it has a very light and elegant stone tower, supporting a lofty spire of great beauty and forming a conspicuous object for many miles round; there are also several Dissenting chapels. The castle, which was built by King Stephen and dismantled by Cromwell, is a very picturesque ruin. Market, Wednesday. Chauntry House, Rev. Joseph Sikes, LL.B.

25½ m. COLLING-
HAM STA.

2½ m. S.E. NORTON DISNEY.

31 m. SWINDERBY
STATION.

¾ m. S. SWINDERBY.

33½ m. THORPE
STATION.

½ m. S. THORPE-ON-THE-HILL.

36 m. HYKEHAM
STATION.

HYKEHAM. 3 m. S. HARMSTON. The Hall, George Hinde, Esq.

39½ m. LINCOLN
STATION.

barrack. Lincoln was the Lindum of the Romans, and few cities in England are richer in Roman antiquities and ancient remains; of the former we must particularly cite the walls of the town, a remarkably perfect gateway, and a beautiful conduit; of the latter the fine castle of William the Conqueror, various ruins of churches and chapels, the palace of John of Gaunt, and several very curiously antique houses. Market, Friday. Races in September. 2 m. N. Burton Hall, Earl of Warwick. 4 m. further, Hackthorn Hall, Weston Cracroft, Esq. 2 m. further, Summer Castle, was built of stone dug on the estate in 1760. The house is in the castellated form, square, with a circular bastion tower at each corner, and an embattled parapet. It is situated on an eminence, and is surrounded by extensive and beautiful prospects. The park is well wooded, and the effect of the plantations greatly heightened by water. In the grounds adjacent to the castle are evident marks of a Roman camp; and fossil shells, Roman coins, &c. have been dug up here. 2½ m. S.E. Braunston Hall, Hon. Alexander L. Melville.

44½ m. REEPHAM
STATION.

1 m. E. Barings, W. F. Oates, Esq.

46½ m. LANG-
WORTH STA.

4 m. E. WRAGBY, a place of some antiquity, but not distinguished by any event of importance.

49½ m. SNELLAND
STATION.

SNELLAND.

51 m. WICKENBY
STATION.

5 m. E. Hainton Hall, George F. Heneage, Esq., is a handsome and very ancient place. It stands low, and has been in the family ever since the reign of Henry III.

MARKET RASEN, a market-town and parish, in the southern division of the hundred of Walshercroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln. This town is situated near the source of the river Ancholme, on a small stream called the Rase, whence it derives its name, and has a very neat appearance. The surrounding country is beautiful and fertile. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a commodious edifice, with an embattled tower, the upper windows of which are of a curious form, having a pointed arch, divided into two pointed lights, and a quatrefoil head; a strong mullion runs up the centre, crossed by a transom, terminating at the imposts. This church is similar to that at Yarborough, near Louth, and both were erected, it is probable, at the same period, for on the south side of the tower of each is a representation of our first parents on the branches of a fruit-tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death, allusive to the effects of eating the forbidden fruit. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, and in the endowment the Vicar is entitled to the unusual tythe of ale. There are likewise places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The national school for children was built in 1822, partly by subscription and partly by endowment. A hospital was founded in 1612, by Sir George S. Pole of Snarford, for the maintenance of eight indigent men, of whom four reside in the hospital. They receive each 1s. 9d. per week, blue coats every second year, and a gratuity at Christmas. Near which is MIDDLE RASEN. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small, but has a curious entrance porch, with zigzag, nailhead, and other mouldings. The chancel is separated from the nave by elegant screenwork, beneath a pointed arch, supported by Norman circular pillars, which was probably coeval with the doorway. The nave appears to have had side aisles, as the pillars and pointed arches stand in relief from the present walls. This place is divided into two parishes—Drax and Tupholm. The latter had an abbey of Præmonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Alan de Neville and his brother Gilbert, in the time of Henry II., in which at the dissolution were nine monks, who, according to Speed, had the annual income of £119 2s. 8d. To the church of St. Peter, called Tupholm, in Middle Rasen, Gilbert de Bland of that place gave, among other donations, one part of his meadow in Lissingley. This, which contains between five and six hundred acres of very wet land, was once, according to tradition, a park belonging to Sir John Burlingthorpe, and granted him by royal favour as a reward for his courage and prowess in attacking and slaying a dragon which infested the neighbourhood. A similar story is related of Sir Hugh Bardolph, who is said to have slain another at Walmsgate. These draconsides, or dragonslayers, were men who, by their skill or liberality, carried on works of drainage, and other improvements, in their respective neighbourhoods, by which the floods and tides being prevented from continually inundating the lands, the heads of these hydra-monsters were cut off, and prevented from again terrifying people by their ominous and unwelcome appearance. A little further, WEST RASEN, a village and parish, in the county of Lincoln. There are gas works, a brewery, banks, &c. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern building, consisting of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with tower containing three bells.

55 M. MARKET
RASEN STA.

55 M. MARKET
BASEN STA.

1½ m. E. Willingham House, A. Boucherett, Esq. 1 m. N.E. of which,



BAYONS MANOR, RIGHT HON. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, M.P.,

a romantic and stately pile. The outer walls contain between five and six acres. It is a castellated manor house, which, with its ruined keep, moat, drawbridge, portcullises, walls, towers, barbican, courts, terraces, extensive deer-park, diversified by every variety of hill, dale, wood, and lake, and situated in a beautiful and commanding position on the Wolds, presents a picturesque and magnificent example of a baronial residence in the middle ages. The interior comprises apartments of great size and dignity; a large banquetting-hall, with an open and massive roof, after the fashion of early times, adorned with a minstrels' gallery, numerous suits of armour, ancient weapons, banners, and portraits; an extensive library in the same style, with a similar roof; a spacious saloon, corresponding with the hall in its attributes, beside a variety of galleries and apartments decorated with pictures, statuary, armour, tapestry, &c. The oriels and windows are beautifully enriched with painted glass, and a variety of coat armour and heraldic devices connected with the family. In the gallery are original busts of Napoleon and Byron, the former by Chaudet, and the latter by Bartolini, for which the sculptors had the benefit of several sittings. The bust of Napoleon was given by him to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch; and that of Byron was done at Pisa, before he went to Greece, and is mentioned by him in his correspondence. The large collection of armour and pictures comprises fine specimens of various periods; several of the portraits are of great historical interest, and there are some noble Etruscan vases, among the finest in this country. In 1807 a glazed earthen vessel was turned up by the plough on Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt's estate, then the property of his father, containing about 6,000 silver pennies of Henry II., of various mints, and disclosing to antiquaries several mintages and specimens before unknown. By the liberality of the owner, collections were placed in the British Museum, and in other repositories. The discovery was made almost at the top of the Wold, near what appeared to have been anciently a road on the southern boundary of the parish, near to North Willingham. A full account of this discovery is given in the "Archæologia," published by the Society of Antiquaries. On the whole, Bayons Manor presents an interest and a beauty far beyond the average of places frequented by the tourist, and will well repay the time he may devote to a visit.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Usselby Hall, Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P.	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. USSELBY STATION.
HOLTON. 2 m. w. Kelsey Hall, William Skipworth, Esq.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HOLTON STATION.
Moorton House, George Skipworth, Esq.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. MOORTOWN STA.
NORTH KELSEY.	64 m. NORTH KELSEY STA.
1 m. w. CADNEY.	65 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. HOWSHAM STATION.
	Join the Manchester and Sheffield Line to Great Grimsby, p. 425.

Long Eaton to Codnor Park.

Left of Railway from Long Eaton Junction.		Distance from
SANDACRE. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. Risley Hall, Rev. John H. Hall.		LONG EATON JUNCTION STA.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Stanton Hall, F. S. Wilmot, Esq.		3 m. SANDACRE STATION.
1 m. w. ILKERSTON. A mineral spring, discovered here some years since, is rising into great repute; several baths have been erected, replete with every accommodation for visitors and travellers. Ilkerston Park, Samuel Potter, Esq. 3 m. n.w. Shipley Hall, Edward M. Mundy, Esq.		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. STAPLEFORD STA.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. HEYNOR. The Hall, John Ray, Esq., a handsome mansion, with extensive grounds.		7 m. ILKERSTON STATION.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Bolsover Castle, Duke of Portland.		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LANGLEY MILL STA.
Codnor Park, formerly the property of Lord Grey of Codnor, but now in the possession of the Butterley Iron Company; some slight remains of the ancient castle of Codnor now remaining indicate its having been a place of considerable extent. A little to the n. Aldercar Park, Rev. John Smith.		12 m. CODNOR STATION.

Ambergate to Rowsley.

Left of Railway from Ambergate.		Distance from
CROMFORD. It was here that Sir Richard Arkwright established the first great cotton mills in 1771. It has a neat church and school house. Market, Saturday.		Ambergate.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. WINSTER, a small town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in mining on the Common. In the neighbourhood are several cairns, or stone boughs, and also two or three barrows of earth; in one of the latter, which was opened in 1768, two glass vessels were discovered, between 8 and 10 inches in height, containing a pint of water of light green colour, and very limpid; besides these a silver collar, and some other well-wrought ornaments were discovered.		5 m. CROMFORD STATION.
		6 m. MATLOCK BATH STA.
		7 m. MATLOCK BRIDGE STA.

57½ m. USSELBY STATION.	5 m. w. Swinhope House, G. M. Alington, Esq.
60½ m. HOLTON STATION.	1½ m. N.W. NETTLETON. Moor Lodge, John Marshall, Esq.
62½ m. MOOR-TOWN STA.	2 m. E. CASTOR.
64 m. NORTH KELSEY STA.	1½ m. N.E. GRASBY.
65½ m. HOWSHAM STATION.	½ m. N.E. SOMERBY.
Join the Manchester and Sheffield Line to Great Grimsby, p. 425.	

Long Eaton to Codnor Park.

<i>Distance from</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Long Eaton.</i>
LONG EATON JUNCTION STA.	
3 m. SANDACRE STATION.	
6½ m. STAPLE-FORD STA.	STAPLEFORD.
7 m. ILKERSTON STATION.	3 m. E. BILBOROUGH. Chilwell Dam, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker.
9½ m. LANGLEY MILL STA.	1 m. E. EASTWOOD, where there are extensive coal mines, at depths varying from five yards to fifty. These coals contain a great variety of antideluvian remains. The Hall, George Walker, Esq. 2 m. N.E. Lamb Close House, Lord Melbourne; and 1½ m. E. GRIESLEY, near which are the ruins of Griesley Castle, as also those of Beauvale Abbey.
12 m. CODNOR STATION.	1 m. S.E. NEW BRINSLEY. 1½ m. N.E. SELSTON. 2 m. further, Brookhill Hall, D. Ewes Coke, Esq.; near which is Langton Hall, R. Coke, Esq.

Ambergate to Rowsley.

<i>Distance from</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Ambergate.</i>
AMBERGATE STA.	
5 m. CROMFORD STATION.	1½ m. E. DETHICK. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small edifice, erected in 1512, with a handsome and lofty tower: the date 1530.
6 m. MATLOCK BATH STA.	MATLOCK BATH, a celebrated watering-place, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, is a village in the slope at the bottom of the narrow and strikingly beautiful Vale of the Derwent, in the county of Derby. It has a venerable church, many excellent hotels and lodging houses, a public library, mineralogical museums, and fine baths and pump rooms, connected with the hot springs, which are of a temperature of 68° Fahr. In the neighbourhood of Matlock are some remarkable petrifying wells, some curious caverns, lead mines, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale. Willersley Castle, Peter Arkwright, Esq.; Swiss Cottage, Francis Little, Esq.; The Shaws, Henry Stephens, Esq.
7 m. MATLOCK BRIDGE STA.	

2 m. N.W. Stanton House, William B. Thornhill, Esq., a commodious mansion that has been the entire property of the possessor and his ancestors of the surname of Bache and Thornhill for nearly three centuries. In Stanton Moor are numerous remains of Druidical antiquity.

4 m. S.W. Near Middleton is a fine Druidical circle called Arborlow, near which are several tumuli. In the village there are remains of an ancient manor house, formerly occupied by a royalist family named Fulwood, the last male of which was shot by the Parliamentarians in 1643, on account of his activity on behalf of Charles I. Near Middleton is Lomberdale, the residence of Mr. Bateman, where is an extensive collection of Celtic and other antiquities, principally derived from tumuli in the neighbourhood, also a large and curious library.

1½ m. N.W. Haddon Hall, the Duke of Rutland. This mansion is allowed to be the most complete of the ancient baronial residences now extant in England. It is a castellated and well-embattled edifice, containing many spacious apartments, surrounding two quadrangular courts. The many views which have been taken of this interesting and venerable mansion and its state apartments, for the purpose of illustrating the style of living and magnificence of our ancestors, dispense with the necessity of further description.

Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire. The old house, built by Sir William Cavendish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and finished in 1557, was taken down shortly before the Revolution, and the present splendid residence was erected by the celebrated patriot William, first Duke of Devonshire, the friend of the unfortunate Lord William Russell. Chatsworth House stands in a wide and deep valley, near the base of a lofty mountain, covered with luxuriant wood. The river Derwent winds gracefully through the park, and the approach to the mansion is over a bridge of three arches, built by Paine, and embellished with figures by Cibber. The mansion is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a balustrade, and forms nearly a square of about 190 feet, having four regular fronts, enclosing a quadrangular court, in the centre of which is a fountain and a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance is on the west, by a noble flight of steps to a terrace extending the whole length of the building. The front which faces the garden is magnificent. Under the cornice of the

9½ m. DARLEY
STATION.

11½ m. ROWSLEY
STATION.

Nottingham to Mansfield.

Left of Railway from Nottingham.

LENTON has a court and goal, with extensive power and jurisdiction, granted by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peverel.

1¼ m. W. Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton.

BASFORD.

2 m. S.W. by W. Nuttall Temple, Thomas Nixon, Esq., an elegant mansion, built in the Italian style of architecture, and surrounded by a park. 1 m. N.W. WATNALL CHAWORTH. The Hall, Colonel L. Rolleston.

HUCKNALL. Here is a venerable church, in which are several monuments of the Byron family, including that of the noble poet, who was buried here in 1824. Whyburn, John Godber, Esq.

Distance from
Nottingham.

1¼ m. LENTON
STATION.

2¼ m. BASFORD
STATION.

4 m. BASFORD
STATION.

5½ m. BULWELL
STATION.

8½ m. HUCKNALL
STATION.

9½ m. DARLEY STATION.	DARLEY is situated on the river Derwent, in the county of Derby. In the churchyard is a yew-tree of great antiquity. Fairs, May 13th, and Oct. 27th. Darley Abbey, Samuel Evans, Esq.; Darley House, the Misses Evans.
11¼ m. ROWSLEY STATION.	2 m. further, BAKEWELL has a venerable church, in which are some handsome monuments of the ancient families of Vernon and Foljambe; and several charities. Here are also chalybeate springs, with bath room and museum. Market, Friday, and alternate Mondays for cattle; and five annual fairs. Holme Hall, Jos. Hodgson, Esq.; Bakewell Hall, James Barker, Esq.; Bridge House, George Hunt, Esq.; Aldern House, John Roberts, Esq.; about 1 m. further, Ashford Hall, Hon. G. H. Cavendish. 2 m. further, Hassop Hall, Earl of Newburgh. 11 m. n.w. of Bakewell, BUXTON, situated in the vicinity of most beautiful and picturesque scenery. It consists of the old and new town: the former contains some good inns and lodging houses, and a fine old market cross; the latter has every description of building suitable to the tastes of the aristocratic visitors who frequent this fashionable watering-place in the season between June and October. The assembly and pump rooms, the Crescent, and the new church, are all elegant structures, the hotels and lodging houses excellent, and the shops admirably supplied with every article of luxury. The residence of Mary Queen of Scots, called the "Old Hall," is now an inn. In the vicinity of Buxton is the celebrated Pool's Hole, a stalactical cavern of great extent; and another equally interesting object, Diamond Hill, so styled from the crystals dispersed through its structure. Market, Saturday.
	frieze is the family motto—"Cavendo tutus," in large letters. The interior of this beautiful abode is splendidly adorned with painted walls and ceilings, and fine carvings in wood by the celebrated Gibbons. The suite of rooms called "Mary Queen of Scots'" are also very elegant, and were built on the supposed site of those in which that unfortunate Princess passed thirteen years of her captivity in the old house of Chatsworth. The park is nine miles in circumference, diversified with hill and dale, as well as most luxuriant plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the beautifully undulating grounds. At the north side of the bridge mentioned at the beginning of this account is an old square tower, surrounded by a moat, called the "Bower of Mary Queen of Scots." Just through the park, on the road to Baslow, Park Lodge, William Condell, Esq. 1 m. further, BASLOW. Bubnell Hall, Captain H. Barker. 1½ m. further, KIRBY. Cliffe House, J. H. Hulme, Esq.

Nottingham to Mansfield.

Distance from Nottingham.	Right of Railway from Nottingham.
1½ m. LENTON STATION.	NEW LENTON, may be considered an appendage to Nottingham. The inhabitants are employed in lace and other manufactures.
2½ m. RADFORD STATION.	RADFORD. 2 m. N.E. Mapperley Hall, Ichabod Wright, Esq.
4 m. BASFORD STATION.	
5½ m. BULWELL STATION.	2½ m. N.E. ARNOLD. Sherwood Lodge, Colonel H. Coape; Arnold Vale, Charles Sneath, Esq.
8½ m. HUCKNELL STATION.	1½ m. N.E. PAPPLEWICK. The Hall, unoccupied, a fine stone mansion. Near the park is a cave, cut out of the solid rock, and called Robin Hood's Cave.

2 m. N.W. Annesley Hall, John Musters, Esq. There was a castle at Annesley, whereof there is now no monument to be found. In the west part of the lordship was a little abbey of ancient foundation, called Felley. Felley had a priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Nothing now remains of this monastic building, except some small fragments incorporated in a farmer's residence. The late Lord Byron frequently during his minority visited Annesley, then the seat of the Chaworth family.

KIRBY.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

MANSFIELD is a town of great antiquity, and is of gloomy aspect as it is approached, but it is an active and flourishing town, and contains some good houses and public edifices, amongst which we may cite the ancient church, a spacious structure. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1304. but was subsequently repaired, and is now a fine specimen of the Gothic

9½ m. LINEY
STATION.

13½ m. KIRBY
STATION.

14½ m. SUTTON
STATION.

17½ m. MANS-
FIELD STA.

Grantham to Nottingham.

Left of Railway from Grantham.

SEDGEBROOK. Near the village is a chalybeate spring. 3 m. S.W. Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland.

BOTTESFORD. This was the burial-place of the noble family of Manners from the dissolution of the monasteries to the erection of the mausoleum at Belvoir Castle in 1829.

¾ m. S. ELTON. Manor House, N. W. F. Norton, Esq.

½ m. S.E. WATTON. Manor House, T. D. Hall, Esq., a beautiful mansion, situated a short distance from the village. 2 m. S. GRANBY, Matthew Hall, Esq.

½ m. S. BINGHAM. 2 m. further, TITHBY. Wiverton Hall, John Fox, Esq.

RADCLIFFE.

*Distance from
Grantham.*

3½ m. SEDGE-
BROOK STA.

6½ m. BOTTES-
FORD STA.

8½ m. ELTON STA.

10 m. ASLOCKTON
STATION.

12½ m. BINGHAM
STATION.

15½ m. RADCLIFFE
STATION.

18 m. COLEWICK
STATION.

Junction with the
Nottingham and
Lincoln Line.

Hitchin to Royston.

Left of Railway from Hitchin.

1½ m. N.N.W. Radwell Bury, Samuel Mills, Esq.

1½ m. N.N.E. Bygrave, James Smyth, Esq.

1½ m. N. ASHWELL.

ROYSTON. (See p. 69).

*Distance from
Hitchin.*

4½ m. HALDOCK
STATION.

7½ m. ASHWELL
STATION.

13½ m. ROYSTON
STATION.

9½ m. LINBY STATION.	1½ m. N.E. Newstead Abbey, Colonel Thomas Wildman. The Abbey was founded as a priory of Black Canons, about 1170, by Henry II., and was a splendid pile, in the midst of an extensive park. At the commencement of the present century it was in a very dilapidated state, the front even then had a most noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with rich carvings and lofty pinnacles. The celebrated poet Byron incurred great expense in repairing the Abbey, and the present owner, Colonel Wildman, has entirely restored it, and opened it to the public.
13¼ m. KIRBY STATION.	ROBIN HOOD'S HILL.
14½ m. SUTTON STATION.	
17¼ m. MANSFIELD STA.	style. In the vicinity of Mansfield are excavations in the rocks, in which several families reside. Market, Thursday. Berry Hill, Sir Edward S. Walker, Knt.; Kirkby Hall, Misses Coke; Debdale House, Major Coke; Park Hall, F. Hall, Esq.; Crow Hill, T. E. Broadhurst, Esq.; Woodhouse Place, H. Broadhurst, Esq.; Gillcroft House, Captain Salmond.

Grantham to Nottingham.

<i>Distance from Grantham.</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Grantham.</i>
3¼ m. SEDGE-BROOK STA.	1 m. N. ALLINGTON. Allington Hall, Rev. E. Welby.
6¾ m. BOTTESFORD STA.	2¾ m. N. STAUNTON. Staunton Hall, Rev. Dr. Staunton.
8½ m. ELTON STA.	1 m. N. ORSTON. Orston Hall, Mrs. Middlemore.
10 m. ASLOCKTON STATION.	ASLOCKTON. The celebrated Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here July 2nd, 1489.
12¾ m. BINGHAM STATION.	1½ m. N.E. CAR COLTSON. The old Hall was formerly the residence of Colonel Hacker, who commanded the Guards when Charles I. was beheaded.
15¼ m. RADCLIFFE STATION.	1¾ m. N.E. SHELFORD.
18 m. COLEWICK STATION.	
Junction with the Nottingham and Lincoln Line.	

Hitchin to Royston.

<i>Distance from Hitchin</i>	<i>Right of Railway from Hitchin.</i>
4¼ m. BALDOCK STATION.	BALDOCK. (See p. 69.) The Elms, Mrs. A. Gall. 4 m. S.E. Rushden, A. Meetkirke, Esq.
7¼ m. ASHWELL STATION.	3½ m. E. KELSHAN.
13¼ m. ROYSTON STATION.	

Broxbourne to Hertford.

Left of Railway from Broxbourne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. HODDESDON, a small market-town, beautifully situated on rising ground, backed by extensive woods, with the New River on the north, and the Lea, joined by the Stort, on the south. It was here that Isaac Walton loved to fish, and took his morning cup of ale at the Old Thatched House.

1 m. s.w. The East India College, at Haileybury, which was founded in 1806, for the education of civil officers for the Government of India.

1 m. s. the pleasant village of AMWELL.

“How picturesque the view, where up the side
Of that steep bank, her roofs of russet thatch
Rise mix'd with trees, above whose swelling tops
Ascends the tall church tower, and loftier still
The hills' extended ridge! How picturesque,
Where, slow beneath that bank, the silver stream
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling tufts
Of osier intermixed!”

*Distance from
Broxbourne.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$ M. RYE HOUSE
STATION.

3 M. ST. MARGA-
RET'S STA.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ M. WARE STA

HERTFORD, the capital of the county of Herts, sends two members to Parliament; registered electors, (1848), 611. The town, laid out in the form of the letter Y, contains an ancient castle, standing between the two horns. This fortress dates as far back as the 10th century, although very few traces of the original structure is now discoverable, except some of the outer walls, a portion of one round and some angular towers. It was frequently the residence of royalty, and holds a conspicuous place in history as the prison of the Kings of France and Scotland, in the reign of Edward III., previously to which, in the reign of John, it was besieged and taken by the Dauphin of France. The town formerly possessed five churches, of which four were parochial, and one attached to its ancient priory. All Saints' and St. Andrew's alone remain; the former is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and has a low tower and spire. Hertford contains a fine building for the preparatory education of the children of the blue-coat school belonging to Christ's Hospital; it consists of three sides of a quadrangle, and has accommodation for the instructors and upwards of 500 children. Market, Saturday. Near which, Balls, the seat of the Marquis Townshend. It was built in the time of Charles I., by Sir John Harrison, Knt., and came into the noble family of Townshend by marriage with the heiress of that family. The house stands in a very pleasant park, and commands extensive views

7 M. HERTFORD
STATION.

Borxbourne to Hertford.

*Distance from
Borxbourne.*

Right of Railway from Borxbourne.

1½ m. RYE HOUSE

RYE HOUSE is celebrated as the residence of Rumbold, who was concerned in the supposed conspiracy to murder Charles II. and the Duke of York, on their return from Newmarket, called the "Rye-House Plot." The ancient gate house, all that remained of the mansion, was, some years ago, used as the workhouse for the poor of Stanstead.

3 m. ST. MARGARET'S STA.

¾ m. E. STANSTEAD ABBOTTS. Charles Booth, Esq.; Newlands, Nath. Saames, Esq.

5½ m. WARE STA.

WARE, on the left bank of the river Lea, is a substantially built town, and has a considerable trade in corn, facilitated by the river, the stream of which is here very rapid. The church, a cruciform structure, is of great antiquity, contained some fine brasses which have been taken away, and other curiosities. Amongst other venerable relics at the Saracen's Head may be seen the "great bed of Ware," twelve feet square, neither the use nor origin of which have ever been well authenticated, although said to have been the state bed of Edward IV. Here are also the remains of an ancient priory. Ware is said to owe its origin to King Edward the Elder, who built it on the site of a wear formed on the river by the Danish army, from whence also it derives its name.

7 m. HERTFORD
STATION.

over the surrounding country. Brickenden Bury, the seat of — Morgan, Esq., is situated in a large park, well-timbered, and ornamented with water. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Waltham, in Essex. Bragbury House, the seat of William Manfield, Esq. The front is irregular, and possesses the character of the buildings of the time of Queen Anne, or George I. From the various eminences that surround the house the plantations produce a most pleasing effect, and it is situated in a vale, beautifully varied with wood, and watered by a stream which joins the river Beau at Frogmore, and which, having been widened near the house, forms a beautiful piece of water. Ware Park, the seat of T. H. Hyde, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a hill commanding the rich and fertile meadows between Ware and Hertford. The park and grounds are well planted and disposed, the rivers Lea and Rib adding a great effect to the scenery. In the meadows opposite Ware Park are the springs of Chadwell, the source of the New River ½ m. N. William Parker, Esq. 2 m. further, WOODHALL. Sacomb Park. 1½ m. N.W. Godwins. 1 m. further, Bramfield Place. 2 m. W. Panshanger. 1½ m. S.W. by W. Hertingfordbury. 1 m. further, Woolmers. ½ m. S.W. Balls Park. ½ m. further, Bailey Hall, Buckendenbury. ¾ m. further, Bayford Bury, the residence of — Baker, Esq., is a modern building, at a little distance from the village of Bayford. The park is extensive, and the situation of the house high and commanding. ½ m. S. of which, Bayford Place.

Water Lane to Enfield.

Left of Railway from Water Lane.	<i>Distance from Water Lane.</i>
2 m. w. SOUTHGATE. Southgate House, Isaac Walker, Esq.; Collins Grove, Thomas Curtis, Esq.; Bowes Manor, Lord Truro.	1 m. EDMONTON STATION.
ENFIELD is a market-town, in the county of Middlesex. Area of parish, 12,460 a.; population, 9,367. It is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly the residence of royalty, and of many great historical characters. The remains of the palace still exist. The church is a very ancient structure, and there are several chapels of ease in the parish, with a free school, founded as early as 1413. Market, Saturday; fairs, September 23rd, and St. Andrew's Day.	3 m. ENFIELD STATION.

Chesterford to Newmarket.

Left of Railway from Chesterford.	<i>Distance from Chesterford.</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$ m. w. Babraham, H. J. Adeane, Esq.	5 m. BOURN BRIDGE STA.
2 m. w. FULBOURN, situated among the Gog-Magog Hills. Fulbourn Hall, Richard G. Towneley, Esq., M.P.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BALSHAM ROAD STA.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. WEST WILBRAHAM. The Temple, Edward Hicks, Esq.	
4 m. n.w. Bottisham Hall, George Jenyns, Esq. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. Hare Park, W. B. Portman, Esq.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SIX MILE BOTTOM STA.
2 m. n.w. Newmarket Race-course, where several meetings, each lasting three days, are held annually. The course, which lies to the west of the town on a beautiful heath, is four miles long, and is the property of the Jockey Club. It is the best course in England, and the races are attended by the <i>élite</i> of the aristocracy.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. DULLINGHAM STA.
NEWMARKET. Nearly half the population of Newmarket are trainers, jockeys, stable-keepers, and grooms. It is a beautiful town, containing splendid mansions of the nobility, &c. who patronise the turf, elegant meeting rooms of the Jockey Club, several capital hotels, and vast ranges of stabling. A house, called the King's House, was originally built by James I. for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting, and the repute it subsequently acquired for horse-racing seems to have arisen from the swiftness of some Spanish horses which, having been wrecked in the vessels of the Armada, were brought hither. Charles II. frequently honoured the races with his presence, and particularly on the 22nd of March, 1683, when, owing to a sudden conflagration, he was obliged to return to London, to which has been attributed the defeat of the Rye-House Plot. The Palace, Duke of Rutland; Kingston House, Stephen Piper, Esq.	16 m. NEWMARKET STA.

Water Lane to Enfield.

<i>Distance from Water Lane.</i>	Right of Railway from Water Lane.
1 m. EDMONTON STATION.	EDMONTON, a parish, in the county of Middlesex, which had risen into some consideration prior to the Conquest. The parish church, in Lower Edmonton, contains some old brasses and tombs.
3 m. ENFIELD STATION.	Bush Hill, William Brakenridge, Esq.; Beach Hill Park, Lady Barnes; Gordon House, Luke Addington, Esq.; Oak Hill, Sir Simon H. Clarke, Bart.; Enfield Old Park, George Lambert, Esq.; Theobald's Park, Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

Chesterford to Newmarket.

<i>Distance from Chesterford.</i>	Right of Railway from Chesterford.
5 m. BOURN BRIDGE STA.	1 m. E. ABINGTON, Charles Gonn, Esq. 1 m. s.w. of which HILDERSHAM, Captain A. Cotton, R.N.; W. Stutfield, Esq.
9½ m. BALSHAM ROAD STA.	5 m. s. West Watting Park, Sir Charles W. Watson, Bart. A little to the N. of which, Weston Colville, Colonel John Hall.
2½ m. SIX MILE BOTTOM STA.	3 m. s.e. Brinkley Hall. 3 m. further, THURLOW. Great Thurlow Hall, R. Maulkin, Esq.; Little Thurlow Hall, Captain Thomas Dench.
14½ m. DULLING- HAM STA.	1 m. s. DULLINGHAM. William Pigott, Esq.
	1 m. s.e. Stetchworth House, Richard Jeafferson Eaton, Esq. 4 m. further, Branches Park.
16 m. NEW- MARKET STA.	3 m. N. SNAILWELL.
	4 m. N.N.E. Chippenham Park, Rev. Augustus Thorp. The mansion was built about the year 1700, after a design by Inigo Jones, and is surrounded by a beautiful park of upwards of 350 acres. There is also a beautiful sheet of water nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and some very considerable plantations—the late Mr. Thorp having planted upwards of two millions of trees. 5 m. E. Dalham Hall, Sir Gilbert Affleck, Bart. This mansion was built in 1705, by Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely. The offices below are arched, and at top a noble gallery of 24 feet wide runs through the building.
	1½ m. s.e. Cheveley Park, John Fairlie, Esq. 4½ m. further, Owsden Hall, T. J. Ireland, Esq., a handsome mansion with extensive grounds; a little s. of which, Bausfield Hall.

St. Ives, Wisbeach, and Watlington.**Left of Railway from St. Ives.**

SOMERSHAM was formerly annexed to the Monastery of Ely. It contains one long street, with a shorter one which crosses it near the upper end. The houses are neat, and the church is remarkably elegant, of great antiquity, and containing many curious brasses and monuments, and other curiosities worthy of inspection. The Bishops of Ely had once a palace here, but very few traces of the ancient edifice now remain. Roman antiquities are often found here. Charles Warner, Esq.

1 m. N. DODDINGTON, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., who is patron of the living, one of the richest in the kingdom, and holding courts leet annually.

WIMBLINGTON.

MARCH, a market-town and hamlet, situated on the river Nene, in the parish of Doddington, county of Cambridge. The "Wet Fen," which comprises 3,600 acres, is here drained by steam. The church is an elegant and spacious building; and numerous interesting coins of all the Roman emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, together with an altar, urns, &c., have been discovered in the town and neighbourhood. March enjoys some trade, which is facilitated by the river, here navigable. Market, Tuesday.

WISBEACH is a well-built town, and one of considerable importance. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a handsome and spacious structure, but irregularly built, containing two naves, and two aisles. The tower, erected in the 16th century, is greatly admired. In the church are some beautiful monuments. Here are also a chapel of ease, and several

WATLINGTON. (See Ely and Lynn, p. 501.)

*Distance from
St. Ives.*

5½ m. SOMER-
SHAM STA.

10½ m. CHATTERIS
STATION.

Enter Cambridge-
shire

13 m. WIMBLING-
TON STA.

20 Cross Ely and
Peterboro' Line.

17¼ m. MARCH
STATION.

22¾ m. WISBEACH
STATION.

Enter Norfolk.

31¾ m. WATLING-
TON STA.

Cambridge to St. Ives.**Left of Railway from Cambridge.**

3½ m. S.W. MADINGLEY. Madingley Hall, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart. The mansion is an ancient brick building, somewhat after the style of Holland House, Kensington.

1 m. S.W. OAKINGTON.

¾ m. S.W. LONG STANTON, which has an ancient church, called St. Michael's, rudely thatched with straw.

½ m. S. SWAVESY.

ST. IVES is situated on the river Ouse, by which the lower parts are frequently inundated. Near the centre stone of the bridge of six arches, which crosses the river, is a curious old building now occupied as a dwelling which formerly served as a lighthouse to persons navigating the river. This building was damaged by a fire which nearly consumed the

*Distance from
Cambridge.*

5 m. HISTON STA.

7 m. OAKINGTON
STATION.

9½ m. LONG
STANTON STA.

11¾ m. SWAVESY
STATION.

14¾ m. ST. IVES
STATION.

St. Ives, Wisbeach, and Watlington.

<i>Distance from St. Ives.</i>	Right of Railway from St. Ives.
5½ m. SOMER- SHAM STA.	1½ m. S.E. COLNE. 1 m. further, EARITH, where there is an encampment called the Bull Walks, which includes between three and four acres of ground. From its form, it was probably thrown up in the civil wars. The south-west is a pretty bold rampart, strengthened by a ditch. Towards the east the defences are not so strong, being protected by the Ouse.
10¾ m. CHATTERIS STATION.	CHATTERIS. The Manor House, an ancient edifice, stands upon the site of an ancient nunnery. Many antiquities have been discovered here, particularly in 1824, when 1,000 Roman coins were dug up. Manor House, Thomas Fryer, Esq.
Enter Cambridge- shire.	MANEA.
13 m. WIMBLING- TON STA.	
Cross Ely and Peterboro' Line.	
17¼ m. MARCH STATION.	Birmimore and Usimore Fens. It is supposed the greater part of the fens in this county were at one time dry and cultivated land, as in some parts, many feet under the surface, furze-bushes, nut and other trees, were found standing in solid earth, below the silt, which has been brought by various inundations of the sea, and accumulated to upwards of 17 feet in thickness.
22¾ m. WISBEACH STATION.	Dissenting places of worship, custom house—a neat building, town hall, corn exchange, baths, theatre, and assembly rooms. The grammar school has four fellowships at Peterhouse College, and six scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Market, Saturday; and five annual fairs.
Enter Norfolk.	
31½ m. WATLING- TON STA.	Watlington Hall, C. B. Plestow, Esq.

Cambridge to St. Ives.

<i>Distance from Cambridge.</i>	Right of Railway from Cambridge.
5 m. HISTON STA.	HISTON. Histon Hall, William Sumpter, Esq. 1 m. S.E. IMPINGTON, rendered memorable by the singular case of a female being buried under the snow, in 1789, three days and nights, and at last discovered alive.
7 m. OAKINGTON STATION.	3 m. N.E. COTTENHAM, celebrated for the cheese of that name.
9½ m. LONG STANTON STA.	2 m. N. WILLINGHAM. In this parish upwards of 1,200 milch cows are kept for the purpose of making cheese for the neighbouring parish.
11¾ m. SWAVESEY STATION.	1 m. N. OVER.
14¾ m. ST. IVES STATION.	town in 1689. The church is a neat structure, with a fine tower surmounted by a spire, which has however been twice blown down; the interior contains several monuments. Here was formerly a priory, of which the barn and dove-house alone remain. St. Ives has several Dissenting chapels; and a large cattle market on Monday, and fairs at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas. Priory House, Thomas Wilson, Esq.

Marks' Tey to Sudbury.

1½ m. N.W. WHITE COLNE. 2 m. further, COLNE ENGANE. Colne Park, Robert Hills, Esq. 1½ m. further, HALSTEAD. (See p. 132.)

SUDBURY, a town, situated on the north side of the river Stour. A colony of Flemings was introduced into this county by Edward III. for the purpose of manufacturing woollen cloth, and that branch of trade continued to flourish for some time, but at length fell into decay. It contains several churches of considerable antiquity, mostly in the later English style of architecture. St. Gregory's, which is the most ancient, was formerly a college. Sudbury returned two members to Parliament, but has been disfranchised for gross bribery. 3½ m. S.E. Assington Hall, T. S. Coulson, Esq., an ancient mansion in a fine park of sixty acres.

3 m. N.E. Oldbrook Hall. 2½ m. further, Brenteleigh Hall, Thomas Brown, M.D. 2 m. E. of which Bilderstone, Barry Haines, Esq.; and Chelsworth, Sir H. E. Austen, Knt., who is lord of the manor. The seat is delightfully situated on the river Brett

3½ m. N. MELFORD. Melford Hall, G. J. Sullivan, Esq., a noble

*Distance from
Marks' Tey.*

2¾ m. CHAPEL
STATION.

10¾ m. SUDBURY
STATION.

Ely to Lynn.**Left of Railway from Ely.**

LITTLEPORT. Littleport Fen, which lies partly in this parish, contains 28,000 acres, and is drained by steam.

HILGAY SEDGE.

6 m. W. UPWELL, Richard Greaves Towneley, Esq., M.P.

DOWNHAM. The town is neatly built, and the church is of considerable antiquity. Here are also a union workhouse a large bell-foundry, and a

1 m. S.W. Crabbe's Abbey.

4 m. N.W. TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE.

LYNN, LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, is a parliamentary and municipal borough, sending two members to Parliament. Several navigable rivers, which are crossed by about a dozen bridges, intersect the town, which is defended on the land side by a fosse, some strong bastions, and the remains of an old embattled wall, with a gateway. Lynn is remarkably well built, and contains many fine mansions. The market-place is handsome, and in the east part of the town there are some beautiful walks, well laid out, and planted with trees, for the recreation of the inhabitants. Lynn has ever been steady in its loyalty. Even John, the most ungrateful of princes,

*Distance from
Ely.*

5¾ m. LITTLE-
PORT STA.

Enter Norfolk.

11½ m. HILGAY
FEN STA.

14½ m. DENVER
STATION.

15¾ m. DOWNHAM
STATION.

18½ m. STOW STA.

19½ m. HOLME
STATION.

20¾ m. WATLING-
TON STA.

26½ m. LYNN
STATION.

Marks' Tey to Sudbury.

<i>Distance from Marks' Tey.</i>	
2½ m. CHAPEL STATION.	4 m. E. LITTLE HORKESELEY, where was formerly a priory of Cluniac Monks, founded in the time of Henry I.
10½ m. SUDBURY STATION.	mansion in the Elizabethan order, with four large towers in front, situated in a fine deer-park on the banks of the river Stour. A little further, Kentwell Hall, E. S. Bence, Esq.; Melford Place, Charles Westrop, Esq.
	6 m. N.N.W. BOXTEAD. Boxtead Hall, G. W. Poley, Esq.; Moore House, Mrs. M. Westrop.
	3 m. N.W. Liston Hall, J. W. Cater, Esq.; near which, Foxearth Hall, Richard Auldham, Esq.; Carbonells, Mrs. Hurrell; Brook Hall, John Orbell, Esq. 5 m. further, Poslingham Park, S. A. Severne, Esq. 2 m. further, Benslon Hall, F. Y. Benyon, Esq.
	3 m. E. HENNEY. Gentries Farm, James Hasell, Esq.; The Ryes, Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esq. The house was built about forty years back, in the Italian style. It stands beautifully surrounded with wood upon the west bank of a fertile valley.

Ely to Lynn.

<i>Distance from Ely.</i>	Right of Railway from Ely.
5½ m. LITTLE-PORT STA. Enter Norfolk.	
11½ m. HILGAY FEN STA.	2 m. E. HILGAY, William Jones, Esq.
14½ m. DENVER STATION.	1 m. E. DENVER. Royston Hall, E. R. Pratt, Esq.; Crow Hall, J. R. Fryer, Esq. 2 m. further, WEST DEREHAM. 2 m. further, Stoke Ferry, J. B. S. Bradfield, Esq.
15½ m. DOWNHAM STATION.	handsome stone bridge over the Ouse. Market, Saturday, well supplied with fish, dairy produce, and wild fowl.
18½ m. STOW STA.	2 m. N.E. STOW BARDOLPH, Stow Hall, a stately mansion, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. A little further, Wallington Hall, Colonel and Lady Peel.
	3½ m E. Stradsett Hall, William Bagge, Esq., M.P.
19½ m. HOLME STATION.	HOLME.
20½ m. WATLING-TON STA.	Watlington Hall, C. B. Plestow, Esq.
26½ m. LYNN STATION.	presented the town with a large silver cup and a sword, in token of their zeal for the royal cause; and during the civil wars of the 17th century it was conspicuous in its defence of Charles I. The principal public buildings of the town are the churches: St. Margaret's, a grand and stately monument of antiquity, founded in the 12th century; All Saints, and the beautiful chapel of St. Nicholas. Here are also the ruins of a convent, an octagonal tower of the Ladye Chapel, and an ancient guildhall. The river is 1,000 feet wide at Lynn, and spring tides rise 18 feet; the harbour is, however, obstructed by shifting sands. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday,

Ely to Peterborough.

Left of Railway from Ely.	<i>Distance from Ely.</i>
1 m. N.W. DOWNHAM, where, at Downham Park Farm, are the remains of Bishop Cox's Palace, once celebrated for its beauty.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHETTISHAM STA.
1 m. S.W. MANEA.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MANEA STATION.
MARCH. (See St. Ives and Wisbeach, p. 498.)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. MARCH STATION.
WHITTLESEA DYKE.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. EASTREA STATION.
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WHITTLESEA STA.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PETERBOROUGH. (See Great Northern, p. 73.)	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. PETERBOROUGH STA.

Maldon to Braintree.

Left of Railway from Maldon.	<i>Distance from MALDON STA.</i>
MALDON, a borough, port, and market-town, supposed by some to have been the Camulodunum of the Romans, one of the earliest colonies established by that people in Britain, but by others placed at Colchester. In the reign of Nero it was destroyed by an insurrection of the Britons; during the time of the Saxons it was again destroyed by the Danes. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence between the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer, and has safe anchorage for vessels not drawing more than 8 feet of water.	
1 m. N.W. Witham House, W. H. Pattison, Esq. A little further, Faulkbourn Hall, J. Bullock, Esq.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WITHAM STATION.
3 m. W. Sperling Place, Lord Rayleigh.	↪ London and Norwich Line.
BRAINTREE, a market-town and parish. The Bishop of London formerly had a palace here, but there are now no remains of it. In the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth some Flemings settled here, and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, but consists for the most part of old houses, chiefly built of wood. 4 m. N.E. Gosfield Hall, the late E. G. Barnard, Esq. The mansion, though greatly altered, presents an interesting specimen of the architecture of Henry VII., who strictly prohibited his subjects from erecting castles; yet here, as in other cases where the restraints of the law proved an	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. BRAINTREE STA.

Ely to Peterborough.

<i>Distance from Ely.</i>	Right of Railway from Ely.
2½ m. CHETTISHAM STA.	CHETTISHAM. ½ m. E. Wood House, William Layton, Esq.
9¼ m. MANEA STATION.	3 m. N.E. WELNEY.
15½ m. MARCH STATION.	
22 m. EASTREA STATION.	EASTREA FEN.
24¼ m. WHITTLESEA STA.	WHITTLESEA, or WHITTLESEY, a market-town, in the county of Cambridge. It contains two churches, one is a remarkably handsome structure, and also places of worship for several sects of Dissenters.
30½ m. PETERBOROUGH STA.	

Maldon to Braintree.

<i>Distance from MALDON STA.</i>	Right of Railway from Maldon.
	½ m. S.E. HEYBRIDGE. This suburb to Maldon was anciently called Tidwaldertune, and was given by King Athelstan to St. Paul's Cathedral, to which the church still belongs. The Chelmer navigation has much improved its trade, by means of a canal which passes through the parish, and separates it from Northey Island on the Blackwater river. The bridge was erected by Henry VI., and a causeway between Heybridge and Maldon in the time of Edward II.
4½ m. WITHAM STATION.	WITHAM, W. W. Luard, Esq., J.P.; The Grove, Rev. H. Du Cane, J.P.
London and Norwich Line.	2 m. E. Braxted Lodge, Captain Du Cane, R.N.
10½ m. BRAINTREE STA.	insufficient security against the violation of the times, its provisions were evaded; and the houses erected at that period, though not coming within the description of a fortress, were as strong as the baronial castles. The building was a large pile of brick, enclosed in a quadrangular court, into which all the lower tiers of windows opened, those of the upper stories only looking outwards, and those were strongly barricaded. The west side of the quadrangle remains in nearly its original state, but the other three sides have been altered by various possessors.

Haughley to Bury St. Edmund's.**Left of Railway from Haughley.**

ELMSWELL. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Tostock Place, Thomas Brown, M.D., a white brick mansion, erected in 1811, by G. Brown, Esq., brother of the present proprietor. 1 m. s. Drinkstone Park, Mrs. Ann Grigsby, a noble mansion, erected in 1760, surrounded by a park of 360 acres, and noble plantations.

THURSTON, James B. Blake, Esq. 1 m. s.w. ROUGHAM. The Hall, P. Bennet, Esq., M.P.; New Hall, Captain P. Bennet; Rookery Hall, Robert Bevan, Esq.; Eldo House, Colonel P. Ray. 2 m. s. RUSHBROOKE. The Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Rushbrooke. Rushbrooke Hall, is a fine spacious mansion, moated round. Queen Elizabeth visited Rushbrooke Hall in 1571, and the bed in which she slept is still there.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a parliamentary borough, sending two members to Parliament. The town stands on gently rising ground in a very beautiful and fertile district, and is one of the neatest and best-built provincial towns in the kingdom. The churches are both highly interesting: St. Mary's is a handsome Gothic structure, and St. James's exhibits the best specimens of Saxon architecture in England. Near the church stands a belfry about 80 feet high. Here are also the remains of a celebrated abbey, founded in the 7th century, to which the body of St. Edmund was transferred in 933, from which circumstance the town derives its name of Bury St. Edmund's. A great trade in wool, corn, butter, and cheese, is here carried on. The town is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Villa Faustina, and several Parliaments were held here in the 13th and 14th centuries. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bishop Gardner, and the present Bishop of London were born in this town. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, St. Matthew's, which lasts three weeks from the 2nd of October, Easter Monday, and December 1st. 2 m. N.E. Barton Hall, Sir E. H. Bunbury, Bart.; Langham Hall, Hon. Mrs. Grey.

4 m. N. Ampton Hall, Henry Browning, Esq.; near which, Livermore Hall, Colonel Peel.

*Distance from
Haughley.*

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ELMSWELL
STATION.

8 m. THURSTON
STATION.

12 m. BURY ST.
EDMUND'S STA.

Bentley to Hadleigh.**Left of Railway from Bentley.**

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. CAPEL. Cooper Brooke, Esq.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. s.w. RAYDON.

HADLEIGH. The houses are very antique, and the church, which is in the centre of the town, is spacious, with a spire steeple. It was in this sacred edifice that Gormo or Guthren, the Dane who embraced Christianity, and died A.D. 869, was interred, and an ancient tomb is shown as that of this celebrated chieftain. Market, Monday. Holbecks, Dowager Lady Rowley; The Hall, J. F. Robinson, Esq. 3 m. E. Hintlesham Hall, G. H. Anstruther, Esq. Melford Hall, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. This mansion is situated upon the east side of the green, in the town of Long Melford, and is a spacious

*Distance from
BENTLEY JUNC.*

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. CAPEL STA.

5 m. RAYDON
STATION.

$7\frac{1}{4}$ m. HADLEIGH
STATION.

Haughley to Bury St. Edmund's.

<i>Distance from Haughley.</i>	Right of Railway from Haughley.
3½ m. ELMSWELL STATION.	3 m. N. Stowlangtoft Hall, Henry Wilson, Esq.; Langham Hall, Jos. Wilson, Esq. 2 m. further, Stanton Park, Mrs. S. Vautier.
8 m. THURSTON STATION.	1 m. N. PAKENHAM. New House, Rev. W. J. Spring Casborne. 2 m. further, ICKWORTH. The Abbey, R. N. Cartwright, Esq. It contains some perfect remains of the priory, and has a handsome avenue of cedars, for both which it is remarked.
12 m. BURY ST. EDMUND'S STA.	2½ m. N.W. FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE. Fornham Park, Lord John Manners, M.P.; near which is Hengrave Hall, Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, Bart., a fine old Tudor mansion, erected in 1574, by Sir Thomas Kitson, standing in a beautiful park; near which is Hengrave Cottage, Mrs. Mary Gill. About 1 m. further, Culford Hall, Rev. E. R. Benyon, a noble mansion, situated in a beautiful park of 500 acres, near the river. 2 m. s.w. Hornings Heath; Brook House, A. J. Brook, Esq.; Osercroft, W. B. Wigson, Esq. A little further, Ickworth Park, Marquis of Bristol. The old mansion possesses nothing particularly remarkable, and the shell of a new edifice, erected near it, with Corinthian pilasters and a great variety of elegantly executed ornaments in <i>basso-relievo</i> , the subjects principally taken from the Iliad, remains an incomplete monument of exterior magnificence. In extent the park may vie with most others in the kingdom, being eleven miles in circumference. 1 m. further, Great Saxham Hall, William Mills, Esq. 1 m. s.w. Hardwick House. 1 m. further, Newton Court, H. Oakes, Esq. 6 m. further, Chadacre Hall, Thomas Halifax, Esq. 1 m. E. St. Edmund's Hill, John Jostling, Esq.

Bentley to Hadleigh.

<i>Distance from BENTLEY JUNC.</i>	Right of Railway from Bentley.
2½ m. CAPEL STA.	1½ m. N.E. COTTISHAM.
5 m. RAYDON STATION.	
7½ m. HADLEIGH STATION.	edifice of brick, the principal part having been constructed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but other parts are supposed to be of a still more ancient date. Upon the site of the present building was a country residence of the abbots of St. Edmund's at Bury. The present house now environs three sides of a quadrangle of uniform architecture, the principal feature being four towers, rising above the roof in an octangular form, ornamented towards the upper part with quatrefoils upon each side, and terminating in cupolas and vanes.

Reedham to Lowestoft.**Left of Railway from Reedham.**

1 m. E. HERRINGFLEET. The Hall, H. M. Leathes, Esq. Herringfleet Hall contains a fine gallery of paintings, amongst which are all the *chefs-d'œuvres* of Herman Van der Myn, as described in Deschamp's History of the Flemish and Dutch painters. Herringfleet contains the remains of the priory of St. Olaves; St. Margaret's, the residence of the Miss Leathes; and the Manor House, formerly the seat of the Bacons.

1 m. E. SOMERLEYTON, S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; near which BLUNDESTON, Thomas Moss, Esq.; Charles Steward, Esq.

1½ m. N.E. GUNTON. Old Hall, Rev. Frederick C. Fowler; New Hall, Captain C. Fowler.

LOWESTOFT is beautifully situated on a cliff, and is the most easterly land in England. The view of this town from the sea is beautiful. It contains a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a small theatre, assembly rooms, and public baths. The fisheries employ many of the population. The harbour is defended by two forts and a battery. It is much resorted to during the bathing season, and deservedly so, as it is one of the prettiest and most reasonable watering places on this part of the English coast. Market, Wednesday. 4½ m. S.W.

*Distance from
Reedham.*

3½ m. HADDISCAL
STATION.

4 m. SOMER-
LEYTON STA.

10 m. MUFFORD
STATION.

11½ m. LOWE-
STOFT STA.

Wymondham to Fakenham.**Left of Railway from Wymondham.**

1½ m. W. HARDINGHAM, the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham. Hardingham Hall, Mrs. L. Edwards. 1½ m. S.W. of which, HINGHAM. Wood Rising, John Weyland, Esq.

3½ m. S.W. SHIPDHAM. The Hall, G. H. Payne, Esq. Close to which, Letton Hall, Brampton Gurdon, Esq.

DEREHAM. The town is well built, and clean, and stands in a district renowned for its fertility, the orchard and garden ground being highly productive. Dereham formerly possessed a convent, founded as early as A.D. 750. The fine cruciform parochial church, and its antique font, are all that remain of that venerable fabric. Here Cowper the poet was buried, in 1800. Market, Friday; fairs, Thursday before Old Midsummer Day, and Michaelmas Day. ½ m. N. Quebec Castle. 6 m. further, Elmham Hall, Lord Sondes. 2 m. to the left of which, Bilney Hall, John Collison, Esq. Near which is Walerton Manor House, Marquis of Hastings; Blickling Hall, Lord Suffield, is an interesting specimen of the architectural style of the period of James I. Its ground plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre, having a square turret at each angle of the building, terminated by a vane. The clock tower over the entrance contributes to the imposing appearance of the edifice. The entrance from the court in front, formed by the offices and stables, is by a bridge of two arches, which crosses the moat. On either side of the bridge, upon pedestals, is a bull, bearing a shield. The appearance of the whole structure from this position is truly grand and magnificent. The principal entrance to this mansion is by an ancient oaken door, on which is inscribed the date

*Distance from
Wymondham.*

5 m. HARDING-
HAM STA.

9 m. YAXHAM
STATION.

11 m. DEREHAM
STATION.

Reedham to Lowestoft.

<i>Distance from Reedham.</i>	Right of Railway from Reedham.
3½ m. HADDISCAL STATION.	1 m. S.W. HADDISCOE. 1 m. further, TOFT MONKS. M. M. Blacker, Esq.; William Carpenter, Esq.; Mrs. S. Holt. 2 m. further, BECCLES, a large and well-built market town, situated on the river Waveney. Worlingham Hall, Earl of Gosford.
4 m. SOMER- LEYTON STA.	2 m. S.W. ALDERLEY. A small priory was founded here in the time of Henry I. The remains form part of a malt house.
10 m. MUTFORD STATION.	Mutford Bridge, across the Lowestoft Navigation.
11½ m. LOWE- STOFT STA.	HENSTEAD. Manor House, Thomas Sheriff, Esq. A little further Benacre Hall, Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. 2½ m. N.W. of which Sotterley Hall, F. Barne, Esq., an ancient mansion surrounded by a well-wooded park. 3 m. S. Henham Park, Earl of Stradbroke. This ancient place was purchased by Sir Anthony Rous, of Dennington Hall, in Suffolk, in the year 1545. The house was destroyed by fire in 1773, and rebuilt in 1793. The park is about 1,000 acres in extent; it has no public path or road-way through it.

Wymondham to Fakenham.

<i>Distance from Wymondham.</i>	Right of Railway from Wymondham.
5 m. HARDING- HAM STA.	Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse.
9 m. YAXHAM STATION.	YAXHAM. 6 m. E. Honingham Hall, Lord Bayning.
11 m. DEREHAM STATION.	of 1629. This is within an arch, on the spandrils of which are the figures of Victory. The keystone bears a grotesque figure, and over the entablature, supported by two Doric columns on pedestals, is a rich compartment, bearing the Hobart arms and quarterings, &c. The upper story contains a large window of twelve divisions, formed by stone mullions; Ionic pilasters on pedestals support the upper frieze, ornamented with birds, their wings extended, the whole crowned with a balustrade, and the figures of Truth and Justice, gracefully executed. The park and pleasure-grounds, containing about 1,000 acres, surround the house on three sides. In the centre of the park is a splendid wood of old forest trees, of about 180 acres, on one side of which is a fine two mile race-course, and a piece of water, extending for nearly a mile in length, by about 400 yards in breadth.
	8 m. E. Weston Hall, H. F. Custance, Esq.
	5 m. N.E. BORDESWELL. 2½ m. N.E. by E. of which, Hackford Hall. 3 m. further, Sall Park, Sir Richard P. Jodrell, Bart.; Salhouse Hall, Richard Ward, Esq.; and 2 m. N. Heydon Hall, W. Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., an ancient mansion, built in the year 1584, since which time it has been in the possession of the family of the present proprietor.

FAKENHAM, a market-town, pleasantly situated on a declivity of the river Yare. The church is a splendid structure. From Fakenham it is intended to continue the line to the coast. Thorpland Hall, William Hall, Esq.; Barons' Hall, Anthony Gwyn, Esq. 4 m. s.w. Rainham Hall, Lord Charles Vere Townshend. The building is spacious, and commands extensive and delightful prospects. The park, adorned with luxuriant woods, contains about 1,200 acres; and the lake, nearly two miles in extent, is a peculiarly striking feature in the landscape. The lawns and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste and judgment. It is altogether a beautiful property.

23½ m. FAKEN-
HAM STA.

8 m. w. **Houghton Hall**, Marquis of Cholmondeley. This truly magnificent mansion, which merits the title of a princely residence, was built by the great minister Sir Robert Walpole, from the designs of Colin Campbell, under the superintendence of Thomas Ripley, a celebrated architect. The centre, or main building, is quadrangular, 166 feet square. The basement story is rustic, and is approached by a double flight of steps, with a balustrade; the pediment over the entrance, containing the arms, is supported by Ionic columns; the entablature is continued round the centre, each angle of which is crowned with a cupola and lantern. The wings containing the offices are connected with the main body of the building by a Tuscan colonnade; and the extent of the whole front is 450 feet. The park plantations and grounds surrounding this noble habitation are on a very extensive scale, beautifully disposed, and diversified. 5 m. n.w. **Whitehall**. A little further, **Barber Hall**, Thomas Crosslake, Esq. 2 m. further, **Stanhoe Hall**, John Calthrop, Esq. 2 m. further, **Docking**. Docking Hall, Rev. H. J. Hare.

9 m. w. **WELLS**, is a neat town, and has a large flint church with a lofty tower, a subscription library, theatre, and charities producing nearly £200 per annum. Near which, **Holkham Hall**, the Earl of Leicester. This splendid mansion was commenced in 1734 and completed in 1744, by Margaret, Dowager Countess of Leicester. It is said to have been constructed after designs by Palladio and Inigo Jones. It consists of a centre and four wings. Each of the two fronts presents a centre and two wings, and the south front has a fine portico, supported by six Corinthian columns, which is greatly admired for its light and elegant appearance. The south front is the grand or principal entrance, and exhibits different though handsome features. Each wing has its destination: one is appropriated to the kitchen and offices, a servants' hall, and lodging rooms. The entrance

Redruth to Hayle.

Left of Railway from Redruth.

REDRUTH, an ancient and well-built town, which consists chiefly of one long street, contains two churches, a union workhouse, a grammar school founded 1803, reading room, a small theatre, branch bank, and a very

Distance from
REDRUTH STA.

3 m. E. **CAMBORNE**. The population of which is chiefly employed in the lead, copper, and tin mines of the neighbourhood, of which Dolevath, one of the most important and sunk to the depth of 1,000 feet, has often given work to upwards of 1,000 persons. Fairs, March 7th, Whit Tuesday, June 29th, and November 11th. 2 m. s. **Pendarves**. It derives its name from Sir William Pendarves, who resided here in the reign of Queen Anne. The house is a large handsome building, two of its fronts being built of square granite. It is erected on an eminence and commands some extensive views. The south front overlooks a large piece of artificial water.

1 m. CAMBORNE
STATION.

HAYLE.

12 m. HAYLE
STATION.

23½ m. FAKEN-
HAM STA.

hall, of Derbyshire marble, forms a cube of 48 feet, and is surrounded by a gallery sustained by twenty-four Ionic columns. The park is beautiful, and the scenery of Holkham has long been the theme of admiration.

4 m. N. Walsingham Abbey, Rev. H. Lee Warner, was founded about the year 1061, and from the numerous gifts and grants it received, the annual revenue at the dissolution amounted to £446 14s. 4d. The present remains of this once noble monastic pile is a portal, or west entrance gateway, a richly ornamented lofty arch, 60 feet high, which formed the east end of the church; the refectory, 78 feet long and 27 feet broad, and the walls 26½ feet in height; a Saxon arch, part of the original chapel, which has a zigzag moulding; part of the old cloisters, a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the Wishing Wells. The principal part of these venerable ruins are included in the pleasure garden of Mr. Lee Warner, whose commodious mansion occupies the site of the priory. Bury Hall, J. N. Brooke, Esq.; High House, A. Hamond, Esq. The mansion, standing on the highest ground in the county, from which circumstance it derives the name of High House, is a handsome uniform building on the Italian plan. The park and adjacent grounds are ornamented with beautiful shrubberies and luxuriant plantations. In the valley beneath lies the village of West Acre, through which the river Nar winds its course and was formerly navigable at this place. Here are the remains of a priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus. The prospects from the mansion are very pleasing.

5 m. N.E. Thursford Hall, Sir Charles Chad, Bart. 2 m. further, Gunthorpe Hall, Rev. H. Sparke. 2 m. further, Brinton, J. Brereton, Esq. 3 m. further, Bayfield Hall, Mrs. J. E. Best, a handsome mansion, situated in a small but beautiful park, containing a fine lake.

8 m. E. Melton Constable, Lord Hastings. The mansion, erected in 1680, is a noble square structure, with four fronts, which have been altered from the original design, particularly the west or principal front. The house stands high, the country rising gradually for some miles round; and from the roof are very extensive prospects to the east, south, and west, the view on the north being bounded by the sea. The apartments of this fine mansion are of noble proportions; the grand staircase, chapel and library, are beautifully fitted up. The park, four miles in circumference, contains 700 acres, and is embellished with everything that art could desire to increase the effect.

5 m. S.E. Wood Norton Hall, William Norris, Esq.; near which Guist Lodge, Henry Cooper, Esq.

Redruth to Hayle.

Distance from
REDRUTH STA.

Right of Railway from Redruth.

handsome clock tower. The population has increased nearly twofold since the working of the copper mines, &c. Market, Friday.

4 m. CAMBORNE
STATION.

2 m. N. Tehidy Park, Baroness Basset. The building is chiefly of Cornish freestone, and consists of a spacious house in the centre and four detached pavilions at the angles. The pavilion contains the dormitories, offices, and private chapel. The extent of the park and grounds is about 700 acres, part of which is appropriated to a lawn and sheep walk, and the remainder is woodland.

12 m. HAYLE
STATION.

Boston to Great Grimsby.

Left of Railway from Boston.

SIBSEY.

1 m. N. LITTLE STEEPING.

3 m. N.W. SPILSBY, consists of four streets which unite at the market-place, a spacious square, in which are the town-hall and an octagonal market cross. The church at the west end of the town is a handsome but irregular edifice. Market, Monday.

1 m. N.W. Candlesby Hall, Rev. Francis Massingberd. 2 m. further



SKENDLEBY HALL, SIR EDWARD BRACKENBURY, KNT.

Skendleby Lodge, R. R. Soulby Lodge, Esq.; Skendleby Thorpe, John Holland, Esq.; Manor House, John Rinder, Esq. 3 m. w. Harrington Hall, Thomas Shaw Hellier, Esq.

1 m. N.W. Well Vale, Thomas Cartwright, Esq., a spacious mansion delightfully situated in a well-wooded valley.

4 m. w. Ormesby Park, Mrs. Jane Massingberd, a spacious mansion pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park, in which are several extensive avenues, one of which, called the Lime-Tree Walk, forms a natural arch of great beauty.

CLAYTHORPE.

*Distance from
Boston.*

4½ m. SIBSEY
STATION.

6½ m. OLD LEAKE
STATION.

9½ m. EAST VILLE
AND NEW LEAKE
STATION.

13 m. LITTLE
STEEPING STA.

15¼ m. FIRSBY
STATION.

17¼ m. BURGH
STATION.

20¾ m. WIL-
LOUGHBY STA.

23¼ m. ALFORD
STATION.

26½ m. CLAY-
THORPE STA.

Boston to Great Grimsby.*Distance from
Boston.***Right of Railway from Boston.**4½ m. SIBSEY
STATION.

2 m. S.E. LEVERTON.

6½ m. OLD LEAKE
STATION.

1½ m. E. LEAKE. 1 m. further WRANGLE.

9½ m. EAST VILLE
AND NEW LEAKE
STATION.13 m. LITTLE
STEEPING STA.

2 m. S.E. WAINFLEET ST. MARY.

15½ m. FIRSEY
STATION.

4 m. S.E. WAINFLEET, supposed to be the ancient Vainona, mentioned by Ravennas, stands on a creek about four miles from its entrance into the Wash. All Saints' church is a handsome structure. The town was formerly of some importance. Market, Saturday.

17½ m. BURGH
STATION.

1½ m. S.E. BURGH, or BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish, in the marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts or Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, is a small town, situated on rising ground near the sea. Here was once a Roman castrum, to guard the sea-coasts, probably, against the Saxon rovers. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cock-hill. There were formerly two churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's, but the latter only remains, in which was a chantry. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, with a fine embattled tower, the battlements not pierced but ornamented with quatrefoils, a turret at each corner, and three others on each side. The angles of the tower are supported by double buttresses. In the churchyard of St. Mary's, Roman coins have been found. A free school was founded in this town by Mr. le Hunt, but from neglect it now is, or latterly was, merely a sinecure.

20½ m. WIL-
LOUGHBY STA.**WILLOUGHBY.**23¼ m. ALFORD
STATION.

ALFORD is a small town, in which there is nothing remarkable; it has a grammar school, with two fellowships in Magdalen College, Cambridge. At a distance of two miles from Alford are the ruins of Aby Abbey. Markets, Tuesday; fairs, Whit Tuesday and November 8th.

26½ m. CLAY-
THORPE STA.

2½ m. E. BEESBY.

2 m. W. BURWELL.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. LITTLE CAWTHORPE.

LOUTH is a considerable town, lying in a rich valley at the eastern base of the Wolds. The old church of St. James is a spacious and elegant structure, with a beautiful tower surmounted by a steeple of admirable proportions, the height from the ground to the summit of the spire being 288 feet. The interior of this church deserves attention. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

LUDBOROUGH. 5 m. W. Swinhope House, G. A. Alington, Esq.

NORTH THORESBY.

BRIGSLEY.

1 m. W. WALTHAM, a large modern built village, with a handsome church in the Gothic style of architecture. The Hall, Rev. A. Morgan.

4 m. N.W. HEALING, takes its name from the healing quality of its waters, many cures having been effected by their use. Alfred A. Wallis, Esq.

27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. AU-
THORPE STA.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEG-
BOURNE STA.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LOUTH
STATION.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LUD-
BOROUGH STA.
40 m. NORTH
THORESBY STA.
41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. HOLTON-
LE-CLAY STA.
43 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WALTHAM
AND HUMBER-
STONE STA.

46 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. GREAT
GRIMSBY STA.

Dereham to Lynn.

Left of Railway from Dereham.

SCARNING.

FRANSHAM. 2 m. S. West Braddenham, W. R. Haggard, Esq.

Little Dunham Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Necton Hall, Colonel William Mason.

SWAFFHAM is considered one of the best built towns in the county; it stands on an eminence, and its streets diverge from the market-place, which is spacious and has a handsome market cross. The church is a beautiful structure, and here are also a town hall and assembly room, county gaol, grammar school, and a theatre. Near the town is the race-course. 4 m. S.S.W. Cockley Clay; The Hall, T. R. Buckworth, Esq.

2 m. S.W. by W. the ruins of Pintney Priory of Canons of the order of St. Augustine.

WEST BILNEY. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Bilney Lodge, T. M. Wythe, Esq.

EAST WINCH.

MIDDLETON. The remains of Middleton Tower, the seat of the famous Lords Scoles, lie at a short distance from the village.

4 m. N.N.E. CASTLE RISING, a decayed borough town, which was at one time a sea-port, as alluded to in the following lines:

“ Rising was a sea-port town, when Lynn was but a marsh,
Now Lynn it is a sea-port town, and Rising fares the worse.”

It has the remains of a castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Arundel, in which Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was confined after the death of her

*Distance from
Dereham.*

4 m. WENDLING
STATION.

7 m. FRANSHAM
STATION.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LITTLE
DUNHAM STA.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SWAFF-
HAM STA.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NAR-
BOROUGH STA.

19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BILNEY
STATION.

21 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. EAST
WINCH STA.

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. MIDDLE-
TON STA.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LYNN
STATION.

27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. AU- THORPE STA.	AUTHORPE.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEG- BOURNE STA.	LEGBOURNE. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, LITTLE CARLTON.
32 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. LOUTH STATION.	2 m. E. COCKERINGTON. Manor House, William Scrope, Esq. 2 m. further, SALTFLEET HAVEN, a hamlet, formerly a market-town. This was a town of some importance about half a century ago, but it is now decayed. The old town is said to have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea.
38 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. LUD- BOROUGH STA.	1 m. N.E. FULSTOW.
40 m. NORTH THOBESBY STA.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. TETNEY.
41 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. HOLTON- LE-CLAY STA.	HOLTON-LE-CLAY.
43 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WALTHAM AND HUMBER- STONE STA.	HUMBERSTONE. This village contains some charities munificently endowed by a foundling, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, assumed the name of Humberstone.
46 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. GREAT GRIMSBY STA.	GREAT GRIMSBY. (See Sheffield and Great Grimsby, p. 426.)

Derham to Lynn.

<i>Distance from Derham.</i>	Right of Railway from Derham.
4 m. WENDLING STATION.	WENDLING. Here was a monastery, founded in the time of Henry III., for Premonstratensian Canons.
7 m. FRANSHAM STATION.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Beeston.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. LITTLE DUNHAM STA.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. East Lexham, E. W. Keppel, Esq. A little to the E. of which, LITCHAM.
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SWAFF- HAM STA.	4 m. N. the remains of Castle Acre and its priory. The former occupied the side of a gently sloping hill, and consisted of three parts or divisions all connected, but each separately fortified with vallum, fosse and walls, from the foundations of the priory. The site is estimated to have contained rather more than 29 acres. A part of the priors' apartments have been converted into a farm-house, and the remains of the priory, with its convent church, form the most venerable ruin in the county. A little further, WEST ACRE. High House, Anthony Hamond, Esq.
18 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NAR- BOROUGH STA.	NARBOROUGH. The Hall, Captain C. Tyssen. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Narford Hall, A. Fountaine, Esq.
19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. BILNEY STATION.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. EAST WALTON.
21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. EAST VINCH STA.	2 m. N.E. Gayton Hall, Captain P. Hammond, R.N.
23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. MIDDLE- TON STA.	2 m. N.E. ASHWICKEN. Wyke Hall, Richard Dewing, Esq. 2 m. N. of which, Royden Hall, Rev. Temple Frere. 2 m. further, Hillington, Sir W. J. H. Ffolkes, Bart.
26 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. LYNN STATION.	husband. 3 m. further, Sandringham Park, Hon. C. Spencer Cowper. 3 m. further, INGOLDESTHORPE. The Hall, Captain John Day; Snettisham Hall, Henry L'Estrange Styleman le Strange, Esq. 2 m. further, Heacham Hall, Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe; and 2 m. further, Hunstanton Hall, Henry L'Estrange Styleman le Strange, Esq.

Kendal to Windermere.

KENDAL, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish, stands amongst lofty hills in a vale, on the Ken, which is here crossed by three bridges. The houses are principally built of whitened

KENDAL STA.
On the Lancaster
and Carlisle
Railway, p. 50.

WINDERMERE. The church is an old structure and has a curious stained glass window. The islets of Windermere Lake are in this parish. Lake Windermere, or Winandermere, is justly considered one of the most beautiful of the English lakes. It is situated partly between the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter county; and is fourteen miles in length by one mile in width, and discharges its surplus waters southward by the Leven into Morecombe Bay. Its shores are finely wooded, especially on its west side, where Furness Fell, a steep height, is closed with a forest of larch and fir. In its centre is a group of small islands, the most extensive of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on the east, and Ambleside near its north extremity. The lake is principally fed by the Brathay and Rothay, just before entering the lake. The streams of Troulbeck, Blelham, Tarn, and Esthwaite Water also pour in their waters at different points. Windermere, which from its great beauty is termed the Queen of the Lakes, is deeper than any of the other lakes with the exception of Wast Water, its depth in some parts being upwards of 240 feet. It is remarkable for the softness and at the same time the grandeur of its scenery, and is void of the wildness which marks the character of some of the other lakes. 1 m. s. **BOWNESS.** The Craig, W. R. Gregg, Esq.; Bell Isle, H. Curwen, Esq.; Burnside, G. A. Aufraire, Esq.; Bellfield, J. Bryans, Esq.; Quarry How, Thomas Hullock, Esq.; Ray Rigge, Major Rogers; a little to the n. Ellera, Professor Wilson; St. Catherine, Earl of Bradford.

8½ m. **WINDER-
MERE STA.**

4 m. n.n.w. **AMBLESIDE**, a small irregularly-built market-town, on steeply inclined ground, a mile from the head of Windermere, upon or near the spot formerly occupied by the Roman station Dictis; where in a field near the edge of the lake are the indistinct remains of Roman fortifications, where relics have been frequently discovered. Ambleside lies directly under Wansfell, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides, except on the south-west; the situation is one of great beauty, and in the summer is much resorted to by tourists, who frequently make it their abode for some time. Many excursions may be made from Ambleside, and there are abundant and interesting walks in the neighbourhood. The valley of Ambleside, on the border of which the town stands, is well wooded and watered by several streams; the principal river is the Rothay, which flows from Grasmere and Rydal Lakes, and joins the Brathay just before entering Windermere. Upon Stock Gill, a tributary of the Rothay, there is a fine fall, or for, in a copse-wood, about 700 yards from the market cross, the

Chippenham to Frome.**Left of Railway from Chippenham.**

4 m. s.w. **BRADFORD.** This, from a ford over the river Avon, was called by the Saxons Bradenford. During the Heptarchy a battle took place here between Cenwalk, King of the West Saxons, and a formidable party of his

*Distance from
Chippenham.*

6½ m. **MELSHAM
STATION.**

Kendal to Windermere.

KENDAL STA.
On the Lancaster
and Carlisle
Railway, p. 50.

8½ m. WINDER-
MERE STA.

stone and interspersed with numerous poplar-trees. It is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the empire, woollen weaving having been established here by some Flemish weavers as early as the reign of King Edward I. Market, Saturday.

road to which passes behind the Salutation Inn. There are three or four other falls 70 feet in height. Portions of all four are visible from the usual stand, but the views may be pleasantly varied by descending the bank to the stream, or going farther up the Gill.

KESWICK is situated in a fertile vale between Skiddaw and Derwent Water. It consists chiefly of one large street. The clock-bell of the town hall, which was taken from a building formerly standing on Lord's Island, has the letters and figures H. D. R. O. 1001, upon it, a proof of its great antiquity. Market, Saturday. Half a mile from Keswick is the Lake of Derwent Water, in the county of Cumberland, in Borrowdale. It is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, extends from north to south about three miles, and is about a mile and a half in breadth, expanding within an amphitheatre of rocky mountains, broken into fantastic forms. It is an enlargement of the Derwent river, which enters at its south, and emerges at its north extremity. In it are several richly-wooded islands, the principal of which are Vicar's Isle, Lord's Island, and St. Herbert's Isle. The first is the nearest to the foot of the lake, and contains about six acres; and the latter, situated nearly in the centre of the lake, derives its name from a holy hermit, who in the 7th century resided in a cell on this island, the remains of which are still visible. There are besides three or four other islets, the largest of which is Rampsholme. At irregular periods of a few years, the lake exhibits a singular phenomenon, in the rising of a piece of land from the bottom to the surface of the water, called the Floating Island. Its extent varies in different years from an acre to a few perches. It is situated about a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, near Lowdore. 1 m. w. Loughrigg is a rocky hill, which rises opposite the town, to an elevation of 1,000 feet above Windermere, and commands extensive prospects of the vale and surrounding mountains, and of Windermere, Grasmere, &c., with the towns of Ambleside and Hawkshead. Fox Ghyll, H. Roughsedge, Esq.; Fox Howe, Mrs. Arnold; Rothay Bank, J. Crossfield, Esq.; Oaks Bank, C. Robinson, Esq.; The Cottage, H. P. Lutwedge, Esq.; The Oaks, Dr. Davy; The Knoll, Miss Martineau; Covey Cottage, George Partridge, Esq.; Belle Vue, Matthew Harrison, Esq.; Green Bank, Benson Harrison, Esq.; Hill Top, Thomas Carr, Esq.; Brathay Hall, G. Redmayne, Esq.; Croft Lodge, James Holmes, Esq.; Wanless How, Mrs. Brenchley; Wansfell Holme, J. Hornby, Esq.; Wray Castle, James Dawson, Esq.; Rydall Hall, Lady de Fleming; Rydal Mount, the late William Wordsworth, Esq.; Glen Rothay, William Ball, Esq.; Allan Bank, Thomas Dawson, Esq.; The Cottage, Mrs. Orrell.

Chippenham to Frome.

Distance from
Chippenham.

6¼ m. MELSHAM
STATION.

Right of Railway from Chippenham.

MELKSHAM, a market-town and parish, in the county of Wilts. During the Saxon Era this was a place of some importance. At the period of the Norman survey it was held in royal demesne, and gave the name to an

own subjects, who had rebelled against him, under the command of his kinsman Cuthred, when the latter were defeated with great slaughter. In 706, Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherbourn, founded an abbey at this place, which he dedicated to St. Lawrence. It was subsequently destroyed by the Danes. Ethelred converted it into a nunnery, and annexed to it a larger establishment of the same kind at Shaftesbury in 1001. The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a steep hill, and the view of it at a short distance is strikingly picturesque. The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen cloth, which is said by Leland to have flourished in the time of Henry VIII. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a spacious, handsome structure, the windows contain some stained glass, and the altar is embellished with a good painting of "The Last Supper." 2 m. further, FRUSHFORD. The Hill, William S. Bythesea, Esq. 2 m. s.w. Farley Castle, John T. Houlton, Esq. The present mansion was built by the late Colonel Houlton. The ruins and chapel of the old castle, formerly occupied by the Hungerfords, is still exhibited, and contain much armour and splendid monuments to various members of the Hungerford family. The estate, manor, &c., were purchased by the Houltons of the Hungerfords.

BRADFORD, reached by a short branch of one mile.

2 m. w. WESTWOOD, a small village, situated in the parish of Bradford. The church bears the marks of antiquity, the windows of the aisle display much stained glass, with representations of the crucifixion and inscriptions. The roof of this part of the church and several of the seats are ornamented with curious carved work, and in the nave is a small niche adorned with zigzag moulding.

At WESTBURY the right of election in the borough was formerly of a very peculiar nature, being in every tenant of Burgage tenements in fee "for lives, or ninety-nine years determinable on lives," or by copy of Burgage roll paying 4*d.* or 2*d.* yearly, being resident in the borough and not receiving alms.

FROME. (See p. 218.)

11½ m. TROW-
BRIDGE STA.

15½ m. WESTBURY
STATION.

21½ m. FROME
STATION.

Camden Town to Blackwall.

This short line, which passes through the very populous suburbs of Highbury, Islington, Kingsland, Hackney and Bow (at each of which is a Station), commences at the Camden Station of the London and North-Western Line, and after passing across the Great Northern and Eastern Counties, unites with the Blackwall Line at Poplar. This line was originally intended only as a goods line, to save the expense of carting through London such heavy merchandize as was intended for shipment in the docks, or for transmission from the docks to some inland county; but so convenient has it been found

London to Blackwall.

The chief station of this line is at Fenchurch Street. The intermediate stations are Shadwell, Stepney, Limehouse, West India Docks, and Poplar. That portion of the line between Fenchurch Street and the West India Docks is carried by a handsome viaduct of

extensive forest. In the reign of Henry VIII. it had fallen into decay, but during the last century experienced a revival from its cloth manufactures. Two mineral springs, one chalybeate and one saline, have been in use here for many years; the quality of the waters have been very similar to those of Tunbridge and Bath. Bower Hill Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel Mole, 7 m. E. DEVIZES. Roundway Park, Edward F. Colston, Esq. The park is situated on Roundway Hill, and the encampment on Roundway Downs, where Oliver Cromwell was defeated. The house was built by the celebrated Wyatt, and the grounds laid out by Repton. 2 m. s. Pottern Manor House, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliveira, finely situated on elevated ground facing the south, and commanding in front beautiful and extensive prospects over Erle Stoke Park and a rich valley to the south-west. The slope of Bratton Hill forms a bold and beautiful feature in the distance, and the foreground is richly studded with ornamental timber.

11½ m. TROW-
BRIDGE STA.

TROWBRIDGE was formerly a royal manor, forming part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The earliest historical circumstance relating to the town is its defence against King Stephen, at which period it is supposed its castle existed. It was demolished previously to the time of Henry VIII., not a vestige of it now exists, its site being occupied by other buildings. Buryfield House, Thomas Clarke, Esq. 2 m. s.e. by E. Rowde Ashton, Walter Long, Esq.

15¾ m. WESTBURY
STATION.

1 m. N. Heywood House, H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq. s.e. WESTBURY; a little further, Dilton Court, Colonel Phipps. 2 m. further, WARMINSTER. There are several entrenchments in this neighbourhood, the chief of which is Battlesbury Camp which covers twenty-two acres, and is situated two miles east of the town. There are also extensive barrows in the neighbourhood. Portway House, R. Robinson, Esq.; Manor House, John Ravenhill, Esq.

21½ m. FROME
STATION.

Camden Town to Blackwall.

for the many families residing in the parts through which it passes, that the receipts from passengers nearly equal those from goods, and puts it beyond a doubt that if the line were continued to the Great Western, and there to the South-Western, by carrying the Kensington Line across the Thames, and from the Waterloo to the London Bridge Station, so as to girt London with a belt, not only would the speculation pay, but the streets of London would be relieved of a large part of the heavy traffic which at present so much blocks up our streets.

London to Blackwall.

brick, at a considerable elevation above the level of the streets intersected by it; from the termination of this viaduct to Preston Road, the line is carried by an embankment a distance of about half a mile; and towards the East India Docks there is a slight cutting.

A P P E N D I X.

CARLISLE TO EDINBURGH. (See p. 58.)

BERWICK TO EDINBURGH. (See p. 100.)

EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW.

3½ m. CORSTORPHINE. The church, built in the middle of the 15th century, was formerly collegiate.

5½ m. GOGAR.

8¾ m. RATHO, on the Union Canal, a neat and well-built village.

12 m. WINCHBURGH. A village in the county of Linlithgow. 3 m. S.E. QUEENS-FERRY.

17¼ m. LINLITHGOW. The town consists chiefly of one long street, the houses of which are almost all old-fashioned. It is situated in a valley, on the borders of a lake of about 80 acres. The ancient parish church of St. Michael was built in the 12th century, and is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Here are the picturesque and highly interesting ruins of the Royal Palace of Linlithgow, supposed to have been erected by Edward I., on the site of a Roman camp. The room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542, and the Parliament Hall, are noble apartments. Here are some manufactures of leather. Market, Friday.

22½ m. Polmont Junction.

25½ m. FALKIRK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, in the county of Stirling, on a rising ground, at the s.w. extremity of the Carse of Falkirk. Here are traces of the wall of Antoninus, and in 1298 was fought here a battle between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and Edward I., when the latter was victorious; and in 1746 an engagement between the armies of Prince Charles Edward and the English. Within two miles of the town are the celebrated Carron Ironworks, at which are held the three annual Trysts, the second Tuesday in August, September, and October. They are the largest cattle fairs in Scotland, upwards of 300,000 head of cattle and sheep being brought there annually, and sales to the extent of half a million generally effected.

30 m. Scotch Central Junction.

32 m. CASTLE CARY, supposed to have been the Roman Coriadamnorum. It was

also one of the principal stations of the wall of Antoninus.

40¾ m. Campsie Junction. A short branch runs from here to CAMPSIE, the population of which are employed in cotton factories, calico-printing, alum, Prussian-blue, and other works. At the north of the village is a range of hills called the Campsie Fells, 1,500 feet high.

47½ m. GLASGOW. The city is built on a declivity sloping towards the banks of the Clyde, which is crossed to Gorbels by three stone and a wooden bridge. The principal thoroughfares, Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle Street, run for a distance of two miles parallel with the river, numerous other streets diverging on either side. On the west of Argyle Street are some handsome squares and crescents, with many fine streets and mansions, the residences of the more wealthy citizens. The Cathedral of St. Mungo is on a rising ground: it is a fine Gothic structure, founded by Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1136; it is 319 feet in length, with a tower and spire 225 feet high. The choir is still used as a place of worship, and the crypt, formerly used as a church, is now converted into a cemetery. The University, in the High Street, was founded by Pope Nicholas in 1450. It has a revenue of £20,000 per annum, and consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, eight college professors, and fourteen regius professors, a library of 59,000 volumes, a museum, founded by Dr. Hunter, and has an average number of 950 students. Connected with the University is a botanical garden, and an observatory. The Andersonian University, founded in 1795, is for the diffusion of science and literature among all classes. Glasgow possesses also a faculty of physicians and surgeons, a mechanics' institute, two normal schools, an athenæum, and numerous schools. Amongst its charitable institutions are a royal infirmary, lunatic asylum, deaf and dumb institution, town's hospital for the poor, Hutchinson's hospital for the education of boys, and a house of refuge. The Broomielaw Harbour extends west from Jamaica Street, and the river is now deep enough for

ships of 2,000 tons burden, while the extensive docks afford shelter for every description of vessel. Glasgow is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to occupy the station on the river Clyde held by the Romans until the year 426, and it is a well-known fact that the wall of Antoninus commenced a few miles west of the city. The see of Glasgow was founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560, and refounded by David Prince of Cumberland in 1115. Glasgow was erected into a burgh of regality by William the Lion in 1180; it was converted into an archbishopric towards the conclusion of the 15th century, and made a royal burgh in 1611. It is governed by a lord provost, eight baillies, thirty-nine councillors, a dean of guild, deacon, convener, and treasurer. Glasgow is the seat of sheriff, burgh, and county courts. Revenue of police and statute labour trust, about £60,000 per annum.

EDINBURGH, MORNINGSIDe, AND BATHGATE.

EDINBURGH to RATHO. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow Line.)

11½ m. BROXBURN.

12¾ m. HOUSTON and UPHALL.

15¼ m. LIVINGTON.

BATHGATE, a burgh of barony and town, in the county of Linlithgow, on the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Area of parish, 11,214 A.; population of parish, 3,928; of town, 2,809. The old town is built on a steep declivity, but the new town is on a more level ground, and is well built, paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The church was built in 1739, and there are a well-endowed school, branch banks, manufactures of cotton goods for Glasgow houses, coal and lime works. Market, Wednesday, principally for corn; and seven annual cattle fairs.

21½ m. WHITBURN. WILSONTOWN.

24 m. LONGRIDGE.

26½ m. CROFTHEAD. STONEBEND.

29 m. HEADLAND CROSS.

33¾ m. MININGSIDE and BUNNHILL.

CARSTAIRS TO GLASGOW.

CARSTAIRS. (See Carstairs on Carlisle to Edinburgh, p. 61.)

2½ m. LANARK. It stands on rising ground near the Clyde, the houses are partly ancient and partly modern. Its chief structures are the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of Wallace, the Hero of Scotland; handsome county buildings and gaol, grammar school, library, the Clydesdale

Hotel, and a branch bank. Near this town are the beautiful Falls of the Clyde, and many Roman and feudal remains. Gavin Hamilton was born here. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.

7½ m. BRAIDWOOD.

8½ m. CARLUKE. The orchards in this vicinity extending along the banks of the Clyde are very famous. General Roy the antiquary, and Forest the sculptor, were natives of this place. Fairs, May 21st and October 31st.

11½ m. OVERTOWN to COULTNESS.

12½ m. WISHAW, a village, in the county of Lanark, at the junction of a branch of this line with the Wishaw and Coultness Railway which passes through one of the most extensive coal-fields in Scotland.

15½ m. MOTHERWELL, derives its name from the ancient dedication of the village to the Virgin.

17½ m. HOLYTOWN, a village, in the parish of Bothwell. Population employed chiefly in mining.

20½ m. WHIFFLET.

21 m. COALBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, in the same county, on the Monkland Canal. Near it are large iron works.

22½ m. GARTSHERRIE.

24 m. GARTCOSH.

24½ m. GARNHISH.

26½ m. STEPS ROAD.

31½ m. GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow Line.)

MOTHERWELL TO GLASGOW. (WEST LINE.)

5 m. UDDINGSTON, a village, in the parish of Bothwell, county of Lanark, on the right bank of the Clyde.

8 m. CAMBUSLANG, a parish, in the same county, situated on the Clyde. Population mostly employed in weaving and the coal mines.

10 m. RUTHERGLEN, or RUGLEN, a very ancient town, which was formerly of great consideration, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries as early as the 12th century. At present it consists of one principal street, with a parish church and town-hall. Muslins, print, and dye works form the chief occupation of the population.

12 m. GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow.)

CAMPSE BRANCH.

GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow, p. 518.)

3½ m. BISHOP BRIGGS.

6¼ m. Campsie Junction.

8 m. KIRKINTILLOCK, a burgh of barony, market-town, and parish, in the county of Dumbarton, is an irregularly built town, has a court house, gaol, library, manufactures of hats, iron foundry, distilleries, gas works and about 2,000 cotton looms. Here are vestiges of the wall of Antoninus.

9¼ m. MILTOWN.

11½ m. LENNOXTOWN, a village, in the parish of Campsie, county of Stirling; population employed in extensive calico print works and collieries. It is the polling place for the county, and the seat of a sheriffs' court. Lennox Castle is in the neighbourhood.

GLASGOW AND LOCH LOMOND.

GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow, p. 518.) Passengers are conveyed from the above-named city by steam-boats to Bowling, from whence the train starts.

11 m. BOWLING.

14½ m. DUMBARTON, a royal, parliamentary and municipal burgh, sea-port town, and parish, capital of the county of Dumbarton, situated on the Leven, here crossed by a bridge of five arches near its conflux with the Clyde. Dumbarton Castle, which is kept up at the public expense under the provisions of the Act of Union, is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest. It is situated on a bold isolated rock at the mouth of the river, and is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. The town of Dumbarton has a good main street, but the houses are inconveniently crowded together. The Leven is navigable to the quay at high water. Ship-building, rope-making, glass works, and manufactures of different articles are carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Here are several schools, which have long maintained a high reputation. The town of Alclud, the capital of the Strath Clyde sovereignty, formerly stood in this vicinity.

15¼ m. RENTON. A suburb of Dumbarton, stands on the west side of the river, in the parish of Cardross, on the Leven.

17½ m. ALEXANDRIA. A village, in the parish of Bonhill, in the above county, situated on the Leven.

19¼ m. BALLOCH; near which is Loch Lomond. This "Queen of the Scottish Lakes" is situated in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, about sixteen miles from the city of Glasgow, and six from the town of Dumbarton. It contains an area of forty square miles; is twenty-one miles in extreme length

from north to south, about eight miles in its greatest breadth, narrowing to about one mile at the north end, its depth varying from ten to sixty fathoms, while thirty islands, many of which are beautifully wooded, speckle the surface of its waters. The Luss, Fruin, Endrick, and other streams empty themselves into this magnificent reservoir, and in return Loch Lomond discharges its superfluous waters from its southern extremity into the Frith of Clyde, through the channel of the Leven, to which river it imparted its ancient name. From the summit of Ben Lomond, Ben Nevis, the father of the mountains of Great Britain, the mighty Atlantic, the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with hundreds of towns, villages, and hamlets, burst upon the traveller's view. Were this an historical manual, instead of a tourists' guide, we might record the exciting events and occurrences of this enchanting vicinity; but if the matter were not perfectly irrelevant to our subject, want of space would preclude its insertion, and we will, therefore, merely observe that the shores of the lake are adorned with splendid seats and picturesque ruins, and that steam-boats are constantly plying on the lake for the accommodation of its numerous visitors.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, and AYR.

GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow, p. 518.)

7 m. PAISLEY, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and parish, in the county of Renfrew, situated on both sides of the river White Cart, here crossed by three bridges, sends one member to Parliament. The well-built town of Paisley occupies the site of the Roman station Vanduria; it stands on rising ground, and is well supplied with water. It contains an ancient collegiate abbey church, a very striking edifice. Its chief articles of manufacture are silk and other shawls, and silk generally, muslins, cotton thread, and fancy goods. Paisley is the seat of a sheriffs' court. Tannahill, the poet; Wilson the great ornithologist, and Alexander Wilson were born here. The Cart is navigable to the town, for vessels of 80 tons burden. The port of Paisley is at Renfrew Ferry, three miles below it. From this station, on the right, there is a short branch to RENFREW; also, on the right, a branch to GREENOCK.

GREENOCK, a parliamentary, and municipal borough, sea-port town, and parish, in the county of Renfrew, on the south side of the Frith of Clyde. The statistics of Greenock show the important commercial transactions of this Liverpool of Scotland, although it

was only in the last century that it emerged from insignificance. The greater part of the town stands on level ground, but a portion stretches up a steep acclivity, from which there are fine prospects of the surrounding country. As it increased in prosperity from time to time new streets and handsome residences were added for the accommodation of the merchants, and the public buildings at the present day give proof of the spirit to which they owe their perfection. The quays, on the banks of the Clyde, extending upwards of 2,500 feet in length, and behind which are the harbours, &c., are magnificent. Here are a mechanics' institute, several public libraries, one of 60,000 volumes, in the hall of which is a beautiful statue of Watt, a native of Greenock, by Chantry, several banks, and a grammar school, warehouses, cotton and other mills, all on a grand scale. The most extraordinary feature, however, in the internal economy of Greenock is the manner in which the water is supplied to the town, for household and mechanical purposes. For domestic purposes by means of reservoirs belonging to Shaw's Water Company, and for public works by an aqueduct six miles and a half in length, from artificial ponds containing an area of 368 acres, 630 feet above the level of the Clyde. The Greenock docks are of the largest size; the last constructed has 25 feet depth of water, and an area of six acres.

10 m. JOHNSTONE, a modern town, or large manufacturing village, well and regularly built, with good squares, a church, chapels, schools, public libraries, printing-presses, assembly rooms, &c. Its trade is facilitated by means of its communication with Glasgow by canal, as well as by this railway. This really important village has risen entirely within the last seventy years.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. LOCKWINNOCK, in the county of Renfrew. Castle Temple Lake, which covers 200 acres, lies in this parish; and on its shores are the ruins of several fine castles, and a church. Not far off, at Kaine, is a magnetic rock and a copper mine.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. BEITH. Manufactures of linen yarn constitute the principal employment of its population; but it has a market on Fridays, at which there is a trade in horses; and three annual fairs.

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. KILBIRNIE, a parish, in the county of Ayr, in the Cunningham district, famous for its lake and coal mines.

22 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. DALRY, a village and parish, in the same county. Manufactures of woollens, coal and iron works.

23 m. DALRY JUNCTION. From this station, on the right, there is a short branch to KILBIRNIE.

26 m. KILWINNING. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and silk, for which numerous looms are employed. Here are a fine parish church, a branch bank, and a society of archers, instituted in the 15th century, the remains of a splendid abbey, which dates from 1140, and a fountain, dedicated to St. Winning. Kilwinning has two annual fairs. Eglington Castle is in this parish. From this station there is a branch to ARDROSSAN, having stations at Stevenston and Salt Coats.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. IRVINE, situated on a hill, near the river Irvine, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, is a conveniently built town, having a good harbour and quay for vessels of about 100 tons; and contains a parish church, various schools, libraries, custom house, news room, and three branch banks. Markets, Monday and Saturday.

33 m. BARASSIE. From this station, on the left, there is a short branch to KILMAIRS.

34 m. TROON. It is neatly built, has a fine harbour, with a pier, ship-building and wet docks, and a lighthouse. It is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing.

36 m. MONKTON.

37 m. PRESTWICK, a united parish, in the county of Ayr. The village of Monkton contains a fine modern church, two very old and dilapidated, and the remains of a hospital for lepers.

40 m. AYR, capital of the county, on the river Ayr, here crossed by two bridges. The chief buildings of this lately much improved town, are an ancient and a modern church; the new Gothic tower, 113 feet high, with a statue of Wallace; the town house, with a spire 135 feet in height; a fine county hall, an arcade, mechanics' institute, a theatre, and assembly rooms. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Ayr and two piers; but there is not much depth of water, and it is considerably exposed.

CARLISLE TO GLASGOW.

GRETNA. (See London and Edinburgh *via* Birmingham, p. 58.)

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. DORNOCK, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, on the Solway Frith.

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ANNAN, a parliamentary burgh, sea-port town, and parish, in the county of Dumfries. The town, which is neat and well-built, has a cotton factory, rope works, ship-building, and considerable exports of provisions for England. In conjunction with Dumfries, &c., it sends one member to Parliament.

X X X

12½ m. CUMMERTREES is situated on the Solway Frith. Kilmount Tower, and the ancient castle of Hoddam, are in this parish.

15½ m. RUTHWELL, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, on the sea. The village of CLARENCEFIELD, and Comlogan Castle, are within the parish. It also contains an interesting Runic monument.

24 m. DUMFRIES, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, river-port, and parish, situated on the Nith, across which it communicates with the large and populous suburb of Maxwelltown by means of an ancient bridge of seven arches, built in the 13th century. It is a large and handsome town, the houses being generally built of the red freestone of the country. It contains three parish churches—one, with an extensive cemetery, which contains the dust of Robert Burns, and a monument to his memory. In Queensbury Square is a handsome column, erected in 1780, in honour of Charles, Duke of Queensberry. The river is navigable to the town quay for vessels of 60 tons; and towards its mouth there are other quays for ships of larger burden. It is especially celebrated for its weekly cattle market, and annual fairs for cattle, the sales of which for the English market amount to about £350,000 per annum. It is also the chief pig market in Scotland. It was erected into a royal burgh as early as the 12th century; and it was in the chapel of the monastery founded here at the latter end of that epoch, that John Comyn was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. In the vicinity, on the banks of the Cluden, are the remains of an extensive nunnery.

27¾ m. HOLYWOOD, a parish, in the county of Dumfries. Area, fourteen square miles.

32 m. AULDGIRTH.

35¾ m. CLOSEBURN, a large parish, containing an area of 30,189 a. It was formerly called Kilosburn.

38½ m. THORNHILL.

50½ m. SANQUHAR.

53½ m. KIRKCONNEL, a parish, in the county of Dumfries. Area, about 26,000 a.

61 m. NEW CUMNOCK is an adjoining parish. Here are large coal mines.

66½ m. OLD CUMNOCK, situated on the Lugar Water, here crossed by three bridges. It has an ancient church, good shops, some banks, and public libraries; and is celebrated for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, of which about 35,000 are made annually.

68½ m. AUCHINLECK. From this station, on the left, there is a branch of ten miles to MURKIRK.

73 m. MAUCHLINE.

75 m. NEWMILNS, a burgh of baronry, on the Irvine, in the parish of Loudon.

77 m. GALSTON. Loudon Castle is in the neighbourhood.

80¾ m. HURLFORD.

82½ m. KILMARNOCK is a straggling, but well-built town, and contains a collegiate and two other churches, a good town hall, exchange, workhouse, free school, public libraries, literary, scientific and benevolent associations, numerous schools, a bank, an academy, Kilmarnock House formerly the residence of the Earl of Kilmarnock, and a spacious inn erected by the Merchants' Society. From this station, on the right, there is a short branch to IRVINE; also a branch to TROON, having stations at Gatehead, Dry Bridge, and Barassie.

86½ m. STEWARTON is a well-built town, has three bridges across the river, and manufactures of carpets, worsted, bonnets, regimental caps, tartans, &c., for exportation.

116 m. GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow, p. 518.)

GLASGOW TO ABERDEEN.

GLASGOW. (See Edinburgh and Glasgow, p. 518.)

17¼ m. Greenhill Junction.

21 m. LARBERT, a parish, in the county of Stirling, in the neighbourhood of Falkirk. It was the birthplace of Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller; and includes within its limits the village of Carron, so famous for its iron works.

23 m. ALLOA Junction. (See Alloa, in the Edinburgh and Dunfermline Railway.)

26½ m. BANNOCKBURN, famous for the triumph obtained by Robert Bruce over the English hosts, commanded by Edward II., on the 24th of June, 1314. It is a village, on the Bannock, an affluence of the Forth, with a population chiefly employed in similar manufactures to those of Perth,—carpets, hearth-rugs, and towels. The tartans worn by the Highland regiments are all manufactured here. At Sanchie Burn, in the vicinity, James III. was defeated by his son, in 1488.

29 m. STIRLING. The beauty of its position, its ancient castle, palaces, the residences of the ancient Scottish nobility, and its high and soul-stirring historical associations, render this venerable town an object of the deepest interest to the antiquary and the historian. The town stands on a steep hill, surmounted by its castle, from which its main street descends to the beautiful waters of the Forth. The origin of the castle is lost in antiquity; it was, however, the favourite

residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament house built by him, which are converted into barracks. The venerable Gothic church, in which our James I., and VI. of Scotland was crowned, is deserving attention; here is also another church, and other places of worship, with the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of a palace commenced by the Regent Mar, but never completed. The Forth is not sufficiently deep to allow large vessels to approach the town, but steamers ply daily between Stirling and Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, and it has a considerable coasting trade. The ruins of Cambuskeaneth Abbey are in the vicinity. From this station, on the right, there is a branch to CUPAR and DUNDEE.

32 m. BRIDGE OF ALLAN, a village on the Allan, in the same county, renowned for its beauty. Here are several good inns for the accommodation of visitors to its celebrated mineral spring.

34 m. DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, was formerly an episcopal city, and the remains of several monastic edifices still exist, the choir of the ancient cathedral now being used as the parish church. The town is meanly built. It has a mineral spring, much resorted to in summer, a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton, a weekly market, and four annual cattle fairs.

36½ m. KINBUCK.

40 m. GREENLOANING.

44 m. BLACKFORD. Here are the ruins of Tullebardine Castle, and some freestone quarries.

48½ m. AUCHTERADER. The town consists chiefly of one long street, and has an endowed school, and six annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers.

52½ m. DUNNING, a neat village and parish, in the same county; population, 2,128. It has three annual fairs.

55 m. FORTEVIOT, a parish, in the county of Perth, on the Earn; population, 638.

58 m. FORGANDENNY, a parish, in the counties of Perth and Kinross; population, 796. Here are some highly interesting Roman and Danish remains.

62½ m. PERTH, is situated on the right bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge of nine arches, 880 feet in length. Perth, which was once the capital of Scotland, is a well-built and handsome city; the plain on which it stands is nearly encircled by finely wooded hills. The principal buildings are the churches, of which St. John's, originally built in the 5th century, is

a remarkably fine structure, with a tower 155 feet high. To these may be added the general terminus of this and some other railways, an elegant structure, situated in the west suburb; and the wooden bridge across the Tay, constructed for the Dundee Railway. The Tay salmon fishery is a great source of profit. For the recreation of the people here are two parks, called the Inches, on one of which, North Inch Park, the Perth races take place. Perth was a place of great importance under the Romans, being situated at the meeting of the three great highways, and it still possesses some remains attributed to Agricola, and the ruins of monastic buildings. It was also the frequent scene of stirring events recorded in history, and from its vicinity to Scone Palace was often resorted to by the Scottish monarchs. It lies in one of the most fertile districts of Scotland. From this station, on the right, there is a branch to NEWBURGH and CUPAR; also one, on the right, to ARBROATH.

66½ m. LUNCARTY, a village, in the parish of Redgorton, county of Perth. The population, with that of the parish, are employed in the largest linen bleachery in Great Britain. It was here that Hay, the ancestor of the noble family of Errol, assisted Kenneth III. in defeating the Danes in 990.

67½ m. DUNKELD ROAD. Dunkeld is a burgh of barony, and market-town, in the county of Perth, on the eastern path to the Highlands, and the north bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with Little Dunkeld, its suburb, by a handsome bridge of seven arches. It is an antiquated and ill-built town, but the scenery around is highly romantic; and the remains of its cathedral, the choir of which now serves as the parish church, both picturesque and interesting. The Kings of the Picts are said to have resided here, and David II. erected it into a bishopric in 1130. The parish of Little Dunkeld has an area of 31,000 A. Both these parishes possess numerous relics of antiquity, and in the former is the beautiful seat of the Duke of Athol.

69 m. STANLEY, a village, and *quoad sacra* parish, on the right bank of the Tay.

73¼ m. CARGILL. Here are good salmon fisheries and stone quarries, and the remains of a Roman road and camp.

76 m. WOODSIDE.

78¼ m. CUPAR ANGUS has a handsome parish church, a town house and gaol. Weaving, tanning, and bleaching give employment to the population. Market for cattle weekly.

80¼ m. ARDLER.

83 m. MEIGLE. In the churchyard is a tomb which tradition assigns to Vanora, or Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. In the park of Belmont Castle, in this parish (the seat of Lord Wharnclyffe), is a granite block, called Macbeth's stone. From Meigle, on the right, there is a short branch to DUNDEE, having stations at Newtyle, Cross Roads, Baldovan, Baldragon, Balbeuchly, Auchterhouse and Hatton.

86½ m. EASSIE.

88½ m. GLAMMIS. Glamis Castle, the ancient and historical seat of the Earls Strathmore, is in this parish, where Malcolm II. is said to have been murdered A.D., 1031.

94½ m. FORFAR, is a well-built and handsome town; the county buildings are good; it has several places of worship, numerous schools, a news room, library, and manufactories of coarse linens, and Highland brogues.

96½ m. CLOCKSBRIGGS.

99½ m. AULDBAR ROAD.

101½ m. COLLISTON.

103½ m. LEYSMILL.

105 m. FROICKEHEIM.

106 m. Guthrie Junction. The parish is in two detached portions, six miles apart from each other. It has a hamlet, and an ancient castle still extant, built by Sir A. Guthrie, who was slain at Flodden Field. From this station, on the right, there is a short branch to ARBROATH, having stations at Leysmill and Colliston.

111½ m. FARNELL ROAD. An old castle of the Ogilvies, in this parish, is now used as a workhouse.

114½ m. BRIDGE OF DUN, is a station, in the parish of Dun, in the county of Forfar. From this station, on the left, there is a branch of four miles to BRECHIN. It is built on a steep acclivity, and contains many good houses. It was erected into an episcopal see by David I., in 1150; and its cathedral, founded in the same century, now serves as the parish church. It has a spire 128 feet high; and attached to it is a singular round tower, 103 feet high, similar to those which have created so much antiquarian discussion in Ireland. Market, Tuesday; and a cattle fair the second Wednesday in June. In the vicinity of the town is Brechin Castle, the seat of Lord Panmure. Dr. Gillies, the historian, and the Tytlers, were natives of this place.

117 m. Dubton Junction. From this station, on the right, there is a branch of two miles to MONTROSE, a royal and parliamentary burgh, sea-port town, and parish,

in the county of Forfar, situated on a peninsula between Montrose Basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk, over which is a suspension bridge 432 feet in length, which cost £25,000 in its construction. It is an ancient town, and claims (in opposition to Kincardine) to be the place where Baliol surrendered his crown to Edward I. in 1296. The streets are good, and the modern residences well and handsomely built, while here and there are antique dwellings of a picturesque appearance. Montrose Basin is shallow, but the harbour is excellent, and at high water ships of very large burden can enter safely. It is lined with commodious quays, and here are wet docks and docks for shipbuilding, with two lighthouses at the entrance of the harbour. The exports of this town consist of manufactured goods, stone, salmon, and a large amount of agricultural produce; its imports are chiefly Baltic and colonial produce, coal, lime, slate, and iron. Arbroath is under the jurisdiction of this port, which comprises all the coast from the Tay to Berrie. Markets for corn, Friday. The celebrated Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612.

120½ m. CRAIGO.

121½ m. MARYKIRK, or ABERLUTHNET.

125½ m. LAURENCEKIRK, population employed in linen weaving and the manufacture of snuff-boxes. It has an episcopal chapel; and Dr. James Beattie was born here.

129 m. FORDOUN, a highly interesting locality; here stands the hamlet of Kincardine which gave name to, and was in the reign of James VI., the capital of the county. Here was a royal palace, which was the chief residence of Kenneth III., and where Baliol is said to have yielded the crown to Edward I., the remains of which are still visible. Fordoun, Author of "Scoti-chronicon," and Lord Monboddo were natives of this parish.

133 m. DRUMLITHIE.

140 m. STONEHAVEN consists of an old and new town, connected by a bridge over the Carron; the former is irregularly and meanly built, while the modern town has many good houses, several banks, and a free school. Notwithstanding the improvements effected in the harbour by the erection of piers, it is only capable of admitting small vessels. Near the town are the parish churches and the village of Corire. The remains of Dunnottar Castle, formerly the residence of the Earls Marischal, stand on a rock projecting into the sea about two miles from the town.

144½ m. MUCHALLS.

145½ m. **NEWTONHILL**, near the village of Newtonshaw, or Newton-of-Sauchie, 5 m. N.W. of Kincardine.

148½ m. **PORTLETHEN**.

151½ m. **COVE**, a fishing village, in the county of Kincardine, on the south shore of Rigg Bay.

155½ m. **ABERDEEN**, capital of the county of the same name, a parliamentary and municipal burgh, and sea-port, consists of the two towns of Old and New Aberdeen, situated between the rivers Don and Dee, and though very near each other they have distinct municipal and ecclesiastical constitutions. Old Aberdeen, the more northerly, was elevated to the rank of a city in the 12th century; a small portion of the ancient cathedral of St. Machar is still extant. The bridge, up to which the Don is navigable, consists of one Gothic arch, built in the 14th century by Bishop Cheyne; there is also a neat town house and some small charitable foundations. The university, or King's College, founded by James V. in 1494, and opened to students in 1506, contains a fine library. The body of the royal founder is buried in the college chapel. New Aberdeen is a royal burgh only, governed by a provost and four baillies, and in conjunction with its neighbour returns one member to Parliament. It stands on four small eminences on the left bank of the Dee, which forms its harbour, over which there is a one-arched granite bridge of 132 feet span. The public buildings consist of a town hall, prison, and masonic lodge under one edifice, in the centre of which is a tower with lofty spires. It is in this building that the maiden, a somewhat similar instrument to the guillotine, is preserved. There are barracks for 500 men, and a theatre open for three or four months in the year. The East Kirk is an ancient Gothic structure; the West Kirk is of more modern architecture, and there are several Dissenting places of worship. The Marischal College, founded in 1594, has a library of 10,000 volumes and is attended by between 200 and 300 students. New Aberdeen has a spacious harbour, and a pier built by Smeaton. Registered shipping, 335 vessels; aggregate burden, 53,117 tons. There is a navigable canal from this place to the bridge over the Don at Inverary, distance eighteen miles.

PERTH, DUNDEE, AND ARBROATH.

PERTH. (See Glasgow and Aberdeen Line, p. 523.)

KINFANNS, a parish, in the county of

Perth. Population, 720. Its splendid castle, the seat of Lord Grey, is situated on the left bank of the Tay.

GLENCARSE.

ERROL, a parish, on the Tay, a very picturesque village.

INCHTURE and **ROPIE**, a parish, in the county of Perth.

LONGFORGAN. In this parish stands the ancient castle of Huntley, erected in the 16th century.

INVERGOWRIE, a village, in the county of Forfar, on the Frith of Tay. It has an import trade in lime and coal.

DUNDEE, a parliamentary, municipal, royal burgh, sea-port town, and parish, in the county of Forfar, on the north bank of the Tay, ten miles west of Buddonness Light at the entrance of the Forth. Dundee communicates hourly by a steam ferry with Newport on the opposite side of the Tay; and by railway with Edinburgh to the south; Arbroath, Newton, &c. to the north; Perth, Cupar, Angus, &c. by the Scottish Midland Railway; and by steam with London, &c. The town stands on the declivity between the river and Dundee Low, which has an elevation of 525 feet, up the sides of which, as well as both eastward and westward, it has extended considerably of late. It is irregularly built, some of its streets extend along the shore, others meet in a spacious market-place called the Cross. Its principal public buildings and institutions are St. Andrew's and other churches, the Watt Institution, new public seminaries, large barracks, exchange, &c. Dundee is the principal seat of the linen manufactures in Great Britain. The estimated value of these goods, exported in the year 1839, was £1,810,466. Dundee has a tide harbour, and several large wet docks, lately constructed at a great expense. The old square tower of the cathedral church, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, is 156 feet high; and the churches connected with this ancient tower, have suffered great dilapidations, and were nearly destroyed by fire in 1841. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, the construction of which was commenced by the English, and completed by the French in 1547, but no traces of them are now visible. Whitehall, an ancient building, which formerly stood near the Cross, and was the scene of frequent conventions of estates, and meetings of the general assemblies of the Scottish Kirk, is now entirely demolished; but some slight portions of the Lucken-booths, at the west end of the High Street, which was the birthplace of Anne of Buc-

cleugh, Duchess of Monmouth, the temporary residence of General Monk, and afterwards, in 1715, of the Pretender, are still extant. Amongst the celebrated natives of Dundee may be cited, Hector Boethius, Halliburton, the first who openly professed the Reformed religion in Scotland; Ferguson, the poet; and the great naval hero, Admiral Lord Duncan. In this town also was reared the renowned Sir William Wallace. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. From this station, on the left, there is a branch to MEIGLE.

BROUGHTY, opposite Ferry Port, on Craig. It is much frequented as a bathing-place by the inhabitants of Dundee and Perth. On its south-east side stands Broughty Castle, an ancient fortress.

MONIFIETH.

CARNOUSTIE, a village, in the parish of Barrie, county of Forfar.

EAST HAVEN.

ABERROATH, or ABERBROTHWICK, in the county of Forfar, situate at the mouth of the river Brothie, was created a royal burgh by charter in 1186, renewed in 1589. In conjunction with Berrie, Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, it sends one member to Parliament. It has a small, but secure harbour, defended from the sea by a breakwater, and protected by a battery of twelve guns. With the exception of the modern structures, the town is very irregularly built. Cardinal Beaton was the last Abbot of its famous abbey, founded in honour of St. Thomas à Becket, and destroyed by the Reformers in 1560. The ruins still exist.

PERTH, CUPAR AND FIRTH.

PERTH. (See Glasgow and Aberdeen Line, p. 523.)

4 m. BRIDGE OF EARN, a small watering place, in the county of Perth, situated on the banks of the river, which issues from the beautiful Lake Earn, and flowing through the fertile valley of Strathearn joins the Tay after a course of thirty miles, near Abernethy. Vessels of 50 tons can approach the bridge of Earn. Loch Earn, in the same county, is nineteen miles in circumference, and it is said to be 100 fathoms in depth. It is surrounded by majestic mountains, of which Benvoirlich is the loftiest. The scenery of this lake is truly grand and beautiful, and at its east end lies the picturesque village of St. Fillans.

7½ m. ABERNETHY is supposed to occupy the ancient metropolis of the Picts; and in the churchyard is a singular round tower of great antiquity.

10½ m. NEWBURGH, a sea-port town and parish, in the county of Fife, on the Tay.

The town (which was founded in the 12th century by the abbots of Lindores, the ruins of which monastery, founded 1178, are in the vicinity), consists of one long street, and has a good harbour. In the parish are two ancient crosses, called Mugdrum and Macduff's; and Mugdrum House, an ancient edifice. Steamers ply daily to Perth and Dundee.

15½ m. COLLEPSIE. Here are the remains of two castles.

18 m. Lady Bank Junction.

21 m. SPRINGFIELD.

23 m. CUPAR, or CUPAR FIFE, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, market-town, and parish, capital of the county of Fife, in the "Howe of Fife," on the Eden. It unites with St. Andrew's, Crail, Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers and Pittenweem, in sending one member to Parliament. The town contains a good parish church and various chapels, fine county and town halls, gaol, reading rooms, library, newspaper offices, and banks. The Macduffs, feudal Earls of Fife, resided on an elevated spot to the east of the town; and here are several other historical and interesting relics. Cupar has a weekly market for corn, which is well attended, and monthly fairs.

26½ m. DAIRSIE. In this parish is the village of Darsiemuir, or Osnaburg, and an old castle, in which a Parliament was held in 1355. It afterwards became the residence of Archbishop Spottiswood, who erected the church and the bridge over the Eden.

30 m. LENCHARS, a parish, in the county of Fife.

35 m. FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, a parish, on the south side of the estuary of the Tay, crossed by a floating bridge of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Here stands one of the Tay lighthouses.

STIRLING, ALLOA BAY, TO CUPAR.

STIRLING. (See Glasgow and Aberdeen, p. 523.)

ALLOA is a sea-port, and market-town, in the county of Clackmannan, situated on the Forth, at the head of its Frith. The old portion of the town was erected round the walls of the ancient castle belonging to the noble family of Mar, and is irregularly built, but great improvements have lately been effected in the town. The harbour is sufficiently deep to allow ships of heavy burden to lie close alongside its quay, there being 24 feet water at spring tides. Here are held sheriff's courts. Alloa is supposed to occupy the site of the Alanna of Ptolemy.

CLACKMANNAN, a town and parish, capital of the county of same name, situated

on the Deven, near its conflux with the Forth. It stands on an eminence, is badly built, but its harbour has been considerably improved lately. The tower of Robert Bruce's palace is still extant. It is the seat of county quarter sessions. Fairs, June and September.

KINCARDINE, on the Frith of Forth, has a good pier and roadstead for large vessels, steam ferry, rope and sail works, ship-building yards, and two branch banks. The houses are well built. It exports coal, and imports Baltic produce.

OAKLEY.

DUNFERMLINE, a parliamentary and municipal burgh; it unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross, in sending one member to Parliament. It is a very handsome town, although irregularly built, and is situated on an eminence, separated from its suburb on the west by a ravine, which is crossed by a bridge. The church is a splendid modern edifice, adjoining the remains of the ancient collegiate church; and here are various other places of worship. The Abbey, founded originally by Malcolm and his Queen, between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees, and was burnt by Edward, after he had resided in it for nine months, A.D. 1304. It was rebuilt by Robert Bruce whose remains were here interred. In 1589, the abbey, with its possessions, was erected into a temporary lordship, and granted to Anne of Denmark, the wife of James I. of England. The nave, tower, and some portions of the refectory, which are of mixed Saxon and Norman architecture, still remain. Adjoining this venerable abbey formerly stood a palace enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Charles I. was born, 1660, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the league and covenant. The linen manufactures date from the 17th century, and consist of the finest specimens of table linen, damasks, &c. The port of Dunfermline, on the Frith of Forth, is Charleston, which is reached by a railway belonging to the Earl of Elgin, who owns many of the collieries, &c. here. The town was erected a royal burgh in 1588.

CROSSGATES, a village, which lies chiefly in the parish of Dunfermline. Here are several annual fairs and horse markets.

COWDENEHEATH.

Thornton Junction. From this junction, on the right, there is a branch to **BURNTISLAND** and **EDINBURGH**, having stations at Dysart, Sinclairtown, Kirkcaldy, and Kinghorn.

MARKINCH. In the vicinity is Balgencie Castle.

Falkland Road is the nearest station to **FALKLAND**, which is situated at the foot of East Lomond Hill. It is an old town, in which the only remarkable object is the palace, a favourite hunting seat of several of the Scottish Kings, particularly of James V., who added greatly to the original building, and died here. This ancient royal residence is well preserved, and is inhabited by the heritable keeper.

KINGSKITTLE.

Lady Bank Junction.

CUPAR. (See Perth, Cupar and Firth, p. 524.)

EDINBURGH TO PERTH VIA KIRKCALDY.

EDINBURGH. (See London and Edinburgh, p. 61.)

LEITH, a parliamentary burgh and sea-port town, situated on the Water of Leith, at its entrance into the Frith of Forth. In conjunction with Portobello and Musselburgh it sends one member to Parliament. The situation of Leith is low; it consists of a long narrow street, from which diverge numerous lanes and alleys; but beyond the only boundaries on Leith Walk several new streets with spacious houses have greatly improved this locality. The harbour extends upwards of a mile into the Forth, and works for extending its accommodation are still going on. It contains two large wet docks, each 250 yards long and 100 yards broad; a basin of ten acres; and three dry docks, each 136 feet long. To the west of the custom house is a fine fort, and there are two drawbridges, and a stone bridge over the Water of Leith. The importance of Leith, when almost the only channel of communication between the Scottish metropolis and foreign countries, may be easily imagined, and it must strike every person of reflection as a singular anomaly, how any portion of the ground between that city and its port should have continued as open fields for so many centuries; for until comparatively modern times they were completely separated by the huts or meadows. Leith has often felt the savage effects of warfare; in 1541 it was burnt by the English Fleet; in 1549 it was taken by the French who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise; and during the civil wars of the 17th century it was the scene of many stirring events. Cromwell repaired its fortifications.

GRANTON.

BURNTISLAND, a parliamentary burgh and sea-port town, on the Frith of Forth. It is the steam-boat ferry station on the

passage of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. It is a cleanly and well-built town, and has a harbour, deemed the best on the Forth, with a new low-water pier, a dry dock, and a lighthouse.

KINGHERD. It is irregularly built, has a town hall, gaol, handsome school house, a harbour, and a brisk linen manufactory.

KIRKALDY. The main street, irregularly built, is, with its suburb or continuation, nearly three miles in length, from which fact Kirkaldy has been styled the "Long Town." The harbour, which has a lighthouse, is constructed of stone piers; at low water it is dry, but when the tide is high large vessels can enter the port. Kirkaldy was the birthplace of Adam Smith, Author of the "Wealth of Nations," in 1723. Corn market, Saturday.

SINCLAIRTOWN, or ST. CLAIR TOWN, is a village, in the county of Fife.

DYSART, in conjunction with other burghs, sends one member to Parliament. It is a curiously-built town, having an open space in the centre, from which diverge a high, or principal, and numerous other old and narrow streets, in which however are some spacious houses. On the west side of the town stands Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. Dysart is a town of remote antiquity, and is mentioned in Scottish History as being in existence at the period of the Danish invasion in 874.

Thornton Junction. For other stations to Perth, see Perth, Cupar and Firth Line.

EDINBURGH, DALKEITH, AND HAWICK.

EDINBURGH. (See London and Edinburgh, p. 61.)

MILLER HILL.

8 m. **ESKBANK.** Almost adjoining is **DALKEITH**, a well-built town, excellently paved and lighted, has an ancient Gothic parish church, formerly collegiate, other places of worship, subscription library, scientific institution, a classical school, two market houses, and excellent shops; and in the environs are large corn mills, breweries, tanneries, iron foundries, and coal works. Dalkeith is considered one of the largest corn markets in Scotland. Market days, Monday and Thursday; and three annual fairs. When George IV. visited Scotland in 1822 he resided at Dalkeith Palace in the vicinity.

9 m. **DALHOUSIE**, a village, in the county of Edinburgh, in the parish of Cockpen. In its vicinity is Dalhousie Castle.

12 m. **GOREBRIDGE.**

13 m. **FURTRIEBRIDGE.**

16 m. **TYNEHEAD.**

19½ m. **HERIOT**, a parish, in the county of Edinburgh, situated on the river Heriot, which joins the Gala Water.

22½ m. **FOUNTAIN HALL.**

27 m. **STOW**, on the banks of the Gala Water.

30 m. **BOWLAND BRIDGE.**

33½ m. **GALASHIELS.** The town is irregularly built, on both sides of the Gala Water, which is crossed by three bridges. The houses being of stone, and some of antique form, give the town a very picturesque appearance.

37½ m. **MELROSE.** The town is situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, but contains nothing remarkable beyond the splendid ruins of its once celebrated abbey, the church of which was the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifice in Scotland, and measures, from east to west, 258 feet; breadth of cross aisles, 137 feet. This interesting structure was founded by King David I., in 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order; and between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James I., it was rebuilt in the richest style of decorative architecture; but its beauties were not respected at the Reformation, the fanatics of that period having, in their mistaken zeal, unroofed and literally defaced this splendid monument of antiquity. The ruin is the property of the Duke of Buccleugh.

38½ m. **NEWSTEAD.** In the vicinity are traces of a Roman encampment, and some monastic ruins.

40 m. **NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS.** St. Boswells' sheep fair, held the 18th of July, is the largest in the south of Scotland.

45½ m. **NEW BELSES.**

49 m. **HASSENDEAN.**

53 m. **HAWICK** contains many handsome private residences, and some very antique buildings, amongst which is the chief inn, which was formerly a border fortress. Here are four bridges—two over the Teviot, and two across the Slitrig, one of which is of great antiquity, said to have been constructed by the Romans. The chief public building is the new parish church, erected by the Duke of Buccleugh, an elegant structure. In the vicinity are the castles or towers of Branksome, Harden, and Goldielan, and the picturesque scenery so graphically described by the Northern Bard, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Hawick suffered greatly from the incursions of the English during the Border wars. Gavin Douglas, the translator of "The Æneid," afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, was rector of the parish,

in 1496; and Leyden, the poet, was born in the neighbourhood.

CHESTER TO HOLYHEAD.

CHESTER. (See Wolverhampton and Chester, p. 368.)

7 m. QUEEN'S FERRY.

12½ m. FLINT. The principal buildings of the town are its church, or chapel of ease, in which there is nothing remarkable; a fine gaol and a guildhall. The town itself is small; and although there are considerable exports of coal and lead from its neighbouring mines, and imports of timber, and ships of 300 tons can approach its wharves, it is a place of very little importance in a commercial point of view. It is, however, much frequented as a bathing-place, and its high antiquity must render it of deep interest to the antiquary. It was originally a Roman encampment—rectangular, surrounded with regular entrenchments and ramparts, with four fortified gates. Continual discoveries of coins, warlike and other instruments, confirm this fact. The castle, which is now in decay, must have been of great strength. Flint is the principal polling-place for the county, and in conjunction with Mold, Holywell, St. Asaph, Rhyddlan, &c., returns one member to Parliament.

14½ m. BAGITTS. Here are two townships, adjacent to each other, called Fawr and Fechen, in the parish of Holywell, county of Flint.

16½ m. HOLYWELL, is the most important town in the county, and contains numerous cotton manufactories, smelting houses, and foundries, with coal, copper, zinc, and lead mines, in its immediate vicinity. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a mountain, near the estuary of the Dee. The church is partly ancient and partly modern, and here are also Roman Catholic and Dissenting places of worship, with a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school. The remains of an abbey, and of a British fortification, and the courthouse over St. Winifred's Well, are relics of deep interest to the antiquary. The courthouse was built by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; and the well itself, whose icy cold and clear waters are believed to have effected such wonderful cures of almost all known diseases, is still an object of veneration to the Protestant as well as the Catholic. The water rises with the greatest impetuosity from the bottom of the well, which is surrounded by ancient masonry elaborately sculptured, throwing out twenty-one tons per minute, and, singular as it may seem, its waters have never been known to

freeze. Holywell, with Flint, &c., sends one member to Parliament. (See Flint.)

20 m. MOSTYN. Steamboats ply between this place and Liverpool.

26¼ m. PRESTATYN.

30 m. RHYL. The steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead touch at this place; near which, on the left, is Brynbella, Sir John S. P. Salusbury; and a little further left, near Llandegla Plasyor Yale, Lieutenant-Colonel Yale, an elegant white stone house, with two wings, standing on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the Vale of Clwyd; built 1800.

31¼ m. ABERGEELE.

40¼ m. COLWYN.

45¼ m. CONWAY, or ABER CONWAY, is a parliamentary and municipal borough, sea-port town, and parish, on the estuary of the Conway, or Conwy, here crossed by a magnificent tubular suspension-bridge, 327 feet in length. It is built on the slope of a steep hill, and is surrounded by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, which are still in a fair state of repair. Its celebrated castle, erected by Edward I., on a rock above the river, is perfect in many parts, and is certainly one of the most splendid specimens of the old feudal fortresses now existing in this kingdom. The church is very ancient, and there is a good corporation hall, which are the principal edifices. The harbour is dry at low water, and the town carries on but little trade. Market, Friday; fairs, April 6th, September 4th, October 10th, and November 8th. In conjunction with Carnarvon, Bangor, Cricieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, it returns one member to Parliament.

50 m. PENMAENMAWR. This mountain, whose summit is crowned with ancient fortifications, is in the county of Carnarvon, and rises 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.

54¼ m. ABER, in the county of Carnarvon. There is a ferry to the Isle of Anglesea.

59½ m. BANGOR, a parliamentary borough, city, and sea-port, situated at the head of Beaumaris Bay. The city is built at the base of a high range of rocky cliffs, and consists of one narrow street about a mile long, in which there are several good houses and excellent hotels. The cathedral, which is of high antiquity, said to have been erected in the 6th century, is an embattled cruciform structure, with a low massive tower. The cathedral service is performed in the choir; the nave is used as the parish church; and the Welsh service is celebrated in one of the transepts. The episcopal palace and deanery are neat buildings. In this parish stands the celebrated Menai Bridge, over

the Straits, connecting the Isle of Anglesea with the main land. It was, until the recent erection of the tubular suspension-bridge for this line, one of the greatest wonders of the kingdom, and is only surpassed by that extraordinary effort of man's genius. Here are fairs, August 26th, September 26th, October 24th, and November 14th, which are the most extensive for the sale of cattle in all North Wales. With Carnarvon, &c., the borough sends one member to Parliament. 5 m. on the right, Plas Gwyn, Lord Vivian.

63½ m. LLANFAIR.

66½ m. GAERWEN.

72½ m. BODORGAN.

75½ m. TY CROES.

81 m. VALLEY.

81½ m. HOLYHEAD, or CAER GYBE, is a small rocky island, in the county, and on the west side of Anglesea, with which island it is connected by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water. The island is generally barren, but there are some slight patches of pasture here and there; and it terminates in an immense headland of rock, in which there are numerous caves densely inhabited by sea-fowl. The town of Holyhead, which owes its importance to its position as the nearest British port to Dublin, is a paliamentary borough, situated at the north end of the island; and the parish contains an area of 3,000 A. It is a neat town, well built, with some excellent hotels. The harbour, in which there are fourteen feet of water at low tide, is formed by a pier 900 feet in length.

CHESTER TO MOLD.

CHESTER. (See Wolverhampton and Chester, p. 368.) On the left, near HOLT, Trevalyn Hall, Thomas Griffith, Esq. This ancient manorial residence, of the Trevor family (ancestors of the lady of the present occupier, who is also one of the co-heiresses of the adjoining extensive estates), was built in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Trevor, the nineteenth heir lineally descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford. It consists of two wings, built of red brick, rough-casted over, with stone quoins and mullions, and ornamented with numerous coats of arms, presenting a very respectable specimen of Elizabethan architecture.

4½ m. BROUGHTON, a township of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh.

9 m. HOPE, called also Eastyn, is situated on the river Allen, over which is a very old bridge. The church is an ancient structure,

and here are the ruins of a castle whose origin dates prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. With Flint, &c., Hope returns one member to Parliament.

10 m. PAESWOOD.

11½ m. LLONG.

13¼ m. MOLD is environed by lofty hills, and, independently of some cotton factories, it has lead, iron, and coal mines in the parish. In conjunction with Hope, Flint, &c., it returns one member to Parliament.

CHEPSTOW, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA.

CHEPSTOW. The town is situated on the slope of a hill, with a handsome iron bridge across the river. The principal object of attraction to the antiquary is the romantic ivy-clad ruins of Chepstow's famous castle; it stands on a cliff overhanging the beautiful Wye, forming a very picturesque and beautiful feature in the landscape. In the vicinity are the ruins of Tintern Abbey. Market, Saturday, and monthly cattle ditto; and four annual fairs.

5 m. PORTSKEWETT.

17 m. NEWPORT. The principal buildings of Newport are of a highly interesting character, from their great antiquity and historical associations. The castle, near the bridge, which was built by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I., originally of greater extent, is now in ruins, but in the centre is the hall of reception, and near it are the remains of the baronial hall. The parish church, built at various epochs, is a venerable edifice; and here are the remains of a monastery, a union workhouse, and several schools and chapels. The new docks are magnificent, having fine wharves, and ship-building yards; here are also large iron foundries. The exports of coal, iron, and tin, brought by canals or tram-railways to this town are considerable, and the port is accessible to ships of large burden. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk, in sending one member to Parliament. Three miles on the right, Llantarnam Abbey, Reginald James Blewitt, Esq., M.P., built on the site of a Cistercian monastery dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. It was repaired, ornamented, and embellished by the present proprietor at a vast expense, and is an object well worthy of the tourist's inspection. About 2 m. on the road from Newport to Cardiff, a short distance on the right, The Gaer, Mrs. Hawkins. The Gaer House was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by Alexander Leys, Esq., and modernized by the late Anthony Montomier Hawkins, Esq., who succeeded

to the Gaer estate through his mother Florence, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Leys, Esq. The name is derived from a Roman fort which is situated in Tredegar Park, which joins the Gaer estate. The Welsh for a 'fort' being 'Gaer' gave the name to the estate, which formerly included the Roman fort or gaer; close to which Tredegar Park. From this station, on the right, there is a branch to PONTYPOOL.

22½ MARSHFIELD.

29 m. CARDIFF, with Cowbridge and Llantrisant, sends one member to Parliament. Cardiff formerly possessed two churches, but one of them was destroyed by an inundation in 1607, together with many other buildings. The remaining edifice has no architectural beauty to recommend it to especial notice, except the arch of the west door and the elegant tower erected in the reign of Edward III. Cardiff is memorable in history as the place of many stirring events. The basin and docks, which owe their origin to the Marquis of Bute, the noble owner of Cardiff Castle, at a cost of upwards of £300,000, are spacious and magnificent. Besides mining products a considerable quantity of corn is exported. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; and six annual cattle fairs. Near which Courtyrala, Captain Rous. From this station, on the right, there is a branch to MERTHYR TYDVIL.

31¼ m. ELY.

40 m. LLANTRIPANT unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending one member to Parliament. It is the seat of quarter sessions for the hundred. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in this parish.

COWBRIDGE, or PONT-VAEN, is well built, has a town hall, market house, an antiquated church, an ancient Gothic gateway, and a grammar school with fellowships in Jesus College, Cambridge. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Druidical temple and the ruins of Cowbridge Castle. Market, Tuesday; and seven annual fairs.

45¼ m. PENCOED.

49¼ m. BRIDGEND, a straggling town, with a town hall, union workhouse, and woollen manufactures. A railway, four miles and a half in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn Llynvilline. Market, Saturday; and two annual fairs.

53¼ m. PYLE and KENFIGG, a parish, in the county of Glamorgan. Population, 803.

61½ m. PORT TALBOT.

64½ m. BRITTON FERRY, a parish, in the county of Glamorgan, on the river Neath, near its mouth in the Bay of Swansea.

67 m. NEATH. The town is meanly built, and has a town hall, union workhouse, large copper and iron foundries, and collieries, the products of which are exported in large quantities. Neath Castle and Abbey, erected in the 12th century, now in ruins, are near the town. The river is navigable from the sea for vessels of 400 tons up to the town. Here is also a fine canal.

75 m. SWANSEA. The chief trade of this most thriving town consists in the export of coal and in smelting British and foreign copper ore, works for that purpose extending to both banks of the river. The imports consist chiefly of ores, limestone, tin plates, timber, and provisions. Swansea is a well-built town, with a good market house, court house, infirmary, assembly rooms, theatre, reading and news rooms, royal and mechanics' institutions, numerous chapels, a synagogue, several schools and public endowments, a county house of correction, various banks, handsome mansions and good residences near the sea, and the ruins of an ancient castle, parts of which have been converted into barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbour is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, and there is a lighthouse on the west side; floating docks have also been constructed here, and the town communicates by canals with Henoyad, in the county of Brecon, and with Neath and the coal districts, also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbleshead. There are various iron foundries, tanneries, potteries, rope walks, and breweries. Races are held here occasionally; and it has a good weekly market on Saturday.

CARDIFF TO MERTHYR.

CARDIFF. (See Chepstow and Swansea, p. 351.)

3¼ m. LLANDAFF. The city is little more than a village in size, but the cathedral is an ancient and interesting structure, adjoining which are the remains of the ancient episcopal palace, and the chapter house. This see was founded in the 6th century, and comprised in 1831, 192 benefices in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

5¼ m. PENTYRCH, in the county of Glamorgan, population of parish, 1,248.

6¼ m. TAFFSWELL.

10¼ m. TREFOREST.

11½ m. NEWBRIDGE.

15¼ m. Aberdare Junction, a parish, in the county of Glamorgan, possessing extensive iron works.

16 m. INCLINE TOP.

Y Y Y 2

21 m. TROEDYRHLEN.

23½ m. MERTHYR TYDVIL. The town has risen into importance within the last century, although the population are chiefly of the labouring classes, employed in iron foundries, the whole neighbourhood abounding in that metal and coal. Here are a large modern church, many Dissenting chapels, schools,

and foundries. Upwards of 150,000 tons of iron have been annually exported from Cardiff, and one foundry alone (the Dowlais iron works) employs from 4,000 to 5,000 hands. About three miles from Merthyr Tydvil are the ruins of Marlais Castle, the residence of the ancient Princes of Brecon. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.

INDEX.

A.

- ABBERLEY**, 306
 — Hall, 306
Abbey Cottage, 64
 — Orchard House, 64
 — Wood Station, 253
Abbeyfield, 393
Abbot, William, Esq., 198
ABBOTS BROMLEY, 341
 — Hill, 25
Abbott, John, Esq., 142
 — Mrs., 144
 — Thomas, Esq., 113
 — William, Esq., 151
ABBOTTS LANGLEY, 25
 — Ann Rectory, 147
 — Cliff Tunnel, 176
 — Hall, 136
Abbs, Major, 22
Abdale Place, 64
Abele Grove, 261
ABER, 529
Abercorn, Marq. of, 23, 102
Aberdare Junction Station, 531
ABERDEEN, 525
 — Earl of, 250
Abergavenny, Earl of, 181
Abergele, 529
ABERLADY, 101
Aberluthnet, 524
ABERNETHY, 526
ABINGDON, 288
 — Earl of, 290
 — Road Station, 289
Abinger Hall, 262
 — Lord, 262
ABINGTON, 59, 497
 — Station, 59
Ablington House, 311
Abney, W. W., Esq., 334
ABORFIELD, 283
 — Cottage, 283
 — Hall, 283
Aboyne, Earl, 72, 327
Abshott House, 269
Acacia, 433
ACKINGTON (New and Old), 403
 — House, 403
 — Station, 403, 413
Ackers, G. Holland, Esq., 378
 — James, Esq., 297
Acklam Hall, 453
ACKLINGTON, 94
 — Station, 95
Ackroyd, Edw., Esq., 427
 — W., Esq., 426
Acland, J. D., Esq., 229
 — Sir P. P. F. P., Bart., 227, 233
 — Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., M. P., 232
ACLE, 127
ACRISE, 183
 — Court, 183
ACTON, 195
 — Burnell, 362
 — Hall, 367
 — House, 94
 — Mrs., 199
 — Reynald, 363
 — Station, 45
 — TRUSSELL, 41
 — TURVILLE, 295
Adair, Alex., Esq., 228
 — Sir R. S., Bart., 125
Adams, H. W., Esq., 334
 — Rev. T., 39
 — W. D., Esq., 240
 — William, Esq., 140
Addenbrooke, J., Esq., 370
Adderbury House, 292
Adderley Hall, 42
 — Ralph, Esq., 375
Addersbrook, J., Esq., 38
ADDINGHAM, 435
ADDINGTON, 162
 — Capt. W. S., R.N., 321
 — H., Esq., 222
 — Luke, Esq., 497
 — Park, 246
 — Place, 162
ADDISCOMBE, 162
 — College, 162
 — House, 162
Addison, 32
Addle, 357
ADDESTON, 272
 — Station, 273
Adeane, H. J., Esq., 495
Adee, Dr., 140
Adelaide Gallery, 17
 — Villa, 32
Adelphi, 5
 — Theatre, 16
Ades, 166
ADDLINGTON, 380, 410
 — Hall, 47, 380
Adlington Station, 381
ADMASTON, 363
 — Station, 363
Admiralty, 11, 14
Adshead, J., Esq., 381
 — W., Esq., 381
Adur, River, 168
Adwich Hall, 80
Adwick-upon-Deame, 439
Affleck, Sir G., Bart., 497
Afton Court, 258
Agar, Benjamin, Esq., 440
 — Hon. Capt. G. C. A., 206
 — John, Esq., 440
AGLIONBY, 471
 — H. A., Esq., 57
Agnew, Andrew, Esq., 478
 — Lady Louisa, 478
Agricola, 51
Aighton Hall, 409
AINSDALE, 398
 — Station, 399
AINTREE, 401, 404
 — Station, 401, 405
Airy Hall, 453
Aisle Hall, 264
AKENHAM, 137
 — Hall, 137
Akerman, Geo., Esq., 309
Albany House, 142
Albemarle, Earl, 123
Albert Cottage, 282
 — H. R. H. Prince, 119, 200, 289
ALBRIGHTON, 360, 365
 — Hall, 41, 360
 — Station, 361
Albury, 263
 — Hall, 114
 — Park, 263
Albys, 128
ALCESTER, 303
Alcombe Lodge, 216
ALDBOROUGH, 458
ALDBURY, 27
ALDCLIFFE, 48
 — Hall, 48
ALDEFORD, 388
ALDENHAM, 23
 — Abbey, 23
Alderholt Park, 153
ALDERLEY, 507
 — Park, 378, 393
 — Priory, 378
 — Station, 393
ALDERMASTON, 284
 — House, 284
 — Station, 285
Aldern House, 491
ALDERSHOLT, 285
Alderton Rectory, 301
Alderwasley Hall, 350
Aldgate, 16
ALDRIDGE, 373
 — John, Esq., 152
 — Lodge, 39
 — Robert, Esq., 266
Aldwarke Hall, 353
Aldwick Lodge, 170
 — Pavilion, 170
 — Place, 170
ALDWINKLE, 324
ALDWORTH, 208
Alexander, Capt. C. D., 25
 — Mrs., 198
ALEXANDRIA, 520
ALFORD, 511
 — Station, 511
 — Viscount, the late, 27
Alfoxton Lodge, 227
Alfred Cottage, 196
 — the Great, 169, 210, 215
Alfred's Camp, 212
 — Hall, 311
ALFRETON, 351
 — Hall, 351
ALGARKIRK, 105
 — Station, 105
Alington, G. M., Esq., 489
 — G. A., Esq., 512
ALKRINGTON, 414
 — Bank, 515
 — Hall, 414
Allan, R. H., Esq., J. P., 88
 — Thomas N. Esq., 199
 — William, Esq., 88
Allen, B. H., Esq., 339
 — J. A., Esq., 228
 — William, Esq., 384
ALLENDALE, 468
ALLERTHORPE, 440
 — Lodge, 440
ALLERTON, 397
 — 84
 — Hall, 397
ALLESLEY, 35
 — Park, 35, 344
 — Station, 35
Allestree Hall, 348

- Alleyne, Edward, Esq., 161
 Allfrey, Robert, Esq., 285
 Allgood, R. H., Esq., 55
 Alligria, 245
 ALLINGRAVE, 412
 ALLINGTON, 493
 — Hall, 467, 493
 — Rev. J., 70
 Allix, Charles, Esq., 77
 — J. P., Esq., M. P., 119
 Allnatt, William, Esq., 209
 Allnutt, Mrs., 179
 ALLOA, 526
 — Junction, 522
 Allomby, 476
 ALMONDBURY, 439
 ALNE, 84
 — Hall, 84
 — River, 96, 97
 — Station, 85
 Alnwick Hall, 114
 ALNWICK, 96
 — Castle, 97
 — Station, 97
 ALRESFORD, 135
 — Hall, 135
 — or New ALRESFORD, 146
 ALREWAS, 339, 346, 372
 — Station, 373
 Alston, C. W., Esq., 34
 — Rowland, Esq., 114
 ALTHAM, 402
 Althorp, 33
 Altofts Lodge, 354
 ALTON, 26, 144
 — or ALVETON, 384
 — Castle, Ruins of, 384
 — House, 26, 245
 — Station, 385
 — Towers, 385
 ALTRINGHAM, 420
 — Station, 421
 Alvanley, Lord, 389
 Alverston Lays, 345
 ALVISTON, 294
 ALWALTON, 327
 — House, 327
 AMBERGATE TO ROWSLEY, 488
 — Station, 351
 Amber House, 228
 Ambers Bank, 113
 Amberton Hall, 117
 Amble, River, 268
 AMBLESIDE, 514
 Ambrosedon Park, 314
 Ambrose, J. T., Esq., 135
 Ambrosius, 152
 AMERSHAM, 24
 Amery, John, Esq., 306
 AMESBURY, 273
 Ames, Captain L., 313
 — John, Esq., 230
 Amherst, Earl, 178
 Ammerdown, 218
 Amos, Andrew, Esq., 69
 Amport House, 147
 Amphlett, John, Esq., 306
 Amphlett, Mrs., 309
 Ampney Park, 311
 AMPTHILL, 319
 — House, 319
 — Park, 319
 — Station, 319
 Ampton Hall, 504
 AMWELL, 494
 Anderdon, Mrs., 283
 Anderson, Mrs., 110
 — Sir Henry J., Bart., 108, 425
 — W. P., Esq., 463
 Anderton, B. N., Esq., 269
 — Mrs., 228
 — William, Esq., 34
 — William Ince, Esq., 46, 399
 ANDOVER, 147
 — Station, 145
 Andrews, Francis, Esq., 255
 — J., Esq., 64
 — Robert, Esq., 411
 — T. R., Esq., 322
 Anerley Station, 161
 Angerstein, J., Esq., 120
 Anglesea, Marquis of, 11, 340
 ANGLEZARKE, 411
 ANGMERING, 169
 — Station, 169
 Anjou, Margaret of, 40, 151
 Anker, River, 334
 Ankerwhyke, 280
 ANNAN, 59, 521
 — River, 58
 Annesley, Marcus, Esq., 40
 Annisley Hall, 213, 492
 ANSHELF, 423
 Ansley Park, 336
 ANSTEY, 116
 — Hall, 144, 334
 Ansolme, Archbishop, 197
 Anson, Lord, 340
 — G. E., Esq., 346, 382
 — Sir J. W., Bart., 167
 Anstruther, G. H., Esq., 504
 Anthony, Mrs., 114
 Antrobus, G. C., Esq., 378
 — Sir E., Bart., 259
 Apedale Hall, 376
 Apethorpe, 324
 Apley Castle, 360, 373
 — Hill, 78
 — Park, 360
 Aplin, Richard, Esq., 137
 APPERLEY BRIDGE, 432
 — Court, 302
 — Station, 433
 APPELEY, 53
 — Castle, 53
 — Hall, 336
 APPLIFORD, 211
 APPLETON, 157
 — C., Esq., 113, 115
 — Hall, 45
 Apps Court, 143
 — Court Cottage, 143
 Apsley Guise, 319
 — House, 11, 319
 Aqualate Hall, 40
 — Park, 373
 Arabin, Miss M., 196
 — Richard, 113
 Aragon, Catharine of, 70
 ARBORFIELD, 206
 — Cottage, 206
 — Hall, 206
 Arbourn Cottage, 273
 ARBROATH, 523, 524, 526
 Arbury Park, 334, 344
 Archer, D., Esq., 213
 — William, Esq., 145
 Archur, John, Esq., 213
 Arden, Capt. William, 346
 — Dowager Lady, 163, 258
 — J. Esq., 24
 ARDLEIGH, 134
 — CROWN, 134
 — Park, 134
 — Station, 135
 — Wick, 134
 ARDLER, 523
 ARBOSSAN, 521
 ARDWICK, 420
 — Station, 421
 ARKESDEN, 116
 Arkley Station, 477
 ARKSEY, 80
 Arkwright, C., Esq., 348
 — P., Esq., 489
 — Rev. G., 385
 — Rev. J., 115, 328
 — R., Esq., 351
 — Sir R., 488
 Arle House, 300
 Arley Hall, 45
 Arlington Court, 233
 — Hall, 306
 ARLSEY, 69
 — and Shefford Sta., 69
 Armathwaite, 475
 — Castle, 57
 ARMITAGE, 340
 — Joseph, Esq., 418
 — Lodge, 340
 — Park, 340
 — Station, 341
 — W., Esq., 86, 418
 ARMLEY, 432
 — Park, 355, 420, 432
 — Station, 433
 Armstrong, B., Esq., 196
 — W., Esq., 255
 Army and Navy Club-House, 16
 Armytage, Col., 181, 281
 — W., Esq., 355
 ARNOLD, 491
 — Dr., 170
 — H., Esq., 32
 — Lady Mary, 170
 — Mrs. 515
 — Mrs. S., 32
 — Vale, 491
 Arnside Towers, 50
 Arthington Hall, 357
 Arthur's Seat, 60, 102
 Arun, River, 169
 ARUNDEL, 168, 169
 — and Little Hampton Station, 169
 — Castle, 169
 — Drawbridge, 166
 — of Wardour, Lord, 75
 Arundell, H., Esq., 130
 Ascot Place, 201
 — Race Course, 201
 Asgill House, 276
 ASH, 265, 285
 — Hill, 120
 — Park, 24
 — Station, 265, 285
 ASHBOURNE, 385
 — Grove, 385
 Ashburnham, Dowager Lady, 245
 — Earl of, 246
 — Hon. P., 179
 — Ladies H. and E., 276
 — Place, 246
 ASHBURTON, 237
 — Lord, 11, 146
 ASHBURY, 212
 ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 335
 — Station, 335
 ASHBY MAGNA, 329
 — H. Pollard, Esq., 140
 — Lodge, 32
 — Magna Vicarage, 329
 — Manor House, 32
 — Parva, 329
 — St. LEGER's, 32
 — W. A., Esq., 331
 — William, Esq., 196
 Ashchurch Station, 301
 Ashcombe Hall, 386
 Ashdown House, 164
 — Park, 212
 Ashenurst Hall, 387
 Ashfield, 325
 — Hall, 390
 — House, 356
 ASHFORD, 175, 180, 278
 — Hall, 491
 — House, 180
 — Station, 181, 279
 — TO MARGATE RAILWAY, 184
 Ashurst, W. H., Esq., 291
 Ashleet House, 151
 ASHLEY, 147
 — H., Esq., 23
 — Arnewood, 152
 — Clinton, 152
 — Combe, 229
 — Court, 231
 — Grove, 216
 — Hall, 420
 — Hon. H., 201
 — Park, 143
 Ashling House, 150
 Ashlyn's Hall, 26
 Ashprikton House, 238

- Ashridge Park, 27
 Ashstead Park, 260
 ASHTON, 48
 — Court, 221, 223
 — Hall, 48
 — KEANS, 309
 — Mrs., 424
 — New Hall, 46
 — Nicholas, Esq., 397
 — ON-MERSEY, 421
 — Station, 417
 — UNDER-LINE, 417
 ASHURST, 179
 — 262
 ASHWELL, 481, 492
 — J. Esq., 377, 382
 — Station, 481, 493
 ASHWICKEN, 513
 Askam Hall, 54
 ASKERN, 80
 — Station, 81
 Askew, G. Esq, 98, 476
 — Rev. M., 52
 — William, Esq., 175
 ASLOCKTON, 493
 — Station, 493
 ASPATRIA, 476
 — Station, 477
 ASPUL, 404, 410
 Assheton, — Esq., 400
 Assington Hall, 500
 Astell, William, Esq., 69
 Astle Hall, 393
 ASTLEY, 398, 407
 — Castle, 336, 344
 — Hall, 47, 410
 — Station, 399
 Astley's Theatre, 16
 ASTON, 36, 391
 — ABBOTS, 28
 — Arthur, Esq., 44
 — Hall, 38, 308, 332, 361, 364, 383, 391
 — House, 28
 — Lodge, 219
 — NEW TOWN, 38
 — ON-TRENT, 332
 — Park, 44
 — Sir A., G.C.B., 391
 — TIRROLD, 208
 — Viaduct, 36
 Astrop Hall, 293
 ASWICK, 69
 Atkinson, Rev. H., 21
 Athelstan, 120
 Athenæum Club-House, 16
 ATHERSTONE, 336
 — Hall, 337
 — Station, 337
 ATHERTON, 407
 — Miss E., 409
 — Nathan, Esq. 215
 — Station, 407
 Athol, Duke of, 523
 Athwatt, H., Esq., 29
 Atkins, A., Esq., 274
 — J. P., Esq., 162
 — Sir Edward, 114
 Atkinson, Sir Jasper, 180
 Atkyns, E. M., Esq., 210
 ATTERCLIFFE, 422
 ATTERINGHAM-AT-BOW-
 ER, 128
 — Grange, 128
 Attingham Hall, 362
 ATTLEBOROUGH, 122
 — Station, 123
 ATTLEBRIDGE, 124
 Attleburgh Hall, 122
 Attwood, J., Esq., 130, 308
 Atty, Sir J., 114
 Aubrey, H. P. T., Esq., 366
 AUCHENGRAY, 61
 — Station, 61
 Auchinleck, 522
 Auchterarder, 523
 Auchterhouse Station, 524
 Auckland, Earl, 160
 AUDLEIN, 42
 AUDLEY, 43
 — End, 117
 — End Station, 117
 — Lord, 132
 AUFORTH-CUM-BOSDEN,
 381
 Aufraire, G. A., Esq., 514
 AUGHTON, 440
 Auldbar Road, 524
 AULDBOURNE, 212
 Auldgarth, 522
 Auldham, R., Esq., 501
 Austen, Colonel H., 178
 — Colonel T., 178
 — Sir H. E., 136, 500
 AUSTERFIELD, 79
 Austin, C., Esq., Q.C., 137
 — Henry, Esq., 263
 — R. A. C., Esq., 263
 AUTHORPE, 513
 — Station, 513
 Autley Hall, 87
 AVEBURY, 212
 — Manor House, 212
 — Temple, 214
 AVELEY, 129
 Avertingwell Villa, 129
 Avington, 148
 Avisford, 167, 171
 Avon Bank, 303
 — Cottage, 214
 — River, 32, 150, 152, 195
 — Viaduct, 33
 Awdry, Sir John W., 216
 AXBIDGE, 224
 AXEY, 81
 Axholme, Isle of, 102
 AXMINSTER, 230
 Axwell Park, 466
 AYCLIFFE, 48, 461
 — and Heighington
 Station, 461
 — Station, 89, 463
 — TO HARTLEPOOL,
 462
 Ayers, T. Esq., 24
 AYINGTON, read HEIGH-
 INGTON, 108
 AYLESBURY, 312
 — BRANCH, 312
 — Marq. of, 212, 288
 — Station, 313
 Aylesford, Earl of, 35
 AYLESHAM, 124
 AYLESTONE, 328
 — Hall, 328
 Aylmer, J. H., Esq., 88
 AYNHO, 293
 — Park, 293
 — Station, 293
 Ayot St. Lawrence, 66
 — St. Peter, 66
 AYR, 521
 Ayres, Mrs. S., 31
 Ayscough Fee Hall, 105
 Ayston, 328
 — Hall, 478
 AYTON, 100
 — Station, 101

B.
 Babington, Mrs., 206
 Babraham, 495
 BABUSTON, 90
 Babworth Hall, 78
 Backford Hall, 389
 Back, A. J., Esq., 122
 — H. J., Esq., 122
 — John, Esq., 142
 Bacon, Lord, 119
 — Roger, 226
 — Sir Nicholas, 136, 504
 Bacons, 130
 Badby House, 32
 Baddeley, Capt. C. H., 329
 — Richard, Esq., 377
 Baddesley Clinton Hall,
 343
 Baddow Court, 131
 — Lodge, 131
 — Place, 131
 Badgemore, 205
 Badger Hall, 360
 — Thomas, Esq., 371
 Badgeworth Park, 80
 Badminton Park, 295
 Bagborough House, 227
 Bagge, W., Esq., M.P., 501
 Baggelote, T. W., Esq., 226
 Baggrave Hall, 331, 481
 Baginton Hall, 34
 BAGITS, 529
 Bagnall, T., Esq., 39
 — William, Esq., 38
 Bagot, Lord, 341
 BAGOTS BROMLEY, 382
 — Park, 382
 Bagshawe, W. L. G., Esq., 423
 BAGWORTH, 332
 — Station, 333
 BAILDON, 433
 Bailey, Captain, 67
 — Charles, Esq., 171
 — —, Esq., 378
 — Hall, 495
 — Joseph, Esq., 29
 — William, Esq., 375
 Baillie, David, Esq., 176
 — H. M., Esq., 66
 — James E., Esq., 223
 — W. H., Esq., 311
 Bainbridge, E., Esq., 171
 — Thomas P., Esq., 361
 Baker, Charles, Esq., 151
 — —, Esq., 495
 — G., Esq., 91, 471
 — John L., Esq., 142
 — Mrs. J., 131
 — R. W., Esq., 481
 — Sir E. de Baker,
 Bart., 155
 — Sir G., Bart., 238
 — Sir H. L., Bart., 276
 — T. B. L., Esq., 296
 BAKEWELL, 491
 — Hall, 491
 — John, Esq., 382
 Balbeuchly Station, 524
 BALCOMBE, 165
 — Station, 165
 — Tunnel, 159
 Baldersby Station, 361
 BALDERTON, 76
 BALDOCK, 69
 — Elms, 69, 493
 — William, Esq., 186
 Baldon House, 289
 Baldovan Station, 524
 Baldragon Station, 524
 BALDREE, 152
 — Lodge, 153
 Ballhaye, 387
 Ball, William, Esq., 515
 BALLOCH, 520
 Balls, 494
 — Park, 495
 Balshaw Road Sta., 497
 Balston, Mrs., 156
 Bamber Bridge Sta., 401
 Bambridge House, 148
 Bamburgh Castle, 99
 Bamford Hall, 406, 414
 BAMITON, 52, 231, 290
 Bampton-in-the-Bush, 213
 Bampton Park, 52
 BANBURY, 292
 — Station, 293, 317
 Bane, River, 107
 Banesdale Fell, 52
 Banester Hall, 49
 Bangalow, the, 145, 285
 BANGOR, 529
 — ISCOED, 367
 Bank Hall, 45, 427
 — House, 94
 — of England, 13
 Banks, G., Esq., M.P., 153
 — M., Esq., 46, 405
 — W. J., Esq., 153

- Banks, Edward, Esq., 193
 — J. S., Esq., 183
 — Sir J., late, 283
 — William, Esq., 193
 Banner Cross, 423
 Banneston Lodge, 151
 BANNOCKBURN, 522
 Banqueting House, White-
 Hall, 14
 BANSTEAD, 163, 258
 — Park, 163
 BANWELL, 224
 — Caves, 224
 — Station, 225
 BARASSIE, 521
 — Station, 522
 Barber Hall, 508
 Barbins, 65
 Barbor, Captain, 227
 Barchard, J., Esq., 242
 Barclay, A. K., Esq., 161,
 263
 — Charles, Esq., 262
 — D. H. D., Esq., 263
 Barclay's Brewery, 6
 BARCOMBE, 242
 — Place, 242
 Barden Hall, 335
 — Hill Station, 335
 BARDNEY, 107
 — Abbey, 107
 — Station, 107
 Bardon Mill Station, 469
 BARFORD, 70
 — House, 227
 — Manor House, 70
 Barham Court, 246
 — Downs, 189, 193
 Baring, Henry, Esq., 124
 — John, Esq., 173
 — Right Hon. F. T.,
 253, 270
 — Right Hon. Sir F. T.,
 Bt., M.P., 123, 144
 — William, Esq., 265
 Barings, 485
 Barington Court, 228
 Barker, Captain H., 491
 — James, Esq., 491
 — Mrs., 134
 Barkby Hall, 331, 480
 BARKHAM, 285
 — Manor House, 285
 BARKING, 129, 136
 BARKWAY, 116
 Barkworth, Mrs., 436
 — W. H., Esq., 150
 BARLASTON, 375
 — Hall, 375
 Barlborough Hall, 351
 Barlee, Mrs., 125
 Barleythorpe, 478
 Barlow, E., Esq., 201, 375
 Barmoor Castle, 98
 BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR,
 440
 Barnard Castle, 464
 — Charles, Esq., 115
 — E. G., Esq., 502
 Barnard —, Esq., 117
 Barnardiston, N. C., Esq.,
 501
 Barnborough Hall, 353
 Barn Elms, 277
 Barne, F., Esq., 507
 BARNES, 277
 — J., Esq., 24
 — John, Esq., 115, 128
 — Lady, 497
 — Miss Ann, 33
 — Mrs., 186
 — Mrs. S., 255
 — Station, 277, 281
 — William, Esq., 110
 BARNET, 64
 — Station, 65
 BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, 425
 — Station, 425
 Barnett, Charles, Esq., 69
 — George H., Esq., 292
 — H., Esq., 370
 — Horatio, Esq., 39
 Barnewood Court, 297
 Barnfield, 150
 Barningham Hall, 124
 BARNSELEY, 354, 428
 — Park, 311
 — Station, 355, 429
 Barus' Lodge, 24
 BARNSTAPLE, 233
 BARNT GREEN, 308
 — Green Station, 309
 BARNWELL, 325
 — Station, 325
 Baron, Mrs. S., 436
 Barons Hall, 508
 Barrack Lodge, 57
 Barratt, T. C., Esq., 257
 Barrett, J. B., Esq., 211
 — Mrs. M., 148
 — Thomas, Esq., 189
 BARRINGTON, 118
 — Hon. P., 145
 — Viscount, 213
 BARR MAGNA, 39
 BARROW, 472
 — Green House, 176
 — GURNEY, 222
 — Hill, 385
 — House, 54, 222
 — Station, 331, 473
 BARROW-UPON-SOAR, 331
 Barrows Hedges, 258
 Barry, J. S., Esq., 45, 388
 BARSTON, 34
 — House, 34
 BARTHOMLEY, 43
 Bartleet, T., Esq., 128
 Bartley Lodge, 151
 — Manor House, 151
 BARTLOE, 119
 Barton, 152
 — and Walton Sta., 347
 — Charles, Esq., 348
 — Court, 289
 — Grange, 228
 — Hall, 121, 126, 346,
 383, 504
 Barton, John H., Esq., 80
 — Lodge, 49
 — Moss Station, 399
 — Place, 121
 — -UNDER-NEED-
 WOOD, 346
 — William, Esq., 277
 Bartram House, 224
 Barttelot, G., Esq., 171,
 266
 BARWICK BASSETT, 212
 — Hall, 51
 Barwis, Mrs., 477
 BASCHURCH, 364
 — Station, 365
 BASELDON read BASIL-
 DON, 208
 BASFORD, 490
 — Station, 43, 491
 Bashley Lodge, 152
 Basket Rock Light, 95
 Basildon Park, 208
 Basing House, 148
 BASINGTOKE, 144, 284
 — Station, 145, 285
 Baskerville, H., Esq., 207
 BASLOW, 491
 Basset, Baroness, 509
 Bassingbourne Hall, 115
 Bastard, E. R. P., Esq.,
 239, 240
 — P. N., Esq., 155
 — T. H., Esq., 155
 Baston Lodge, 201
 Bateman, —, Esq., 490
 — James, Esq., 377
 — John, Esq., 377
 — Lord, 327
 — Mrs., 135
 — O., Esq., 333
 Bates, Captain C., 162
 — Miss E., 141
 BATH, 217
 — and Wells, Bishop,
 224
 — House, London, 11
 — Marquis of, 218
 — Station, 217
 — Viaduct, 195
 BATHGATE, 519
 Bathurst, Earl of, 309
 — Sir F. H., Bart.,
 147, 273
 BATLEY, 418
 — R., Esq., 245
 — Station, 419
 BATSFORD, 303
 — Park, 303
 Batson, Henry, Esq., 259
 BATTERSEA, 141
 BATTISFORD, 136
 BATTLE, 244
 — Abbey, 244
 Battlesden Park, 29
 Battles Hall, 128
 Batty, B. N. R., Esq., 419
 — William, Esq., 204
 — W. W., Esq., 419
 Bausfield Hall, 497
 Bavington Hall, 467
 BAWTRY, 78
 — Station, 79, 109
 Baxenden Station, 413
 BAXTERLEY, 347
 — Park, 347
 Bayard Green, 314
 Bayfield Hall, 509
 BAYFORD, 495
 — Bury, 495
 — Place, 495
 Bay Horse Station, 49
 Bayham Abbey, 181
 Bayley, John, Esq., 152
 — J. D., Esq., 156
 — P. J., Esq., 274
 — Sir John, Bart., 191
 Bayliss House, 199
 Baynard, Rev. E. F., 164
 Baynards Park, 265
 Baynes, W., Esq., 172
 Bayning, Lord, 507
 Bayons Manor, 487
 Bayswater Road, 11
 Baythorne Hall, 117
 Bazalette, K., Esq., 283
 Beach Cottage, 271
 — Hill, 113
 — Hill Park, 497
 — House, 170
 — William, Esq., 145
 Beachborough, 183
 Beachmont, 178
 Beachside Hall, 51
 Beachy Head, 245
 Beacon Hill House, 137
 — Lodge, 152
 BEACONSFIELD, 199
 — House, 77
 Beadleshill, 164
 BEADNELL, 99
 Beal Station, 99
 Beale, T. O., Esq., 322
 Bealing Hall, 329
 Bealings House, 137
 Beamhurst, 383
 Beamish Hall, 456
 Bean, John Esq., 152
 Bearblock, W., Esq., 113
 Bearcroft, E., Esq., 307
 Beard, John, Esq., 132
 Beardmore, J., Esq., 268
 — Miss, 263
 Bear's Oak, 179
 Bearwood Park, 283
 BEATTOCK, 59
 — Station, 59
 Beau Manor Park, 330
 Beauchamp, Earl, 302
 — William, Esq., 198
 Beauchief Abbey, 350,
 352, 423
 Beaudesert, 340
 Beaufort, Duke of, 295
 Beaumont, 469
 BEAULEAU, 152
 Beaumont, G. B. Esq., 278
 — G. W., 429
 — Lord, 430

- Beaumont, Mrs., 467
 — R. H., Esq., 419
 — Sir G. H. Bart., 335
 — the Poet, 335
 Beauport, 244
 Beaurepaire, 145
 Beavere Hall, 304
 Bebington Station, 391
 BECCLES, 507
 Beck, S. A., Esq., 273
 BECKENHAM, 160
 Becker Hall, 436
 Becket, Archbishop, 186
 — Thomas A., Tomb of, 187
 Beckett House, 213
 — Misses, 357
 — Sir T., Bart., 425
 — William, Esq., M.P., 355, 357, 420, 433
 Beckford Hall, 302
 BECKINGHAM, 108
 — Hall, 77, 108
 BECKINGTON, 218
 Beadle, John, Esq., 436
 BEAFORD, 449
 BEDALE, 454
 — Grange, 454
 — Hall, 454
 — Station, 455
 Bedenhall, 41
 BEDFORD, 320
 — Branch, 29
 — Duke of, 243, 317, 319
 — Lieut., R.N., 253
 — Lieut., F., R.N., 255
 — Square, 15
 — Station, 321
 — Statue of the Duke of, 15
 Bedfords, 128
 Bedgar House, 258
 Bedgebury Park, 181
 Bedingfield Col. F., 87
 — John L., Esq., 123
 BEDINGTON, 163
 — House, 163
 — Park, 163, 259
 Bedlington, 95
 BEDWORTH, 344
 — Station, 345
 Beech, C., Esq., 378
 — Hill, 46
 — Hill Park, 65
 — J., Esq., 33, 41, 375
 — Lodge, 203
 Beeching, S., Esq., 164
 Beechland, 242
 Beechwood Park, 27
 — Tunnel, 19
 Beedham, John, Esq., 325
 Beefield Regis, 158
 BEENHAM, 285
 — House, 285
 — Lodge, 285
 Beesby, 511
 Beesthorpe Hall, 484
 BEESTON, 388, 419, 480, 513
 — Hall, 126, 419
 — Station, 389, 481
 BEETHAM, 50
 — Hall, 50
 — ROOTHING, 115
 Beevor, Sir T. B., Bart., 122
 — Hall, 65
 BEITH, 521
 BELFORD, 98
 — Station, 99
 Belgrave, 330
 — Rev. Wm., 478
 — Square, 15
 Bell Busk Station, 435
 — House, 129
 — M., Esq. M.P., 92
 — Wm. G., Esq., 48
 — Wm. N., Esq., 116
 Bellairs, Sir Wm., 138
 — G., Esq., 328
 Bellamoor Hall, 341
 Bellbroughton, 306
 Belle Isle, 514
 — Villa, 199
 Bellevue, 178, 182, 198, 308, 515
 Bellew, J. P., Esq., 233
 Bellfield, 514
 Bellfields, 372
 BELLINGHAM, 469
 Belmont, 45, 65, 186, 197
 — Castle, 129, 523
 — Cottage, 145, 148
 — Hall, 387
 — House, 91, 113, 223, 367, 470
 Belmore House, 148
 — Lodge, 227
 — Station, 91
 BELPER, 349
 — House, 349
 — Station, 349
 Belsay Castle, 92
 Belson, James, Esq., 38
 Belton House, 77
 BELVIDERE, 255
 — House, 142
 Belvoir Castle, 74, 492
 Bemerton Rectory, 273
 Bemgate House, 153
 BEMPTON, 451
 — Station, 451
 Benacre Hall, 507
 Bence, E. S., Esq., 501
 Bendish, 66
 Bendon Abbey, ruins of, 156
 Bendyshe Hall, 117
 — John, Esq., 69
 — Sir Thomas, 117
 BENENDEN, 181
 Bengough, G., Esq., 297
 Benham Park, 287
 Benhams Manor House, 210
 Beningborough Hall, 84
 Bennet, Capt. P. 504
 — P., Esq. M.P., 504
 Bennett, D., Esq., 211
 — G. B., Esq., 327
 — Mrs., 240
 BENNINGTON, 69
 — Place, 69
 Benslon Hall, 501
 Bent, John, Esq., 164
 — Misses, 381
 — T. H., Esq., 197
 BENTHAM, 435
 — 213, 308
 — Station, 435
 BENTLEY, 134, 265
 — —, Esq., 451
 — Hall, 370
 — John, Esq., 408, 410
 — Junction Sta., 135, 505
 — Mrs. M. A., 256
 — Priory, 23
 — TO HADLEIGH, 504
 BENTWORTH, 144
 — Hall, 144
 Benyon, F. Y., Esq., 501
 — Rev. E. R., 505
 — T., Esq., 355, 421
 Beomond House, 273
 Bere Regis, 154
 — REGIS, 157
 Berechurch Hall, 135
 Berel House, 148
 Berens, J., Esq., 255
 — W., Esq., 162
 Beresford, Viscount, 181
 Bergman, J. G., Esq., 203
 BERKELEY, 296
 — Castle, 296
 — Hon. G., 152
 — Lady M., 201
 — Lodge, 173
 — Robert, Esq., 302
 — Square, 15
 — Station, 297
 — William, Esq., 304
 BERKHAMSTEAD, 24, 26
 — Station, 27
 Berkswell Hall, 35
 Berkswell Lodge, 137
 Bernard, T. T., Esq., 313
 Berners, J., Esq., 135
 — Roothing Hall, 115
 Berrington Hall, 362
 BERRY, 239
 — Hill, 203, 262, 493
 Bersted Lodge, 170
 Bertie, Hon. and Rev. H. W., 129
 BERWICK, 245
 — Court, 245
 — Hall, 132, 362
 — House, 129, 132
 — Lord, 362
 — ON-TWEED, 100
 — Station, 101, 245, 457
 — to KELSO RAIL., 476
 Bescott Hall, 39, 370
 Bescott Junction, 39
 Bessborough, Earl of, 276
 Best, G. Esq., 262
 — H. P., Esq., 287
 — Mrs. J. E., 509
 — Rev. Thomas, 147
 Beswick, W., Esq., 451
 BETCHWORTH, 260
 — House, 260
 — Station, 261
 Bethell, R., Esq., 449
 BETHERSDEN, 181
 Bethune, Mrs., 273
 Betley Court, 43
 — Hall, 39, 43
 Betsome House, 255
 Betterton House, 210
 Betton Hall, 42
 Beulah Spa, 161
 Bevan, C., Esq., 278
 — David, Esq., 65
 — Henry, Esq., 278
 — Robert, 504
 Bevercote's Park, 78
 Beverley Station, 449
 Bewdley, 306
 Bewicke, Mrs., 467
 BEXHILL, 244
 — Station, 245
 BEXLEY, 253
 BICESTER, 293, 315
 — Station, 315
 BICKERSTAFFE, 404
 — Hall, 404
 Bickford, T., Esq., 41
 Bickham House, 243
 Bicton Hall, 363
 — Lodge, 234
 Biddell, W., Esq., 152
 BIDDENDEN, 181
 BIDDENHAM, 321
 BIDDLESTONE, 217
 BIDDULPH, 379
 — Grange, 377
 — Robert, Esq., 302
 — Sir T., Bart., 32
 BIDSTON, 217
 BIDSTONE, 391
 Bifrons, 189
 Big House, 377
 Bigbrook, 290
 Bigby, 425
 Bigge, C. W., Esq., 94
 BIGGEN, 83
 Biggin House, 324
 Biggins' Wood, 161
 BIGGLESWADE, 68
 — Station, 69
 Bignor Park, 171
 Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, 125
 Bigods, 115
 BILBOROUGH, 489
 BILBROOK, 82, 361
 Bilderstone, 500
 Bilham, F., Esq., 356
 BILLERICAY, 131
 Billesden Coplow, 329

- Billingbear Park, 204
 Billingham Station, 463
 Billing Road Station, 323
 Billingsgate, 6
 BILLINGTON, 408
 Bilney Hall, 506
 — Lodge, 512
 — Station, 513
 BILSBOROUGH, 49
 — Hall, 49
 BILTON, 32, 221,
 — Grange, 32
 Binden House, 229
 BINFIELD, 204, 282
 — Grove, 204
 — Grove House, 204
 — Manor House, 204
 — Place, 204
 — Villa, 204
 Bingate House, 273
 BINGHAM, 483, 492
 Bingham, H. C., Esq., 481
 — Station, 493
 — Villa, 276
 BINGLEY, 412, 432
 — Station, 413, 433
 BINLEY, 33
 Binstead Hill, 144
 Birch, C. J., Esq., 340
 — George, Esq., 165
 — G. Wyrley, Esq., 122
 — J. W., Esq., 205
 — Hall, 133
 — House, 408, 410
 — Sir T. B., Bt., M.P.,
 396
 — Wyrley, Esq., 122
 Bircham, S., Esq., 124
 Bird Cage Walk, 11
 — Hatch, 115
 — Mrs. Anne, 331
 — R. M., Esq., 203
 BIRDBROOK, 117
 Birdhurst Lodge, 163
 Birdingbury Hall, 32
 Birfield Hall, 122
 Birkbeck, H., Esq., 138
 Birkdale, 399
 — Station, 399
 BIRKENHEAD, 390
 — Station, 391
 Birkfield Lodge, 134
 Birks Hall, 427, 429
 Birksland Hall, 427
 Birmimore Fen, 499
 BIRMINGHAM, 36
 — Station, 37
 — to LEES, 346
 — Viaduct, 36
 Birtles Hall, 378
 BIRTLEY, 90, 456
 Biscoe, Mrs., 291
 BISHAM, 203
 — Abbey, 203
 — ISHOP AUCKLAND, 461
 — BRIGGS, 520
 — Fred., Esq., 377
 — Palace, 461
 — Station, 461
 Bishop Jewel, 216
 — WEARMOUTH, 464
 — Wm., Esq., 377
 Bishop's Cottage, 114
 — Court, 232
 — Station, 115
 — STORTFORD, 114
 BISHOPSBOURNE, 189
 Bishopsfield, 78
 Bishopsgate Street, 16
 Bishopsgate, 280
 Bishopsthorpe Palace, 83
 BISHOPSTOKE, 148
 — Station, 149
 — TO PORTSMOUTH,
 268
 BISHOPS WALTHAM, 268
 BISHOPTON, 463
 BISLEY, 145
 Bispham Hall, 405
 Biston Park, 152
 BITTERN, 150
 — Court, 150
 — Grove, 150
 — Lodge, 150
 BITTESWELL, 329
 — Hall, 329
 BIXLEY, 123
 — Hall, 123
 — Lodge, 123
 Blaauw, W. H., Esq., 242
 Black Hall, 240
 — Lake Hall, 38
 — Lane Station, 405
 — Mrs., 128
 — Prince, Tomb of,
 187
 — Rod, 410
 Blackbrook House, 269
 — Place, 269
 BLACKBURN, 401, 407
 — Station, 401, 407
 Blackburne, J. Esq., 397
 Blackdown House, 171
 Blackett, C., Esq., 467
 Blacker, M. M., Esq., 507
 — Henry C., Esq., 87
 Blackford, 523
 BLACKFORDBY, 335
 Blackfriars Bridge, 4
 BLACKHEATH, 252
 — Station, 253
 — Tunnel, 250
 Blackland, 214
 Blacklow Hill, 345
 BLACKMORE, 130
 Blackmore, M., Esq., 274
 BLACKPOOL, 412
 Blackstone, W. S., Esq.,
 M.P., 209
 Blackwall, 7
 BLACKWATER, 285
 — River, 128, 133
 — Station, 285
 Blackwell, 308
 — Grange, 88
 — S. H., Esq., 371
 — Hall, 88
 — Station, 309
 Blackwood Hall, 386
 Blagdon Manor House,
 222
 — Park, 92
 — Rectory, 222
 Blaggrave, Col. John, 206
 Blaise's Well, 160
 Blake, Admiral, 226, 227
 — C. J., Esq., 160, 251
 — E. P., Esq., 138
 — Hall, 128, 419
 — James B., Esq., 504
 — John, Esq., 127
 — Mrs. H., 132
 Blakeley House, 34
 BLAKESLEY, 30
 — Hall, 30
 — James B., Esq., 504
 Blakiston, Sir M., Bart.,
 385
 BLANDFORD, 153
 Bland, James, Esq., 141
 — J., Esq., 162
 — Nath, Esq., 260
 Blandon Park, 264
 Blandy, Mrs., 211
 Blane, Sir Hugh S., Bart.,
 348
 BLANKNEY, 106
 — Hall, 106
 BLATCHINGTON ANGLE-
 TON, 169
 BLATCHINGWORTH, 415
 Blatherwycke Park, 326
 Blathwayt, G., Esq., 294
 — George Wm., Esq.,
 219
 Blaydes, C. C., Esq., 78
 — John, Esq., 354
 BLAYDON, 467
 — Station, 467
 Bleasby Hall, 483
 Blechynden Station, 151
 Blenchley, John, Esq.,
 read Brenchley, 254
 Blencowe, H. P., Esq., 54
 — Hall, 54
 — Robert Wm., Esq.,
 166
 Blenheim, 284
 — Park, 292
 Blenkinsopp Castle, 468
 — G. T. L., Esq., 462
 — Hall, 469
 BLETCHINGDON, 315
 — Park, 315
 BLETCHINGLEY, 164
 — Castle, 164
 — Tunnel, 174
 Bletchington Park, 291
 BLETCHLEY, 28
 — Station, 29
 — TO OXFORD, 314
 — WOBURN AND BED-
 FORD, 316
 Bletsoe, Miss A., 318
 BLEWBERRY, 208
 Blewburton Hill Encamp-
 ment, 208
 Blewitt, R. J., Esq., 530
 Blicling Hall, 124, 506
 — Lodge, 124
 Bliss, Henry, Esq., 121
 BLISWORTH, 19, 30
 — Station, 31
 Blithfield Park, 341
 Block, James, Esq., 64
 — Samuel, Esq., 64
 — William, Esq., 64
 Bloomfield House, 39, 253
 Bloomsbury Square, 15
 Blore Park, 40
 Blount, M., Esq., 207
 — Sir E., Bart., 98
 — William, Esq., 199
 Blowing Stone, 210
 BLOXWICH, 372
 — Hall, 372
 BLOXWORTH, 155
 — House, 155
 BLUE HAYS, 232
 Blue Pits Sta., 407, 415
 Blundell, W., Esq., 399
 BLUNDESTON, 506
 Blunham Park (See Blu-
 ham), 70
 Blunt, E. W., Esq., 144
 — R. C., Esq., 273
 — Sir C. R., Bart., 244
 BLURTON, 375
 — Cottage, 375
 — House, 375
 BLYBOROUGH, 425
 — Hall, 425
 BLYTH, 78, 93
 — River, 95
 — Station, 477
 BLYTHE, 424
 — Bridge Station, 383
 — Hall, 35, 424
 — MARSH, 383
 BLYTON, 424
 — Station, 425
 Bobbing Place, 259
 Bobbings Court, 259
 Boddington, Miss, 322
 BODINGTON, 300
 — Manor, 300
 Bodorgan, 530
 BOELEY, 307
 — Hall, 307
 BOGNOR, 170
 — Lodge, 170
 — Manor House, 170
 — Station, 171
 Bohemia House, 245
 Boileau, Sir J. P., Bart.,
 123
 Boishall, 132
 Bolam Hall, 94
 Bold Hall, 44, 397
 BOLDEN, 91
 — Station, 91
 Boldero, H., Esq., 318
 — E., Esq., 266
 Boldshaw Hall, 429
 Bolesworth Castle, 388
 Boleyn, Anne, 177

- Boleyn Sir J., 177
 Bolingbroke, Viscount,
 141, 213
 Bollington Hall, 116
 Bolnore House, 167
 Bolsover Castle, 351, 488
 BOLSTERTON, 423
 BOLTON, 407, 411
 — Abbey, 402
 — BY-BOLLAND, 402
 — Castle, 455
 — Hall, 402, 455
 — House, 429
 — LE-SANDS, 51
 — Lord, 144, 455
 — OR BOLTON-LE-
 MOORS, 405
 — Percy, 83
 — Percy Station, 83
 — Station, 51, 405, 407
 Bolwick Hall, 124
 Bond, Benjamin, Esq., 130
 — Captain, 209
 — Thomas, Esq., 156
 Bonner, Bishop of London,
 133
 Bonnis Hall, 380
 Bonsey, W., Esq., 198
 Bonsor, J., Esq., 263
 Boodle, R., Esq., 113
 Booksellers' Provident
 Retreat, 25
 Boore, R., Esq., 201
 BOOTH, 400, 402
 — C., Esq., 114, 495
 — G. J., Esq., 64
 — John, Esq., 322
 — Mrs., 334
 — Mrs. M., 114
 — Philip, Esq., 321
 — Williamson, Esq., 69
 BOOTHFIELD, 416
 Booths, the, 403
 BOOTLE, 404, 473
 — Lane Sta., 401, 405
 — Station, 399, 473
 — VILLAGE, 398
 Booton Hall, 124
 BORCH, 407
 Borde Hill, 167
 Bordeaux House, 148
 Borden Cottage, 258
 Bordesley Abbey, Ruins
 of, 307
 BORDSWELL, 507
 Boreatton Park, 364
 BOREHAM, 133
 — House, 133
 — Lodge, 133
 Boringdon Park, 241
 Borough, C. B. B., Esq.,
 373
 — House, 175
 — Market, 160
 — Mrs., 385
 — William, Esq., 266
 BOROUGHBIDGE, 458
 — Hall, 458, 459
 — Station, 459
 Borrer, N., Esq., 167
 Borrowghes, Miss A. B.,
 122
 Borrowash Station, 333
 BORROWBRIDGE, 52
 Bouverie, Hon. P. P., 227
 BORWICK, 51
 Bosanquet, C., Esq., 98
 — G. Jacob, Esq., 112
 Bosbury House, 302
 Boscobel House, 361
 BOSCOMBE, 152
 BOSHAM, 172
 — Station, 173
 Boss Hall, 136
 Bossey Station, 387
 Bostock Hall, 45
 — Miss F., 386
 BOSTON, 105
 — House, 283
 — Lord, 203
 — Station, 105
 — TO GREAT GRIMSBY
 510
 Bosworth Field and Battle,
 335
 — Cottage, 327
 — Hall, 327
 — Park, 332
 Boswell, John, Esq., 199
 Botanical Gardens, Re-
 gent's Park, 16
 Boteler, Mrs. Mary, 191
 BOTESDALE, 136
 — Cottage, 138
 — Lodge, 138
 Botfield, Beriah, Esq., 32
 BOTHALL, 95
 — Castle, 95
 BOTLEY, 269
 — Grange, 269
 Botley's Park, 272
 — Station, 269
 BOTOLPHS, 169
 Bott, John, Esq., 382
 BOTTESFORD, 492
 — Station, 493
 BOTTISFORD, 424
 — Hall, 424
 Bottisham Hall, 119, 496
 Boucherett, A., Esq., 487
 Boughey, Sir T. F. F., Bt.,
 40, 373
 BOUGHTON, 186
 — Hall, 322
 — House, 186,
 — Mrs. F., 144
 — Park, 322
 Boulge Hall, 137
 BOULOGNE, 183
 Boulton, Joseph, Esq., 34
 BOULTON, 332
 — Cottage, 332
 — Henry, Esq., 321
 — M. P. W., Esq., 292
 Bourghers, Sir Francis, 161
 BOURNE, 73
 — Bridge Station, 497
 — J., Esq., 375, 382
 Bourne Hall, 69
 — Late Rt. Hon. W. S.,
 151
 — Place, 189
 BOURNEMOUTH, 152
 BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL,
 301
 — Park, 303
 Boveridge House, 153
 Bow, 111
 — Station, 516
 — Lodge, 110
 Bowater, Major-Gen. Sir
 E., 278
 Bowden, C., Esq., 230
 — Hall, 297
 — Park, 216
 Bowder's House, 240
 Bowditch, H., Esq., 161
 Bowdon, Henry, Esq., 351
 — 420
 — Station, 421
 Bowen, W. S., Esq., 314
 Bower Hall, 117
 — House, 128
 — Hill Lodge, 517
 — Miss, 155
 — T. B., Esq., 155
 Bowers, Rupert, Esq., 386
 — STUMP, 380
 Bowes Farm, 65
 — John, Esq., 462
 — Manor, 65, 495
 — Sir George, 464
 — Thomas, Esq., 466
 Bowhill, 247
 Bowker, T., Esq., 73
 Bowlam Forest, 434
 BOWLAND BRIDGE, 528
 Bowles, John, Esq., 27
 — J. S., Esq., 210
 Bowling, 520
 — Hall, 429
 Bowman's Lodge, 255
 Bownar, T. Esq., 162
 BOWNESS, 514
 Bowood, Park, 214
 Bowstead, John, Esq., 425
 Bowyer, Capt. H. A., 276
 — Charles, Esq., 144
 — Sir G. Bart., 290
 Box, 216
 — Brook, 217
 — Bush House, 215
 — Hill Tunnel, 216
 — Station, 217
 — Tunnel, 194
 Boxley Abbey, 246
 — House, 246
 Boxmoor, 24
 — Hall, 24
 — Station, 25
 BOXSTEAD, 501
 — Hall, 501
 BOXWELL, 130
 Boycott, T., Esq., 360
 Boyce Court, 298
 Boydell, Alderman, 368
 Boyd, Mark, Esq., 255
 Boyd, Robert, Esq., 160
 Boyland Hall, 139
 Boyle Farm, 141
 Boylow, 151
 Boyne Hill, 201
 Boynton Hall, 450
 Boys, Colonel, 287
 Brace, Henry, Esq., 372
 Bracebridge, C. H., Esq.,
 337
 Brackenburg, Col. Sir E.
 510
 Brackendale Lodge, 123
 Brackenhurst, 483
 Brackenridge, W., Esq.,
 65, 112
 BRACKLEY, 317
 — Station, 317
 Bradbourne, 178
 — Park, 246
 BRADBURY, 88
 — Station, 89
 BRADDEN, 30
 — House, 30
 Braddyll, T. R. G., Esq.,
 473
 BRADFIELD, 135, 206
 — Hall, 206
 — Place, 206
 — Sir T., Bart., 164
 BRADFORD, 428, 514, 516
 — C., Esq., 213
 — Earl of, 40, 361, 514
 — PEVERELL, 159
 — Station, 427
 Bradfield, J. B. S., Esq.,
 501
 BRADGATE, 333
 — Park, 333
 Bradley Ford Station,
 405
 — Hall, 466
 — House, 469
 — Station, 419
 BRADNINCH, 233
 Bradshaw, F., Esq., 383
 — H., Esq., 269
 — J., Esq., 40
 — J., Esq., 265
 — Leach Station, 407
 — William, Esq., 148
 Bradshawe Hall, 47, 404
 — T. I., Esq., 404
 Bradstone Brook, 265
 BRADWELL, 29
 — Hall, 393
 — House, 29
 Bragbury End, 67
 — House, 495
 Bragge, Colonel, 230
 Braidwood, 519
 Brailes House, 316
 Braine, River, 133
 Braintree, 502
 — Station, 503
 BRAINSHAW, 151
 — House, 151
 Braithwaite, John, Esq.,
 128, 257

- BRAKENASH, 138
 — Hall, 138
 Brakenridge, Wm, Esq., 497
 Brakespeare, 199
 Bramall Hall, 381
 Bramblebury House, 253
 Brambletye House, Ruins of, 164
 BRAMDEAN, 148
 — Cottage, 148
 BRAMERTON, 127
 — Hall, 127
 BRAMFORD, 136
 — Grove, 136
 — Hall, 136
 — Station, 137
 Bramfield Place, 495
 Bramhall Station, 381
 Bramham Park, 436
 BRAMLEY, 432
 — House, 265
 — Mrs., 328
 Bramoak Hall, 356
 — Tunnel, 357
 BRAMPTON, 471
 — Park, 70
 BRAMSHALL, 382
 — Park, 383
 — Station, 383
 Bramshill Park, 145
 Bramston Station, 333
 — T. W., Esq., M.P., 115, 130
 Brancepeth Castle, 464
 Branches Park, 497
 Brander, F., Esq., 152
 BRANDESON, 137
 — Hall, 137
 Brandford House, 181
 Brandiston Hall, 124
 Brandling, C. J., Esq., 355
 — Lieut.-Colonel, 419
 — Rev. R. H., 92
 BRANDON, 33, 121
 — Embankment, 33
 — Hall, 121
 — Lodge, 33.
 — Park, 121
 — Station, 33, 121
 Brandreth, H., Esq., 29
 — H., Esq., 313
 BRANDS BURTON, 449
 Brandsferry House, 21
 Branfill, Mrs., 129
 BRANKSTON, 476
 Bransby Hall, 85
 BRAPERTON, 84, 89
 Brasted Park, 178
 Brathay Hall, 515
 Braunston Hall, 330, 332, 485
 Brawith Hall, 86
 Braxted Lodge, 133, 503
 BRAY, 200
 — P., Esq., 264
 — Sir Reginald, 201
 — TOUCHEN, 200
 — Vicarage, 202
 Bray Vicar of, 202
 — Wick Lodge, 202
 BRAYBROOK, 327
 Braybrooke, Lord, 117
 Brayden House, 308
 Braye, Baroness, 326
 BRAYFIELD, 323
 BRAYTON, 437
 — Hall, 477
 — Station, 477
 Braystones Station, 476
 Braywick Grove, 202
 Breakspeare, Nicholas, 25
 Breamore House, 153, 273
 Brearly Manor, 355
 Brechin, 524
 — Castle, 524
 BREDON, 302
 — Station, 303
 BREESTON, 333
 BREESTWHISTLE, 419
 Bremsworthy House, 233
 Brenchley, Mrs., 515
 Brenley House, 186
 Brentleigh Hall, 500
 Brent Lodge, 64
 — OR SOUTH BRENT, 240
 — River, 195
 — Station, 241
 BRENTFORD, 282
 — AND HOUNSLOW, 280
 — Station, 283
 BRENTWOOD, 128
 — Station, 129
 Brereton Hall, 393
 — J., Esq., 509
 — Miss M., 172
 Brethby Park, 335, 347
 BRETHERTON, 409
 — Hall, 400
 Bretlands, 273
 Brewen, R., Esq., 330
 BREWOOD, 40
 Brew, River, 225
 Brewster, Colonel, 133
 — John, Esq., 117
 — J. N. Esq., J.P., 132
 Briars, the, 196
 Brick House, 256
 Brickenden Bury, 495
 Brickhill Cottage, 29
 — Manor, 29
 Bridehead House, 159
 Bridge House, 64, 141, 209, 491
 — Mrs. S., 132
 — of Allan, 523
 — of Dun, 524
 — of Earn, 526
 Bridgefield, 274
 Bridgefoot House, 64
 Bridgehill House, 348
 Bridgend, 531
 Bridger, Harry, Esq., 169
 — William, Esq., 191
 Bridges, J. W., Esq., 113
 — Major Edward, 54
 Bridges, Sir B. W., Bt., 189
 — Sir Henry, 163
 — Sir J. W. E., Bt., 182
 BRIDGEWATER, 225
 — Canal, 37
 — Station, 225
 Bridgman, — Esq., 243
 — Edward, Esq., 123
 BRIDGNORTH, 360
 Bridgwood, S., Esq., 382
 — Sampson, Esq., 377
 Bridport, Lord, 228
 Bridwell House, 230
 BRIDLINGTON, or BUR-
 LINGTON, 450
 — Quay, 451
 — Station, 451
 BRIGG, or GLANDFORD
 BRIDGE, 424
 — Station, 425
 Briggin's Park, 114
 Briggs, — Esq., 165
 — Samuel, Esq., 278
 — Thomas, Esq., 267
 BRIGHOUSE, 414
 Brighouse Station, 415
 BRIGHTON, 166
 — Chain Pier, 167
 — Station, 158, 167
 — TO NEWHAVEN
 RAILWAY, 192
 — TO PORTSMOUTH
 RAILWAY, 166
 — Viaduct, 167
 Brightshew, John, Esq., 68
 Brightwell House, 209
 — Salome, 209
 BRIGSLEY, 512
 BRIGSTOCK, 324
 BRIMPTON, 286
 BRIMPSFIELD, 299
 BRIMSCOMB, 311
 — Station, 311
 Brinckbourne Priory, 94
 Brine, Captain J., 154
 — Thomas, Esq., 271
 Brinkley Hall, 497
 BRINKLOW, 334
 BRINKWORTH, 215
 — House, 440
 Brinsep Hall, 414, 410
 Brinton, 509
 Brisco, M., Esq., M.P., 244
 — Sir W., Bt., 56, 476
 — Station, 57
 — W., Esq., 245
 Briscoe, J. I., Esq., 273
 Brislington Tunnel, 194
 BRISTOL, 220
 — AND EXETER RAIL-
 WAY, 222
 — Marquis of, 276, 505
 — Station, 221
 — Tunnel, 194
 — TO BIRMINGHAM,
 294
 Bristow, F., Esq., 270
 British Channel, 150
 — Institution, 171
 British Museum, 14, 17
 BRITTON FERRY, 531
 — Lieut. J. S., 283
 Britwell House, 199
 Brizes, 130
 Broad Green Station, 397
 BROADHINTON, 212
 Broad Holden, 412
 — P. B., Esq., 377
 Broadbush, 175
 Broadfield, 165
 Broadhurst, H., Esq., 493
 — T. E., Esq., 493
 Broadlands, 270
 Broadmead, 183
 Broadmeadow House, 309
 Broadmoor, 27, 199
 BROADWATER, 168
 Broadway, 301
 Broadwell Grove, 290
 Broadwood, J. S., Esq., 262, 267
 — Thomas, Esq., 266
 Brock Hall, 31
 — Station, 49
 BROCKENHURST, 152
 — House, 152
 — New Park, 153
 — Park, 153
 Brocket Hall, 64
 — S. B., Esq., 130
 Brockfield House, 440
 Brockham Warren, 262
 Brockholes Station, 439
 — T. F., Esq., 49
 Brocklehurst, J. Esq., 381
 — J., Esq., M.P., 381
 — W. C., Esq., 380
 — W., Esq., 381, 387
 BROCKLESBY, 425
 — Park, 425
 — Station, 425
 Brockley, 160
 — Whins Station, 93
 Brooklyn House, 246
 Brockman, E. D., Esq., M.P., 183
 — R., Esq., 182
 Broddley, Henry, Esq., M.P., 436
 Brodie Sir B., Bart., 260
 Brodsworth Hall, 353
 Brogborough House, 318
 Brogden, Rev. James, 64
 Brograve, Sir J., 114
 Broke, Sir P., Bart., 136
 Bromborough Station, 391
 — Hall, 391
 Bromesherrow Place, 302
 BROMHAM, 245, 321
 — Hall, 321
 BROMLEY, 135, 160, 406
 — C., Esq., 41
 — Cross Station, 407
 — House, 160
 — Lodge, 135, 160
 — Palace, 160
 — Sir R. H., Bart., 484

- BROMPTON, 258
 BROMSGROVE, 306
 — Station, 307
 BROMYARD, 304
 Brook, Charles, Esq., 418
 — A. J., Esq., 505
 — Hall, 501
 — House, 505
 — Hill, 266
 — Joseph, Esq., 418
 — Lodge, 203
 — Vale, 244
 — W. L., Esq., 418
 BROOKE, 123
 — Cooper, Esq., 134, 504
 — Edward, Esq., 418
 — House, 123
 — J. N., Esq.
 — Lady, 44
 — Lodge, 123
 — Miss, 437
 — Rev. John, 361
 — Sir R., Bart., 44, 392
 — T. L., Esq., 392, 420
 Brookfield House, 237
 Brookhampton Park, 301
 Brookhill Hall, 489
 Brookhurst, 164
 Brookland, 130
 — Villa, 151
 Brooklands, 269
 Brookmans, 65
 Brooks, Francis, Esq., 137
 Brooksbank, J., Esq., 378
 Brooksby Hall, 480
 — Station, 481
 — John T., Esq., 319
 Brookstreet House, 191
 Broom Hall, 366
 Broomborough, 239
 Broome Hill, 181
 — House, 233
 — Park, 96, 182, 260
 BROOMFIELD, 130
 — Farm, 278
 — House, 65, 188
 Broomhall, T. T., Esq., 374
 Broomhead Hall, 422
 Broomhill Bank, 181
 Brooms, the, 41, 374
 — Villa, 41, 374
 Bros, Thomas, Esq., 112
 Broseley, 360
 BROUGH, 53, 437
 — Station, 437
 — Top, 54
 Brougham and Vaux, Lord
 53
 — Castle, Remains of, 53
 — Hall, 53
 BROUGHTON, 49, 316, 424,
 473, 530
 — ASTLEY, 328
 — Astley Station, 329
 — Castle, 292
 — Hall, 40, 340, 402
 — P. Esq., 42
 — Rev. Sir H. D. Bart.,
 40, 42
 Broughton Sta., 49, 473
 — Tower, 473
 BROUGHTY, 526
 Brouncker, R. Esq., 153
 Brown, Henry, Esq., 64
 — J., Esq., 355, 421
 — J., Esq., 114
 — John, Esq., 128, 141
 — Mrs. S., 205
 — Rev. R. B., 304
 — Robert, Esq., 376
 — S. S., Esq., 135
 — Stephen, Esq., 212
 — the Poet, 143
 — T., M.D., 500, 504
 — William, Esq., 165
 — W. W., Esq., 421
 Browne, Captain, 104
 — J. D., Esq., 479
 — John, Esq., 22, 309
 — M., Esq., 262
 — Rev. Edward, 479
 — Robert, Esq., 159
 — Wade, Esq., 216
 — William, Esq., 475
 — W. K., Esq., 321
 BROWNHILLS, 372
 — Station, 373
 — Villa, 377
 Browning, H., Esq., 504
 Brownlow Cottage, 150
 — Earl, 77, 112
 Browsholme Hall, 49, 408
 BROXBORNE, 112
 — Bury, 112
 — Station, 113
 — TO HERTFORD, 494
 BROXBURN, 519
 Broxmore Park, 270
 BROXTED, 117
 — Hall, 117
 Bruce Castle, 112
 — Earl, 212, 288
 — Right Hon. Sir J.
 L. K., 276
 — Robert, 112
 — W. A., Esq., 216
 Brundall Station, 127
 Brunswick Hotel, Black-
 wall, 8
 — Square, 15
 Bruntall, B., Esq., 25
 Bruxner, G. A., Esq., 204
 Bryans, J., Esq., 514
 Bryanston House, 155
 — Square, 15
 Bryant, Col. Sir J., 276
 — Dr. James, 64
 Brydges, Sir Egerton, 189
 Bryer Hall, 418
 Brymer, Captain, 273
 Brymore House, 227
 Brynbell, 529
 Bryn-y-gaer, Ruins of, 368
 BUBENHALL, 34
 Bubnell Hall, 491
 BUBWICH, 440
 Buccleugh, Duke of, 11,
 102, 276
 Buckden Palace, 70
 Buckendenbury, 495
 BUCKENHAM, 123
 — House, 120
 — Station, 127
 BUCKFASTLEIGH, 239
 Buckhurst Park, 164
 BUCKINGHAM, 315
 — AND BANBURY, 314
 — Duke of, 65, 148,
 155, 270, 313, 315
 — Hill, 165
 — House, 169
 — Palace, London, 10
 — Station, 315
 — Villa, 199
 BUCKLAND, 116, 211
 — Abbey, 243
 — Court, 239, 262
 — House, 211
 BUCKLEBURY, 287
 — House, 287
 Buckley, Colonel, 273
 — Edward, Esq., 421
 Buckminster Park, 74, 481
 BUCKNALL, 107
 Bucks Hall, 136
 Buckshalls, 164
 Buckton, G., Esq., 64
 Buckworth, T. R., Esq., 512
 Budd, B., Esq., 212
 BUDLEIGH SALTERTON,
 236
 Buenos Ayres, 297
 BUGBROOK, 33
 Buglaughton Hall, 378
 Buildwas Abbey, Ruins of,
 362
 — Park, 362
 Bulkeley, Captain T., 201
 — Lord, 95
 BULKINGTON, 335, 345
 — Station, 335
 Bull Gill Station, 477
 Bullen, Mrs. L., 131
 Buller, Edward, Esq., 383
 — J. W., Esq., 233
 — Sir A., 243
 Bulley, J. P., Esq., 151
 Bullock, F. F., Esq., 210
 — Frederick, Esq., 173
 — H., Esq., J. P., 130
 — Jonathan, Esq., 132
 502
 Bulmer, C., Esq., 93
 Bulmershe Court, 205
 Buimore, W., Esq., 141
 BULPHAM, 131
 Bulstrode Park, 199
 Bulteel, J. C., Esq., 240
 Bulwell Station, 491
 Bulwer, Mrs. B., 124
 — W. E. L., Esq., 124
 507
 — William, Esq., 131
 Bunbury, 388
 — H. M., Esq., 287
 — Sir H. E., Bart., 121
 504
 Bunce, John, Esq., 113
 Bund, T. H., Esq., 303
 Bunn, John, Esq., 53
 — Hill, 519
 Bunney, E., Esq., 267
 — R. E., Esq., 147
 Bunny Park, 331
 Bunsen, Rev. H. G., 372
 — His Excellency, Che-
 valier, 64
 BUNTINGFORD, 114
 Buntingsdale Hall, 42
 Burchhanger Hall, 115
 BURCHINGTON, 188
 Burch, J., Esq., 112
 Burden, 116
 Burderop, 212
 Burdett, Sir F., Bart., 480
 — Sir R., Bart., 348
 Bure River, 126
 BURFORD, 290
 — Lodge, 263
 BUNGAY, 123
 Burgess Hill Station, 167
 — Mrs., 315
 BURGH, OR BURGH-IN-
 THE-MARSH, 511
 — H., Esq., 150
 — House, 163
 — Hubert de, 132
 — Station, 511
 — Wallis, 80
 Burghley House, 72, 478
 — Lord, 73, 472
 Burghurst House, 137
 Burgoyne, Capt. J. J. H.,
 159
 — General, 163
 — Sir J. M., Bt., 69
 Burhill Park, 142
 BURITON, 173
 — Manor House, 173
 Burke, Edmund, 199
 Burkitt, R., Esq., 112
 Burleigh Field, 330
 — House, 117
 — Lord, 112
 — Park, 330
 Burley Grange, 356
 — Hall, 356
 — House, 479
 — IN-THE-WOOD, 153
 — Lawn, 153
 — Park, 153
 Burlington, 126
 Burlington House, Lon-
 don, 11
 Burlton Hall, 365
 Burnaby, Captain, 481
 — Colonel, 329
 — E., Esq., 331
 Burnage, 380
 Burne, J. H., Esq., 373
 Burnell, E. V. P., Esq.,
 352, 423, 484
 Burnett, J. F., Esq., 255
 Burney, Miss E., 138
 BURNHAM, 225
 — House, 199

- Burnham Grove, 199
 BURNLEY, 403, 414
 — Station, 403
 Burnmouth Station, 101
 Burnside, 514
 — W. F., Esq., 482
 Burnt Mill Station, 115
 BURNTISLAND, 327
 BURNWOOD, 372
 Burr, D. H., Esq., 284, 298
 — D. H. D., Esq., 284
 Burrard, Rev. Sir George,
 Bart., 152
 Burrell, H. N., Esq., read
 Jodrell, 126
 — Sir C. M., Bart., 167
 — William, Esq., 96
 — Hon. Lyndsey, 134
 Burrill, John, Esq., 271
 Burroughs, 196
 — Mrs., 68
 Burroughes, H. N., Esq.,
 M.P., 126
 — Rev. Ellis, 139
 BURROW ON THE HILL,
 480
 Burrowswood, 181
 BURSCOUGH, 400
 — Station, 401
 BURSLEM, 377
 — Station, 377
 BURSTOW, 139, 164
 — Lodge, 164
 Burstall Hall, 330
 Burt, Thomas, Esq., 165
 BURTON, 55, 334, 382
 — Agnes Station, 449
 — and Holme Sta., 51
 — Constable, 449
 — D. L., Esq., 23
 — Edward, Esq., 246
 — E., Esq., 34
 — FLEMING, 450
 — Hall, 109, 322, 390,
 485
 — Henry, Esq., 436
 — Hill, 215
 — JOYCE, 482
 — Joyce Station, 483
 — Junction Sta., 347
 — LATTIMER, 322
 — LEONARDS, 359
 — Lodge, 390
 — ON THE DEE, 390
 — ON TRENT, 347
 — OVERY, 329
 — Park, 171
 — SALMON, 83
 — Salmon Station, 83
 — Seagrave, 322
 — Station, 335
 — Robert, Esq., 362
 — TO NEWCASTLE, 382
 — William, Esq., 437
 BURWELL, 512
 Burwood Cottage, 142
 — Lodge, 142
 — Park, 142
 BURY, 406, 413
 Bury Barnes, 290
 — Camp, 333
 — Field House, 517
 — Hall, 509
 — House, 238
 — Lands, 141
 — Lane Station, 399
 — Lodge, 150
 — Robert, Esq., 265
 — Station, 407, 413
 — ST. EDMUND'S, 504
 — Station, 505
 Burybrough Station, 439
 Busbridge, 264
 Busby Hall, 453
 Buscot Park, 213
 Bush, Charles, Esq., 144
 — Hill, 65, 112 497
 — Hill Park, 112
 — Mrs. M., 114
 — Robert, Esq., 219
 BUSHBURY, 41
 Bushell, Mrs., 34
 Bushen, John, Esq., 40
 BUSHEY, 23
 — Grove, 23
 — Hall, 23
 — Manor House, 23
 — Park, 278
 — Place, 124
 — Station, 23
 Bushy Park, 275
 Bussell, Captain J., 136
 — R. J., Esq., 136
 Butcher, Capt., C. J., 124
 Butcomb Court, 222
 Bute, Marquis of, 531
 Butleigh Court, 224
 Butler, Bowden, J., Esq.,
 401
 — C. S., Esq., 112
 — H., Esq., 165
 — John, Esq., 288
 — Lieut.-Colonel, 288
 — Mrs., 385
 — R. E., Esq., 64
 — T., Esq., 69, 150
 Butley Hall, 380
 Butt House, 22
 Butterley Hall, 351
 Butterton Hall, 376
 BUTTERWORTH, 415
 Butts, William, Esq., 199
 Buxted Park, 166
 BUXTON, 491
 — House, 113
 — Mrs., 158
 — Sir R. J., Bart., 121
 BYARLEY, 426
 Byde, T. H., Esq., 495
 BYERS' GREEN, 464
 — Green Station, 465
 BYFLEET, 142
 — Lodge, 142
 — Bygrave, 69, 492
 Byhams House, 150
 Bylands, 25
 Byng, Mrs., 64
 Bynnocks, 23
 Byrkley Lodge, 346, 382
 Byrom Hall, 83
 Byron, Lord, 490, 492
 — Right Hon. Lady
 Noel, 142
 Bytham and Corby Via-
 duct, 73
 Bythesea, Wm., S., Esq.,
 516
 Bywell, St. Peter's, 467

C.

- Cabbell, John, Esq., 170
 CABUS, 48
 CADBURY, 233
 — House, 255
 Caddick, E., Esq., 309
 Cade, Jack, 252
 Cadland Park, 151
 CADNEY, 488
 Cadogan, H., Esq., 94
 Caenby Hall, 425
 Caergwile Castle, ruins of,
 368
 Cæsar's Camp, 284
 Caister Castle, ruins of, 126
 Calcot Lodge, 206
 — Park, 206
 Calcraft, J. H., Esq., 156
 Caldecote Hall, 335
 Caldecott, T., Esq., 32
 Calder Abbey, 475
 — River, 56
 CALDWELL, 334
 — Hall, 334
 — J. S., Esq., 376
 — Priory, ruins of, 321
 Calehill Park, 180
 Calf, the, 51
 Calke Abbey, 335
 Callaly Castle, 96
 Calley, J. J., Esq., 212,
 213
 Callow Hall, 385
 CALNE, 214
 Calshot Castle, 151
 Calthrop, John, Esq., 508
 Calvey Hall, 389
 — Station, 389
 Calverleigh Court, 231
 CALVERLEY, 432
 — House, 432
 — Station, 433
 Calvert, E., Esq., 114
 — John, 114
 Cam Hall, 128
 — River, 71
 Camberford Hall, 337
 CAMBORNE, 508
 — Station, 539
 CAMBRIDGE, 118
 — TO ST. IVES, 498
 — House, 278
 — H.R.H. Duke of, 11,
 280
 — Mrs., 278
 — Station, 119
 CEMBUSLANG, 519
 Camden Depot, 20
 — House, 162
 — Marquis of, 178, 181
 — the Historian, 162
 — Town, 20
 — TOWN AND BLACK-
 WALL RAILWAY, 111
 — TOWN TO BLACK-
 WALL, 516
 Camer House, 257
 Cameron, Colonel, 152
 Camerton Park, 218
 Camoys, Lord, 205,
 Camp Hill Station, 309
 Campbell, H., Esq., 137
 — Lady, 166
 Campion, F. W., Esq., 134
 — W. J., Esq., 167
 Campsall, 80
 Campsbourne, 65
 CAMPSIE, 518
 — Branch, 519
 — Junction, 520
 — Junction Sta., 518
 Cam's Cottage, 150
 — Hall, 268
 Candler, E., Esq., 30
 Candlerford Station, 271
 Candlesby Hall, 510
 Cane End, 205
 CANFORD, 152
 — House, 152
 Cann, River, 131
 Cannel Coal, 47
 Canning, Late Right Hon.
 George, 282
 — Samuel, Esq., 212
 — William, Esq., 117
 Cannington Park, 227
 CANNOCK, 41, 372
 — Chase, 41, 372
 Cannon Hall, 429, 439
 — Street, London, 2
 Cannons Ashby, 30
 — Hill, 140
 — Park, 21
 Canongate, 60
 Canonsteign, 237
 CANTERBURY, 186
 — Archbishop of, 11,
 162
 — Castle, remains of,
 187
 — Station, 187
 Canterbury, 130
 CANTERTON, 153
 Cantley Hall, 81
 Canute's Barrow, 147
 Canwell Hall, 338, 346
 Canwick Hall, 108
 CAPEL, 134, 267, 504
 — Station, 505
 — Hall, 267
 — Sir T. B., 24
 — T., Esq., 113
 — W., Esq., 24, 311
 CAPERNWRAY, 51
 — Hall, 51

- Capes, F., Esq., 164
 Capesthorpe Hall, 378
 Capheaton Castle, 94
 Capper, Mark, Esq., 112
 CAR COLTSON, 493
 — Coltson Hall, 493
 Carbery, Dow. Lady, 478
 Carbonells, 501
 Carbonnel, Misses, 262
 CARDIFF, 531
 — Castle, 531
 — TO MERTHYR, 531
 Cardigan, Earl of, 324
 Cardwell, R., Esq., 46
 Carew, C. H., Esq., 163, 259
 — Mrs., 228
 — Sir Francis, 163
 Carfitt Hall, 51
 CARGILL, 523
 CARHAM, 477
 — Hall, 477
 — Station, 477
 Carledge Hall, 392
 CARLISLE, 36, 39, 56
 — Bishop of, 56, 477
 — Earl of, 471
 — Station, 57, 476, 477
 — TO GLASGOW, 521
 CARLTON, 430, 463, 482
 — Club-House, 16
 — Hall, 482
 — House, 79
 — LE-MOORLANDS, 79
 — Station, 79, 463, 483
 CARLUKE, 519
 Carlyon, Colonel, 238
 CARNABY, 450
 — Station, 451
 Carnac, Sir J. R., Bart., 152
 — Lady, 152
 Carnarvon, Earl, 286
 Carne House, 156
 CARNFORTH, 50
 — Station, 51
 CARNOUSTIE, 526
 CARNWATH, 61
 — Station, 61
 Carpenter, Miss, 243
 — Mrs., 243
 — William, Esq., 507
 Carpenter's Park, 65
 CARR, 449
 — Mrs., 92
 — Thomas, Esq., 515
 Carra Table Mountain, 58
 Carrington, Lord, 192, 203
 Carringtons, 152
 CARSHALTON, 259
 — Station, 259
 Carsington Hall, 350
 CARSTAIRS, 61
 —, Esq., 415
 — Station, 61
 — TO GLASGOW, 519
 Carswell House, 213
 Carter, E. J., Esq., 455
 — Esq., 293
 Carter John, Esq., 86
 — Joseph, Esq., 253
 — Mrs., 117
 — T. S., Esq., 114, 205
 — Vavasour, Esq., 356
 — Wm., Esq., 38
 Carteret, Dowager Lady, 319
 Cartwright, T., Esq., 373, 510
 — R. N., Esq., 505
 — Esq., 293
 Carwardine, H. H., Esq., 132
 Cary, George S., Esq., 238
 Carysfort, Earl of, 325
 Casborne, Rev. W. J. S., 505
 Case, J. A., Esq., 217
 Casewick, 72
 — Hall, 479
 Cass, Frederick, Esq., 65
 Cassamajor, W. C., Esq., 64
 Cassiobury, 24
 Castle Ashby, 323
 — Ashby Station, 323
 — Bere, 195
 — Bere Lodge, 195
 — BROMWICH, 347
 — Bromwich Hall, 347
 — Bromwich Station, 347
 — CARY, 518
 — Carrock, 470
 — CHURCH, 40
 — Combe House, 215
 — DONNINGTON, 330
 — EDEN, 465
 — Eden Station, 465
 — Field, 214
 — Hill, 96, 203, 231, 425
 — Hill Cutting, 84
 — Hill House, 371
 — House, 113, 287
 — Lewin, ruins of, 57
 — Malwood, 151
 — Priory, 209
 — RISING, 512
 — Castle, ruins of, 512
 — Thomas, Esq., 191
 — TOWN, 58
 — Town House, 58
 Castleman, C., Esq., 152
 Castlemilk, 58
 CASTOR, 326, 489
 — or Thong Castor, 425
 — Station, 327
 Caswell, Alfred, Esq., 204
 Catchpool, E., Esq., 132
 Cater, J. W., Esq., 501
 CATESBY ABBEY, 32
 Catmos House, 478
 CATON, 434
 — Station, 435
 Catt, S., Esq., 137
 CATTERICK, 86, 456
 — Bridge Station, 457
 Cattley, John, Esq., 64
 Cattlin, N., Esq., 117
 Catflow, John, Esq., 386
 — Misses, 386
 Catton Hall, 347, 373
 Cauldron Place, 377
 CAUNTON, 78
 — Manor House, 78
 Causeway Hall, 456
 Cavan, Earl of, 227
 — Lord, 224
 Cave, Rev. T. C., 483
 — Sir J. R. C. B., Bart., 334
 Cavendish, F., Esq., 66
 — Hon. Capt. G., 273
 — Hon. C. C., M.P., 24
 — Hon. G. H., 491
 — Hon. Mrs., 245
 — Square, 15
 CAVERSFIELD, 315
 — Side, 315
 CAVERSHAM, 205
 — Grove, 205
 — Hill, 207
 — House, 205
 — Priory, 205
 CAWLEY, 344
 CAWOOD, 436
 Cawsay Park, 94
 CAXTON, 71
 Cay, John, Esq., 98
 Cayley Hall, 356
 CAYTON, 451
 — Station, 451
 Cecil, Bishop of Winchester, 273
 Cedar Cottage, 274
 Cedars, 261, 289
 Cedric, 152
 Cefn Station, 367
 Cess, River, 198
 Chad, Sir C., Bart., 509
 Chadacre Hall, 505
 CHADDESSEN, 333
 — Hall, 348
 — Hill, 333
 — Moor, 333
 Chaddlewood, 240
 CHADDLEWORTH, 289
 — Park, 289
 Chadwell Hall, 397
 Chadwick, Elias, Esq., 304
 — Hugo, M., Esq., 341
 — S. B., Esq., 44
 CHAILEY, 166
 Chalfont Grove, 199
 — Park, 199
 — St. GILES, 199
 — St. PETER, 199
 Chalk, A. R., Esq., 133
 — Farm, 20
 — Thomas, Esq., 141
 Challen, S., Esq., 167
 Challenor, J., Esq., 386
 Challoner, Colonel, 280
 Challoner's School, 24
 Challow Hall, 210
 Chalmore Cottage, 209
 CHALVINGTON, 244
 Chamber Hall, 406
 Chamberlain, Col. W., 114
 Chamberlayne, Mrs., 254
 — T., Esq., 149, 271
 Chamberlin, W. H., Esq., 292
 Chambers' Court, 302
 Chambers, John, Esq., 385
 Champernowne, A., Esq., 239
 — Rev. Richard, 239
 Champion, R. F. S., Esq., 78
 Chapel Allerton, 421
 — END, 113
 — House, 170
 — Station, 501
 — THORPE, 428
 — TOWN, 407
 — Town Station, 407
 Chaplin, C. Esq., 106
 — Wm. J., Esq., 145
 Chapman, Abel, Esq., 453
 — C., Esq., 227
 — James, Esq., 255
 — John, Esq., 143, 453
 — Thomas, Esq., 142
 CHARD, 228
 CHARFIELD, 296
 — Station, 297
 CHARING, 180
 Charlborough Park, 155
 Charlecote Park, 345
 Charlemont Lodge, 158
 Charles I., 34, 141, 207, 215, 269, 270
 — Statue of, 15
 — II., 41, 168, 193, 201, 278, 370
 — X. of France, 263
 CHARLESWORTH, 423
 — J. C. D. Esq., 430
 — Joseph, Esq., 354
 Charley Hall, 335
 Charleymount Hall, 38, 371
 Charlford, 153
 Charlotte, Princess, 142, 170
 CHARLTON, 173, 253, 314
 — CUM-HARDY, 420
 — Hall, 98
 — House, 210, 223, 308
 — Manor House, 253
 — Marshall, 155
 — Park, 215
 — Place, 301
 — Station, 253
 — St. John, C., Esq., 360, 373
 — T. B. Esq., 480
 — W. J. Esq., 469
 Charrington, E., Esq., 113
 CHARTFARVER, 180
 CHARTHAM, 185
 — Downs, 185
 CHARTLEY, 375
 — Castle, 375, 382
 CHART SUTTON, 180

- Chase, John, Esq., 173
 CHASELEY, 300
 CHATHAM, 258
 — Earl of, 162
 CHATHILL, 99
 — Station, 99
 Chatley House, 218
 Chatsworth, 490
 — Park Lodge, 491
 CHATTERIS, 499
 — Manor House, 499
 — Station, 499
 Chaucer, Geoffrey, 287
 Chantry House, 484
 — the, 134
 Chavers, H., Esq., 268
 Chawner, Captain, 148
 — Hedry, Esq., 144
 Chaworth Hall, 490
 CHAWTON, 144
 — House, 144
 CHEADLE, 380, 383, 384
 — Heath, 380
 — Station, 381, 393
 CHEAM, 259
 — Station, 259
 Cheapside, 16
 CHECKLEY, 383
 CHEDDINGTON, 26
 — Junction, 27
 — Station, 313
 CHEDDLETON, 386
 — Station, 387
 Cheesburn Grange, 467
 Cheeseman, W., Esq., 166
 CHELFORD, 393
 — Station, 393
 CHELLESWORTH, 136
 Chelmer, River, 115, 130
 CHELMSFORD, 131
 — Station, 131
 — Viaduct, 129
 Chelston, 238
 Chelsworth, 500
 CHELTENHAM, 296, 301
 — Station, 301
 Cheney, — Esq., 360
 Cheorles Cliffs, 193
 CHEPSTOW, 530
 — CARDIFF, AND
 SWANSEA, 530
 CHEQUERBENT, 407
 — Station, 407
 Cherberry Camp, 211
 CHERITON, 148, 182
 — Lodge, 148
 CHERRINGTON, 308
 Cherry, B., Esq., 65
 — G. H., Esq., 289
 — Hall, 117
 — Tree Station, 401
 CHERTSEY, 272
 — Station, 273
 Cherwell, River, 291
 Chesfield Lodge, 69
 CHESHAM, 26
 — BORES, 26
 — Bury, 26
 Cheshire, J., Esq., 69
 CHESHUNT, 112
 — College, 112
 — House, 112
 — Park, 112
 — Station, 113
 Chesnut House, 162
 CHESSEXINGTON, 140
 CHESTER, 365, 388
 — Castle, 370
 — Cathedral, 370
 — Court, 437
 — le-Street Station, 457
 — R., Esq., 116
 — Square, 15
 — Station, 369, 389
 — TO HOLYHEAD, 528
 — TO MOLD, 530
 — TO WARRINGTON, 390
 CHESTERFIELD, 350
 — Earl of, 335, 347, 482
 — House, London, 11
 — Station, 351
 CHESTERFORD, 119
 — Station, 119
 — TO NEWMARKET, 495
 CHESTERS, 469
 Chesterton Rectory, 327
 Cheswick House, 98
 CHETTISHAM, 503
 — Station, 503
 Chetwode, Sir J., Bart., M.P., 42, 170
 Chetwynd, Lady, 340
 — Park, 373
 — Viscount, 292
 — Wm. H., Esq., 340
 Chevalier, B., Esq., 137
 Cheveley Park, 497
 Chevening, 178
 Chevet Hall, 354
 — House, 431
 Cheviot Hills, 95
 CHICHESTER, 171
 — Bishop of, 173
 — Cathedral, 171
 — Cross, 171
 — Dean of, 144
 — Earl of, 192
 — Harbour, 170
 — Sir A., Bart., 233
 — Sir J. P. B., Bt., 233
 — Station, 171
 Chicksand Abbey, 68
 CHIEVELEY, 287
 CHIGWELL, 113
 Childers, J. W., Esq., M.P., 81
 Childown, 273
 Childwall Hall, 397
 Childwick Bury, 64
 — Hall, 64
 Chilgrove, 173
 CHILHAM, 184
 — Castle, 184
 — Castle, ruins of, 184
 Chilham Station, 185
 Chillingham Castle, 98
 Chillington Hall, 361
 Chiltern House, 26
 — Hills, 207
 — Hundreds, 205
 CHILTON FOLLIATT, 289
 — House, 289
 — Lodge, 289
 CHILVERS COTEN, 345
 — Station, 435
 Chilvester Lodge, 214
 CHILWELL, 480
 — Dam, 489
 — Hall, 480
 CHILWORTH, 270
 — Manor, 263
 — Station, 263
 CHINGFORD, 113
 Chinner, W., Esq., 371
 Chipchase Castle, 55, 467
 CHIPPENHAM, 214
 — Park, 497
 — Station, 215
 — TO FROME, 514
 Chipperfield House, 24
 CHIPPING, 116
 — BARNET, 64
 — Norton, 292
 — ONGAR, 130
 — SODBURY, 295
 — WARDEN, 293
 CHIPSTEAD, 165, 178
 — Place, 178
 CHIRK, 367
 — Aqueduct, 367
 — Castle, 366
 — Station, 367
 CHISELHAMPTON, 291
 — Lodge, 291
 CHISTLEHURST, 162
 Chisnall, E., Esq., 46
 — Hall, 46
 CHISWICK, 281
 — Grove, 280
 — House, 281
 — Station, 281
 Chithams, 131
 Chivers Hall, 130
 CHOBHAM, 145
 — Place, 145
 Cholmeley, F., Esq., 85
 — Sir M., Bart., 74
 Cholmondeley Castle, 388
 — Lord H., 269
 — Marquis of, 388, 508
 CHOLSEY, 209
 CHORLEY, 410
 CHRISTCHURCH, 152
 Christ Church, London, 9
 — Park, 134
 Christian, Wm., Esq., 329
 Christie, A., Esq., 326
 — Langham, Esq., 31
 — W. M., Esq., 141
 Christon Bank Station, 99
 CHUDLEIGH, 237
 CHULMLEIGH, 233
 CHURCH, 402
 — EATON, 372
 — Eaton Rectory, 372
 — Fenton, 83
 — Fenton Sta., 83
 — Hall, 117
 — Hill, 38, 113, 340, 370
 — Hill House, 255
 — HULME, 392
 — John, Esq., 67
 — KNOWLE, 154
 — Langton Hall, 326
 — LAWFIELD, 35
 — Mayfield, 385
 — MINSHULL, 44, 389
 — Station, 403
 Churchill, Lord, 290, 292
 Churchover, 33
 Churton, W., Esq., 281
 CHURWELL, 418
 — Station, 419
 Chute, Sir G., Bart., 181
 — W., Esq., 204
 Cinderhill House, 383
 Circular Stone Light-house, 95
 CIRENCESTER, 309
 — Abbey, 309
 — House, 309
 City Theatre, 16
 CLACKMANNAN, 526
 Clanchey, Lieut.-Col., 330
 Clanconnel, Earl, 142
 CLAPHAM, 320, 435
 — COMMON, 140
 — Common Sta., 141
 — George, Esq., 131
 — John P., Esq., 356
 — Station, 435
 Clapton Hall, 115, 325
 — IN-GORDANO, 223
 — Lodge, 112
 Clare Hall, 64
 — House, 246
 — John, the Poet, 104
 Claremont, 140
 — Cottage, 29
 Clarence Cottage, 172, 255
 — House, 278
 CLARENCEFIELD, 522
 Clarendon, Earl of, 24
 — Park, 273
 Clark, John, Esq., 165
 — Sir Simon, Bart., 65, 497
 — T. T., Esq., 197
 Clarke, E. W., Esq., 333
 — John W., Esq., 230
 — Miss, 54
 — Mrs., 260
 — Richard T., Esq., 32
 — Sir C. M., Bt., 337
 — T., Esq., 437, 517
 — W. S., Esq., 209
 Clarkson, W., Esq., 20
 CLAUGHTON, 49
 — Hall, 49

- Cloughton, T., Esq., 46, 398
 Clavering, E. J., Esq., 96
 — Sir T. J., Bart., 457
 Claverings, 132
 Claythorpe Hall, 51
 Clay Cross Station, 351
 — Hall, 56, 66
 — Street, 113
 Claybrooke Hall, 328
 CLAYCATEN, 327
 CLAYDON, 137
 — Station, 137, 315
 CLAYMOORE, 166
 Claypit Hall, 117
 CLAYPOLE, 76
 — Station, 77
 CLAYTHORPE, 510
 — Station, 511
 Clayton, Colonel, 86
 — Col. Sir R. W., Bt., 203
 — Bridge Station, 417
 — G. B., Esq., 426
 — Hall, 46
 — Hill Tunnel, 159
 — IN-THE-CLAY, 353, 355
 — LE-MOORS, 402
 — Mrs. A., 136
 — Mrs. E., 136
 — N., Esq., 469
 — Priory, 167
 — R. C. B., Esq., 47
 — Sir W. R., Bart., 162
 Claywall House, 117
 CLAYWORTH, 424
 Cleave Abbey, 227
 CLECKHEATON, 427
 — Station, 427
 CLEDDESDON, 144
 Cleeve Station, 301
 — OR BISHOP'S CLEEVE, 301
 Clement, H., Esq., 334
 Clements, 129
 Clent House, 306
 Clenthill Cottage, 338
 Clerk Hill, 409
 Cleughton Hall, 39
 CLEVEDON, 223
 — Court, 223
 Cleveland, Duke of, 460
 — Hall, 40
 — PORT, 452
 — Port Station, 453
 Cleveley, 49
 Cleves, Anne of, 179
 CLEWER, 201
 — Lodge, 201
 — Manor House, 201
 — Villa, 201
 Clewett, B., Esq., 230
 Clews, J., Esq., 375, 382
 Cliefdon House, 203
 CLIFF, 436
 — Station, 437
 Cliffe Bank Lodge, 376
 Cliffe Cottage, 256
 — Hall, 346
 — House, 156, 191, 337, 491
 — Park Hall, 386
 Clifford, F., Esq., 278
 — H. C., Esq., 296
 CLIFTON, 48, 68, 223, 408, 410
 — CAMPVILLE, 337
 — Hall, 337, 347
 — House, 256
 — J., Esq., 455
 — J. T., Esq., 480
 — Lodge, 151
 — Manor House, 68
 — Station, 53, 54, 409
 — T., Esq., 412
 CLIMPING, 170
 Clinton, Lieut.-Col., 152
 CLITHEROE, 408
 — Mrs. 283
 — Station, 409
 Clive, H., Esq., 285
 — Hon. R. H., M.P., 307
 — Lord, 140
 — Misses, 42
 Clock House, 112, 278
 CLOCKSBRIGGS, 524
 Close House, 467
 CLOSEBURN, 522
 Clough Hall, 377
 Clowes, C., Esq., 27, 199
 — Major, 303
 — Mrs., 304
 Cludde, Miss, 362
 Clumber Park, 78, 425
 Clutterbuck, — Esq., 297
 — R., Esq., 24
 — T. Esq., 215
 Clyde Falls of the, 519
 — River, 58
 Coal Exchange, the London, 2
 COALBRIDGE, 519
 Coalville Station, 335
 Coape, Col. H., 491
 COATBRIDGE, 512
 Coates Castle, 171
 Cob Hall, 40
 Cobb, G., Esq., 258
 Cobbett, P., Esq., 171
 — R., Esq., 142
 COBHAM, 142, 257
 — Hall, 257
 — Lodge, 142
 — Park, 142
 Coborn House, 110
 — Lodge, 110
 Coburg Villa, 64
 Coby, Rev. Charles, 301
 Cochrane, Captain, 216
 — House, 231
 Cock, Sir Henry, 112
 COCKAYNE HATLEY, 69
 — Thomas, Esq., 69
 Cockburn, Sir Alex. E., M.P., 164
 Cockburn Sir G., Bt., 113
 COCKBURN'S PATH, OR COLMBAND'S PATH, 301
 — Path Station, 101
 Cocken Hatch, 116
 COCKERHAM, 48
 — Hall, 48
 Cockerill, J., Esq., 215
 COCKERINGTON, 513
 — Manor House, 513
 COCKERMOUTH, 475
 — Hall, 475
 Cockfosters, 65
 Cockley Clay, 512
 — Hall, 512
 Cocks, T. S., Esq., 203
 Codbeck, River, 85
 Codicote Lodge, 66
 Codnor Park, 488
 — Station, 489
 Codrington, Admiral Sir E., late, 280
 — C. W., Esq., M.P., 219, 295
 CODSALL, 361
 — Station, 361
 COGGLESHALL, 132
 Coghurst Hall, 244
 Cog's Hall, 45
 Cohen, B., Esq., 276
 Coke, C. H., Esq., Esq., 34
 — D'Ewes, Esq., 489
 — Major, 493
 — Misses, 493
 — R., Esq., 489
 Cokethorpe Hall, 290
 Colborne, Lord, 123
 COLCHESTER, 133
 — Lord, 164
 — Station, 133
 Colcutt, 309
 COLD ASTON, 219
 — Harbour, 117, 253
 — HIGHAM, 30
 — OVERTON, 480
 — Overton Hall, 480
 — ROLEY, 456
 — Roley Station, 457
 COLDSTREAM, 477
 — Station, 477
 Cole, Butler, Esq., 48
 — Charles, Esq., 479
 — Colonel W., 148
 — F. S., Esq., 273
 — Green, 67
 — Hon. E. K., M.P., 383
 — Mrs. John, 144
 — Orton, 335
 — Park, 215
 — River, 213
 Colebourne Park, 311
 Colebrook Dale, 360
 — Park, 178
 Colebrooke, Major J., 140
 Coleman, G. L., Esq., 123
 — H. F., Esq., 329
 Coles, Alfred, Esq., 287
 — Hill, 24
 COLESHILL, 35
 Coleshill House, 213
 — Park, 35, 347
 Colewick Station, 493
 Coleworth House, 321
 College of Surgeons' Museum, 17
 Collenge, Mrs., 197
 COLLEPSIE, 526
 Colleton, Sir R. A. F. G., Bart., 24
 Collett, H. P., Esq., 285
 — R., Esq., 108, 484
 — T. S., Esq., 26
 Collier, John, Esq., 382
 — John, otherwise Tim Bobbin, 415
 — Richard, Esq., 145
 — Torr, 458
 Collingham Hall, 77
 — Station, 485
 COLLINGTREE, 31
 Collingwood, 348
 — Edward J., Esq., 98
 — Edward, Esq., 467
 — House, 96
 — John, Esq., 263
 Collins, Charles, Esq., 152
 — Daniel H., Esq., 223
 — Edward, Esq., 113
 — End, 207
 — Green Station, 397
 — Grove, 65, 495
 — Henry, Esq., 173
 — Rev. John F., 210
 — Robert, Esq., 203
 — the Poet, 173
 — Thomas, Esq., 115
 — W. P., Esq., 228
 Collipriest House, 231
 Collision, John, Esq., 506
 COLLISTON, 524
 — Station, 524
 Colls, William, Esq., 129
 COLLUMPTON, 231
 — Station, 231
 Collyer, G. S., Esq., 128
 Colman, Leigh, Esq., 41
 Colmore, T., Esq., 34
 Coln Valley Viaduct, 19
 — Viaduct, 22
 COLNBROOK, 196
 COLNE, 132, 217, 403, 499
 — ENGANE, 500
 — House, 124, 132
 — ONLEY, 434
 — Onley Station, 435
 — Park, 132, 500
 — Priory, 132
 — River, 128, 133, 196, 197, 278
 — Station, 403
 COLNEY HATCH, 64
 — Hatch and Southgate Station, 65
 — House, 64
 Colosseum, the, 16
 Colston, E. F., Esq., 517
 Colt, Captain, 151
 COLTON, 341

- Colville, C. R., Esq., 337
 Colvin, B. D. Esq., 161
 Colwich Hall, 385
 COLWICK, 340
 — Hall, 483
 — Station, 341
 — TO MANCHESTER, 374
 COLWYN, 529
 Colyer, Thomas, Esq., 256
 COLYTON, 234
 — Retreat, 234
 Combe Abbey, 334
 — Bank, 178
 — Castle, ruins of, 215
 — Harvey, Esq., 142
 — Hill, 94
 — Place, 243
 Combermere Abbey, 42, 388
 — Viscount, 42, 388
 Combs, 169
 Commercial Docks, 8
 Commerell, A., Esq., 267
 Common Hill, 202
 COMPTON, 208, 262
 — Charles, Esq., 267
 — Hall, 241
 — H. C., Esq., 151
 — House, 147
 — J., Esq., 477
 — Place, 245
 — R., Esq., 289
 — Verney, 345
 — Wyniate, 316
 COMWOOD, 241
 Condell, Wm., Esq., 491
 Condoval Hall, 362
 Condron, C., Esq., 381
 Conduit Hill, 247
 Coney Hall, 124
 — House, 64
 — J. J., Esq., 202
 — Weston Hall, 123
 Coneygree House, 348
 CONGLETON, 378
 — Station, 379
 CONINGSBOROUGH, 438
 — Hall, 438
 — Station, 439
 Conington Castle, 72
 Conisborough Castle, 353
 Conishead Priory, 473
 Connaught Place, 11
 Connop, Rev. J., 206
 Conolly, C. J., Esq., 218
 Conroy, E., Esq., 206, 283
 — Sir John, Bart., 206, 283
 Conservative Club House, 16
 Constable Burton, 454
 — Rev. Charles, 449
 — Sir T. A. Clifford, Bart., 449
 Constantine Hall, 337
 Constitution Hill, 11
 CONWAY, OR ABER CONWAY, 529
 Conwy Castle, 529
 Conyers, H. A., Esq., 113
 Conyngham, Dow. Marchioness, 189
 Cook, J., Esq., 132
 — John, Esq., 319
 — Rev. A., 80
 — T. B., Esq., 124
 Cooke, J. F., Esq., 329
 — Nathaniel, Esq., 123
 — P. D., Esq., 80
 — Richard, Esq., 475
 — Samuel C., Esq., 126
 — Sir W. B., Bt., 81
 — W., Esq., 180, 246
 COOKHAM, 200, 201
 Cookridge Hall, 357
 Cooksbridge Station, 243
 Cookson, Isaac, Esq., 94
 — J., Esq., 87
 COOMBE, 233
 — Abbey, 35
 — Cottage, 141
 — Farm, 141
 — King's, 156
 — Lodge, 141, 207
 — Wm. Alex., Esq., 255
 — Wood, 141
 COOMBS, 169
 COOPER BRIDGE, 414
 — Bridge Station, 415
 — Dowager Lady, 25, 282
 — Henry, Esq., 509
 — James, Esq., 372
 — J. S., Esq., 64
 — Lady, 289
 — Mary, longevity of, 339
 — Mrs., 142
 — Sir A., Bart., 25
 — Thomas, Esq., 65
 — W. D. C., Esq., 29
 Cooper's Lane, 65
 Coote, J. T., Esq., 32
 COFDOCK, 134
 Cope, Miss, 332
 — Sir John, Bart., 145
 Copeland, Alderman, M.P., 376
 Copersale Hall, 113
 Copfold Hall, 130
 COPFORD, 133
 — Hall, 133
 COFGROVE, 359
 Copmanthorpe, 82
 — Station, 83
 Copped Hall, 113
 COPPERSHEDGE, 379
 Coppid Hall, 129
 Copping, Capt., C. P., 151
 COPPULL, 46
 — Station, 47
 Copshill, 141
 Coquet, River, 95, 97
 Corbet, A. W., Esq., 363
 — Richard, Esq., 42
 — Sir A. V., Bart., 42, 363
 CORBETTS TEY, 129
 Corbett, T. G., Esq., 44, 424
 CORBRIDGE, 467
 — Station, 467
 CORBY, 72, 75
 — Castle, 57, 470
 — Station, 75
 — Viaduct, 466
 Cordner, Lieut., R., 198
 Core, H. Esq., 86, 454
 Corfe Castle, 154
 — Hill, 156
 — House, 155
 CORFEMULLEN, 155
 Cork, Earl of, 218
 Cornbury Park, 292
 Corney House, 311
 CORNFORTH, 89
 Cornhill, 30
 Cornish, —, Esq., 243
 — James, Esq., 240
 CORNTON, 484
 Cornwall, Captain J., 265
 Cornwallis, Earl, 180
 — Miss, 181
 CORRINGHAM, 425
 — John, Esq., 81, 109
 Corry, Captain, 153
 CORSHAM, 217
 — Court, 217
 — Station, 217
 Corstorphine Station, 518
 Coryton, J. T., Esq., 243
 Cosgrove Hall, 28
 COSHAM, 270, 271
 — House, 271
 — Station, 271
 Cosmore, 69
 Coster, Thomas, Esq., 65
 Costessy Hall, 124
 Coston, 481
 Cote Hill, 243
 Cotes, John, Esq., 372
 — Thomas, Esq., 436
 Cotham Hall, 88
 — MANDEVILLE, 88
 Cothelstone House, 227
 Cotheridge Court, 304
 Coton Hall, 382
 COTTAM, 411
 Cotten, B., Esq., 128
 COTTENHAM, 499
 — Lord, 141
 Cotterell, Sir G. H. Bart., 301
 Cotterstock Hall, 324
 Cottesbrooke, 322
 Cottesmore Hall, 481
 Cottingham Station, 449
 COTTISFORD, 314
 COTTISHAM, 505
 Cotton, Capt. A., R.N., 497
 — Sir St. Vincent, Bt., 498
 — Hall, 385
 Cotwold House, 311
 Coughton Park, 307
 Coulson, J. B., Esq., 469
 — T. S., Esq., 500
 Coulthard, C. B., Esq., 144
 Coulthart, J. R., Esq., 416
 COULTNESS, 519
 Counden Road Sta., 345
 Countess Cross, 132
 COUNTSTHORPE, 329
 — Station, 329
 Court Barn, 269
 — Hall, 231
 — Lees, 188
 — Lodge, 186, 257
 Courteen Hall, 31
 Courtenay, Lord, 235
 — Esq., 243
 — House, 229
 Courtland, 168
 Courtlands, 234
 COURTYRALA, 531
 Coussmaker, L. A., Esq., 265
 COVE, 525
 — Edward, Esq., 144
 Covent Garden Theatre, 16
 COVENTRY, 19, 35
 — AND NUNEATON, 344
 — AND NUNEATON JUNCTION, 35
 — Earl of, 301, 302
 — Hon. J., 302
 — Station, 35
 — TO LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK, 342
 Covey Cottage, 515
 — George, Esq., 164
 COWBRIDGE, 221
 COWDENHEATH, 527
 Cowdray Lodge, 173
 Cowesfield House, 270
 Cowey Stakes, 272
 Cowfold, 167
 Cowick Park, 81
 — Hall, 431
 Cowley Grove, 197
 — the Poet, 31, 273, 277
 Cowpen Hall, 95
 Cowper, Earl, 67
 — Hon. C. S., 513
 — W., the Poet, 26, 506
 Cowton Station, 87
 Cox, Captain P. Z., 129
 — Captain S., 292
 — R. H., Esq., 197
 — Thomas, Esq., 155
 — Mrs., H., 152
 Cox, J. T., Esq., 289
 Coxhoe, House, 89
 — Station, 462, 464
 Coxwell, Rev. C., 311
 Coyney, Charles, Esq., 383
 Coynton Hall, 360
 Crabb, Richard, Esq., 131
 Crabbe, the Poet, 76
 Crabbes Abbey, 500
 Crabbett Park, 165
 Crabs Hall, 148
 Cracroft, W., Esq., 109, 484, 485

- Crafton, W., Esq., 254
 Craig, The, 514
 CRAIGO, 524
 Crakemarth Hall, 385
 Cramlington, 93
 — Station, 93
 Cramond, Lord, 123
 Crampton, T., Esq., 283
 CRANBOURNE, 153
 — Lodge, 153
 Cranbrook Lodge, 129
 Cranbury, 271
 — Park, 149
 Cranmer, Archbishop, 186, 483, 493
 — Mrs., 116
 Cranmere Hall, 360
 Cranstoun, Lord, 238
 Cranwell, R., Esq., 201
 Cra'ster, T. W. Esq., 99
 — Tower, 99
 CRANFIELD, 318
 CRANFORD, 324
 — Hall, 324
 Craven, Dow. Lady, 286
 — Earl of, 35, 212, 334
 — Fulwar, Esq., 301
 Crawford and Belcarres, Earl, 47
 — Gen. Samuel, 255
 — Rev. H. W., 136
 — W. S. S., Esq., 328
 CRAWLEY, 165, 267
 — Station, 267
 Crawshay, R., Esq., 145
 Cray Rookery, 255
 CRAYFORD, 255
 CRAYS, THE, 255
 CREDITON, 233
 Creedy House, 233
 — River, 233
 Creeting Lodge, 137
 CREETINGS, THE, 137
 Cremorne Gardens, 16
 Cressingham, 120
 CRESSWELL, 383
 — A. J. B., Esq., 95
 — Hall, 41
 — House, 95
 — Miss, 371
 — R. G., Esq., 334
 — Station, 383
 Cressy House, 104
 CREWE, CHESTER, AND BIRKENHEAD, 388
 — Hall, 45
 — Lord, 45
 — Sir J. H., Bart., 335
 — Station, 43
 — TO MANCHESTER, 392
 Creweyshays House, 231
 CREWKERNE, 228
 Crichton, Sir A., Bt., 178
 CRICK, 33
 — Station, 33
 Crickett, St. T., 228
 Crickheath Hall, 366
 Crickitt, Miss, 130
 CRICKLADE, 309
 CRIGGLESTON, 428
 — Station, 429
 Cripps, J. B., Esq., 166
 Critchlow, Wm., Esq., 386
 Crochell, John, Esq., 40
 Crocks Hall, 347
 Crocombe Court, 228
 CROFT, 86
 — A. J., Esq., 288
 — Hall, 56, 86
 — Harry, 85
 — House, 269, 416
 — Lodge, 515
 — Station, 87
 CROFTHEAD, 519
 Crofton Hall, 476
 — House, 269
 Croker, Rt. Hon. J. W., 143
 Cromack Water, 475
 CROMER, 124
 — Hall, 124
 — Lady, 299
 CROMFORD, 488
 — Station, 489
 CROMPTON, 415
 Cromwell Hall, 64
 — Oliver, 71, 118, 195, 274
 — Sir Oliver, 70
 CRONTON, 397
 — Hall, 297
 CROOK, 459
 — Station, 459
 — John, Esq., 449
 Crookham House, 286
 Crooks, 265
 Croome Park, 302
 Cropedy Bridge, Battle of, 317
 Cropwell Hall, 366
 CROSBY, 476
 — Gate, 87
 — Hall, 14, 399
 — Station, 399
 — UPON-EDEN, 53
 CROSS, 255
 — Gates Station, 437
 — Keys Wash, 104
 — Miss, 137
 — Roads Station, 524
 Crosse, Major, 129
 — Thomas, Esq., 401
 Crossfield, J., Esq., 515
 CROSSGATES, 527
 Crosslake, T., Esq., 508
 CROSSLAND, 419
 CROSTON, 401
 — Station, 401
 Crouch Hall, 64
 — Oak, 273
 Crow, Charles, Esq., 137
 — Grange, 449
 — Wood, 289
 Crowder, F. R., Esq., 112
 Crowley, Francis, Esq., 208
 Crowe, Robert, Esq., 120
 — Hall, 501
 Crowe Hill, 493
 Crowhurst Place, 244
 Crowle House, 303
 Crow-Nest Hall, 427
 Crowsley Park, 207
 Crows Nest, 418
 Crowther, J., Esq., 38, 370
 CROWTON, 316
 CROWTREE, 405
 Croxby Grove, 24
 CROXDEN, 384
 — Abbey, 384
 — Abbey, Remains of, 384
 — House, 384
 Croxteth Hall, 396
 CROXTON, 122
 — Park, 71, 74, 481
 CROYDON, 163
 — Station, 163
 CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, 103
 CRUMPFIELD, 307
 Cubit, Captain H. F., 124
 Cubitt, George, Esq., 274
 CUBLINGTON, 28
 CUCKFIELD, 165
 — Place, 167
 Cuddesden Palace, 289
 CUDDINGTON, 44
 Cuedale Lodge, 400
 Cuerdon Hall, 401
 — Park, 46
 Cuffnalls, 151
 CULCHETH, 399
 — Hall, 399
 Culford Hall, 505
 CULHAM, 288
 — House, 288
 Culverthorpe Hall, 77
 Cumberland Lodge, 280
 — the Poet, 119
 Cumberlege, Rev. J., 29
 CUMMERTREES, 521
 Cummings, J., Esq., 65
 CUNDALL, 84
 Cunliffe, Sir R., Bart., 367
 Cunningham, J., Esq., 147
 CUPAR, 523
 — ANGUS, 523
 — OR CUPAR FIFE, 526
 Curlien, 326
 Curling, John, Esq., 69
 CURRIE, 61
 — Edmund, Esq., 290
 — H. Esq., M.P., 142
 — John, Esq., 25, 165
 — Mrs., 112
 — Raikes, Esq., M.P., 128
 — Station, 61
 — William, Esq., 197
 CURSALL, 409
 — Cell, 409
 Curshill Hall, 357
 Curteis, E. B., Esq., 247
 — H. B., Esq., 244
 CURTHWAITE, 477
 — Station, 477
 Curtis, G. S., Esq., 237
 — Sir W., Bart., 191
 — T., Esq., 65, 495
 Curtler, J. G. Esq., 304
 Curwen, H., Esq., 475, 514
 Curzon, Hon. E., 167
 — Hon. J. H. R., 54
 — Hon. R., 340
 Cust, Hon. Col. Sir E., 391
 Custance, H. F., Esq., 124, 507
 Custom House, 6
 Cusworth, 80
 — Hall, 439
 Cutforth, Wm., Esq., 188
 Cutt, Thomas, Esq., 245
 Cuttler, Joseph, Esq., 39
 Cyclorama, the, 16
 Cysbury, 169
 Cysylltaw Aqueduct, 366

D.

- Dacre, Joseph, Esq., 59
 — Lord, 66, 129, 244
 D'Almaine, G., Esq., 128
 Da'eth, Capt. Hugh, 191
 Dagenham Level, 129
 Dagnam Park, 128
 Daines, C. R., Esq., 111
 Daintry, R., Esq., 379
 DAIRIE, 526
 Daisy Bank, 378, 386
 Dakin, Mrs., 224
 Dalby, C. T., Esq., 333
 — Hall, 480, 481
 Dale Abbey, ruins of, 349
 — Hall, 377
 — John, Esq., 170
 — Park, 171
 Dalemmain, 54
 Dalham Hall, 497
 — Tower, 50
 DALHOUSIE, 528
 — Castle, 528
 — Marquis of, 193
 DALKEITH, 528
 — Castle, 102
 — Palace, 528
 DALRY, 521
 — Junction, 521
 Dalrymple, A., Esq., 65
 — Sir A. J. Bart., 23
 DALSTON, 477
 — Hall, 476
 — Station, 477
 Dalton Cutting, 84
 — Edward, Esq., 310
 — Hall, 51, 440
 — House, 64
 — IN FURNESS, 473
 — Miss, 58
 — ON-TEES, 87
 — PERCY, 462
 — Station, 87, 473
 — TO RICHMOND, 456
 Dallington Hall, 322

- Damer, Hon. D., M.P., 156
 — Hon., Mrs. 205
 — Hon. W. D., 154
 Dampier, J. L., Esq., 148
 DANBURY, 131
 — Place, 131
 Dancing Hill, 96
 Dand, Joseph, Esq., 33
 DANDELION, 191
 Dandridge, Mrs., 373
 Dane Cottage, 194
 — Court, 189, 191
 — Hill, 182
 — Pits, 193
 Danebury Hill, 147
 Danehurst, 164
 Danes Hill, 32
 Danett's Hall, 330
 Daniel, J. N., Esq., 140
 Daniels, Mrs., 152
 Danny Park, 167
 Danvers, Francis, Esq., 64
 Darby, F., Esq., 360
 — Lever Station, 405
 DARCEY LEVER, 404
 Darell, E., Esq., 180
 Darent, River, 162
 Daresbury Hall, 45
 Daresby Hall, 393
 DARFIELD, 352
 — Station, 353
 Darlaston Hall, 374
 DARLEY, 491
 — Abbey, 491
 — A. H., Esq., 440
 — Hall, 348
 — House, 491
 — Park, 348
 — Station, 491
 DARLINGTON, 86, 460
 — Station, 87, 461
 — TO FROSTERLEY, 460
 — TO REDCAR, 452
 DARNAL, 423
 — Station, 423
 Darnbury Hall, 44
 Darnhall Hall, 44
 Darnley, Earl of, 257
 Darrington, 431
 DARTFORD, 255
 — Station, 255
 — Viaduct, 250
 Dartington Hall, 239
 — Vineyard, 239
 Dartmoor Forest, 235
 DARTMOUTH, 240
 Dartmouth, Earl of, 38, 160
 — Lord, 419
 Dartnall, R., Esq., 176
 Darton, 429
 — Station, 429
 Darwin, Francis, Esq., 483
 Dashwood, Rev. S. V., 331
 DATCHET, 281
 — Lodge, 281
 — Station, 281
 — Viaduct, 281
 DATCHWORTH, 67
 Daubhill Station, 407
 DAUNTSEY, 215
 — Manor House, 215
 Davenport, E. D. Esq., 389
 — Hall, 393
 — John, Esq., 386
 — Mrs., 378
 — William, Esq., 377
 DAVENTRY, 32
 — Lodge, 32
 Davies, Colonel F. J., 164
 — Mrs. Colonel, 303
 — Warburton, Esq., 164
 Davis, Anthony, Esq., 199
 — John, Esq., 117
 — Mrs. S., 483
 — Rev. Robert, 318
 — T. A., Esq., 173
 Davison, Bland T., Esq., 355
 Davy, Col. Sir H. F., Bt., 233
 — Dr., 515
 — Sir Humphrey, Bt., 233, 347
 Davyhulme Hall, 399
 Dawes, E. N., Esq., 247
 — H., Esq., 38, 165, 371
 — M. H., Esq., 38
 — Mrs., 370
 Dawford House, 42
 Dawkins, Colonel, 292
 Dawley Lodge, 197
 DAWLISH, 237
 — Station, 237
 Dawnay, Hon. Payan, 84
 — Hon. and Rev. T., 481
 Dawson, E., Esq., 48
 — Edward, Esq., 330
 — G. P., Esq., 436
 — James, Esq., 515
 — John T., Esq., 320
 — Pudsey, Esq., 435
 — R. K., Esq., 355
 — Thomas, Esq., 515
 Day, Captain John, 513
 — Edward, Esq., 261
 — John, Esq., 166
 — Thomas, Esq., 325
 De Bampton, John, 231
 De Beauvoir, R. B., Esq., 285
 De Blackhear, Lord W., 165
 De Broke, Lord W., 345
 De Burgh, Rev. R. L., 196
 De Castro, D., Esq., 276
 De Clifford, Baroness, 328
 De Di Cito, Ralph, 138
 De Fleming, Lady, 515
 De Grey, Earl, 68, 358, 359
 — Hon. B., 151
 De Lanney, A., Esq., 189
 De Lautour, Madame, 68
 De Lisleand Dudley, Lord, 179
 De Lucy, Bishop, 146
 De Salis, Hon. Count F., 197
 De Salis, Countess, 197
 De Tabley, Lord, 45, 392
 De Tessier, Baron, 258
 De Trafford, Sir T. J., Bt., 399, 421
 Deacon, John, Esq., 179
 DEAL, 192
 — Castle, 192, 193
 — Station, 193
 Dealtry, Misses, 167
 DEAN, 145
 — House, 145
 — James, Esq., 112
 — Row, 393
 — Station, 271
 — the, 147
 Deans Court, 153
 DEARHAM, 477
 — Station, 477
 Debdale House, 493
 DEBDEN, 117
 DEBENHAM, 137
 Decies, Lord, 21, 94
 DEDDINGTON, 292
 Deeben River, 137
 Deedes, Wm., Esq., M.P., 182
 Deene Park, 324
 Deep Car Station, 423
 Deepdene, 262
 DEEPING FEN, 105
 DEFFORD, 303
 — Station, 303
 Delabere Court, 206
 Delaford Park, 27, 199
 Delamere Forest, 36, 389
 — House, 44
 — Lord, 44
 Delap, Mrs., 264
 Delapre Abbey, ruins of, 321
 Delawarr, Earl, 69, 164
 — Lord, 153
 Delight, E., Esq., 278
 Dellrow, 23
 Delmé, Captain E., 268
 Dembley, Mrs., 33
 Demme, R., Esq., 258
 Denbies, 263
 Denbigh, Earl of, 275, 335
 DENBY, 438
 — Grange, 417
 Dench, Captain T., 497
 Denford House, 289
 DENHAM, 199
 — Hall, 94
 Denison, J. E., Esq., M.P., 78
 — W. J., Esq., late, 263
 Denne Park, 266
 Denny Abbey, 118
 Densworth House, 173
 Dent, J. and W., Esqrs., 301
 — Captain C. R., 87
 — J., Esq., 48
 — John C., Esq., 302
 — Mrs., 152
 DENTON, 182, 423
 Denton Court, 182
 — Park, 433
 DENVER, 501
 — Station, 501
 DEPTFORD, 248
 DERBY, 332, 348
 Derby, Countess of, 46, 401
 — Dow. Countess, 281
 — Earl of, 163, 258, 396
 — Station, 333, 349
 DEREHAM, 506
 — Station, 507
 — To LYNN, 512
 Dering, C., Esq., 66
 — Sir E., Bart., 180
 Derwent Hill, 54
 — Isle, 54
 — Lodge, 54
 — Water, 515
 Desaquiliers, Dr., 117
 DESBOROUGH, 327
 DESFORD, 332
 — Station, 333
 DETHICK, 489
 Devil Stones' Tower, 466
 Deville House, 165
 Devils Quoits, 214
 DEVIZES, 517
 DEVONPORT, 241
 Devonshire Cottage, 276
 — Duke of, 281, 351, 402, 490
 — House, London, 11
 Dewing, R., Esq., 513
 Dewksell Abbey, ruins of, 230
 DEWLISH, 159
 — House, 159
 DEWSBURY, 416, 418
 — PONTEFRAC, AND GOOLE, 428
 — Station, 417, 419
 D'Eyncourt, Right Hon. C. T., M.P., 487, 488
 Diall's Bridge Station, 437
 Dick, Q., Esq., M.P., 133
 Dickens, T., Esq., 260
 Dickenson, C., Esq., 376
 — John, Esq., 25
 — Mrs., 253
 — Mrs. C., 283
 Dickson, Major-Gen., 285
 DIDCOT, 210
 — Station, 211
 — TO BANBURY, 288
 Diddington House, 70
 DIEPPE, 167
 Digby, Earl, 35, 347
 — E. St. Vincent, Esq., 159
 Diggle Station, 419
 DIGSWELL, 66
 — Hill, 66
 — House, 66
 — Viaduct, 63
 Dilhorne Hall, 383
 Dilke, Wm., Esq., 35

- Dillington House, 228
Dillon, Viscount, 292
Dilton Court, 517
Dimplebrook Cottage, 273
Dinder House, 220, 224
DINGLEY, 327
— Hall, 327
DINSDALE, 453
DINTING, 422
— Station, 423
Diorama, the, 16
Disney, John, Esq., 130
— Mrs. A., 141
DISS, 138
Dissington Hall, 467
Diswell, Basil, Esq., 182
Ditcham Park, 173
Ditchburn, H., Esq., 256
DITCHFORD, 323
— Station, 323
DITCHINGHAM, 123
— Cottage, 123
— Hall, 123
— House, 123
— Lodge, 123
DITCHLING, 166
— Beacon, 166
Ditton Grove, 397
— Park, 198, 281
Dixie, Captain, R.N., 170
— Sir A., Bart., 332
Dixon, Dixon, Esq., 468
— Ford Station, 409
— James, Esq., 422
— John, Esq., 393
— P. S., Esq., 59
— R., Esq., 64
— Wm., Esq., 117
DOBECROSS, 418
Dobson, R. H., Esq., 453
Docker's Lane Station, 35
Docking, 508
— Hall, 508
Dodd, Dr., 73
— Thomas, Esq., 186
Doddershall Park, 314
DODDINGTON, 498
— Hall, 42, 108, 484
— Park, 295
Doddlespool, 43
Dodington Park, 219
Dod's Leigh, 382
Dodsworth, Sir C., Bart., 455
Dogdyke Station, 107
Dogmersfield Park, 144
Dolben, M., Esq., 322
Dolbey, Misses, 130
Dome House, 170
Domville, Sir W., Bt., 245
Donaldson, Mrs. W., 155
Don John's, 132
— River, 80
DONCASTER, 80
— Race Course, 81
— Station, 81
— TO SWINTON, 438
DONNINGTON, 104, 440
Donjon, or Dane John Field, 187
Donne Lodge, 244
DONNINGTON, 169, 372
— Castle, ruins of, 287
— Hall, 298, 300, 330
— House, 361
— Priory, 287
— Station, 373
DONYLAND, 135
— Lodge, 135
Doody, William, Esq., 38
Dorant, J. A., Esq., 64
DORCHESTER, 157
Dorfold Hall, 388
Dorick Lodge, 110
DORKING, 262
— Station, 263
Dorley Court, 198
Dormer, Lord, 345
DORNOK, 521
Dorrien, R. A. S., Esq., 311
Dorrington, J. E., Esq., 311
Dorset Hall, 140
— Square, 15
Dorton House, 313
Doughty, Sir E., Bt., 148
Douglas, 58
— Captain H. H., 189
— Lord, 58
Douglass, Mrs. Gen., 131
Dovaston, J. F. M., Esq., 364
Dove, River, 32
— Samuel, Esq., 137
Dovecliffe, 348
Dovecot House, 396
Doveleys, 385
Dovenby Hall, 475
DOVER, 182
— Castle, 182
— Lady, 276
— Station, 158, 183
Doveridge Hall, 383
— Park, 385
Doveton, — Esq., 30
Dowdeswell, G., Esq., 300
— House, 301
— J. E., Esq., 302
Dowell, Thomas, Esq., 216
Dowker, Mrs., 451
Dowler, Rev. Thomas, 208
Down Grange, 144
— Hall, 115
— HOLLAND, 400
— House, 155, 300
— Park, 173
— Place, 203, 265
Downe, Viscount, 81, 431
Downes, 233
DOWNHAM, 500, 502
— Station, 501
Downhill House, 112
Downman, Sir T., 244
Downsee, 155
Downshire, Marq. of, 282
Downton, 152
Dowson, Mrs. E., 123
Drake, Garrard, C.B., Esq., 66
— Mrs., 69
— Sir F., 243
— Sir T. T. F. E. Bt., 234
— Thomas T., Esq., 24
Drakelow, 347
Drakes Place, 228
DRAX, 437
— J. S. W. S. E. Esq., M.P., 155, 185
DRAYCOT CERNE, 215
— Park, 215
DRAYCOTT, 383
— House, 333, 349
Drayton Grange, 32
— Hall, 196, 324
— Lodge, 361
— Manor House, 338, 346
— Station, 171
— Thomas, Esq., 30
Drew, E. S., Esq., 230
— F., Esq., 230
— John W., Esq., 148
Dreyer, Mrs. 125
Driffeld Station, 449
DRIG, 473
— Station, 473
Drinkstone Park, 504
DROITWICH, 306
— Station, 307
Dromenagh Lodge, 199
Dropmore House, 203
Droughton Manor House, 436
DROYLSDEN, 417, 420
— Station, 417
Druidical Temple, remains of, 52
DRUMLITHIE, 524
Drummond, A. R., Esq., 151
— C., Esq., 116, 276
— Colonel B., 151
— H., Esq., M.P., 263
— Lieut.-Colonel, 151
Drury, G. V., Esq., 291
— Lane Theatre, 16
Dry Bridge Station, 522
Dryden, John, the Poet, 324
— Sir H. E. L., Bart., 30
Duberley, James, Esq., 70
Du Bois, Mrs., 198
Du Cane, Capt., R.N., 133, 503
— Rev. H., 133, 503
Dubton Junction Station, 524
Du Pre, James, Esq., 199
— Kaledon G., Esq., 199
Ducie, Earl, 296
Ducket's Canal, 12
Duckett, John, Esq., 142
Duckworth, Sir J. T. B., Bart., M.P., 234
DUDDINGTON, 102, 478
DUDLEY, 370
Dudley Port Station, 371
— Station, 371
— TO BURTON RAILWAY, 370
Dudwell, 19
Duff, Adam, Esq., 207
— A., Esq., J.P., 208
DUFFIELD, 348
— Station, 349
— T., Esq., 209, 220
Dugdale, Sir Wm., 336
— W. S., Esq., 336
Duke, George, Esq., 244
— Rev. E., 273
Dukes Bridge House, 125
DULLINGHAM, 497
— House, 497
— Station, 497
DULWICH, 161
— Gallery, 17
DUMBARTON, 520
— Castle, 520
DUMBLANE, 523
Dumbleton, H., Esq., 145
— W., Esq., 269
DUMFRIES, 522
DUNBAR, 100
— Station, 101
Dunbridge Station, 271
Duncan, Admiral Lord, 526
— Captain J. G., R.N., 144
DUN-CASEWICK, 357
DUNCHURCH, 32
— Road, 32
Duncombe, Hon. and Rev. A., 385
— Hon. O., M.P., 69
— Park, 450
— P. D. P., Esq., 29
Dundas, Admiral, 289
— Miss J., 276
— Sir J. B., Bart., 276
DUNDEE, 521, 524, 525
— Captain E., 282
Dundridge House, 240
Dunehall Mill Hole Carnival, 50
DUNFERMLINE, 527
DUNHAM, 391
— Massey, 421
— Station, 391
DUNHAMSTEAD, 306
— Station, 307
DUNHOLME, 484
Dunkeld Road, 523
Dunkenhalgh Park, 402
Dunkirk House, 310
Dunlop, Misses, 54
Dunmore, Dow. Countess of, 278
DUNMOW, 115
Dunn, Capt. R.N., 64
— Capt. Thomas, 288
— Col. Wm., 206.

- DUNNING, 523
 Dunningham, R., Esq., 137
 DUNNOCKSHAW, 403
 Dunsdale Lodge, 178
 Dunsmore Heath, 32
 DUNSTABLE, 312
 — Branch, 29
 — Station, 313
 Dunstall, 425
 — Hall, 40, 348
 Dunstan Hall, 350
 DUNSTER, 227
 — Castle, 227
 DUNSTON, 41, 106, 139
 — Hall, 92, 139, 466
 — Pillar, 106
 Dunstonbrugh Castle, 99
 Duntisborne, 311
 DUNTON, 69, 131
 Dunwood, 386
 — House, 386
 Dupin, Charles, Esq., 186
 Duppa, B. D., Esq., 247
 Durant, — Esq., 361
 — Richard, Esq., 238
 Durant's Harbour, 112
 Durdans, 261
 Durham, 88, 470
 — Bishop of, 461
 — Earl of, 90, 457
 Durnham House, 273
 DURSLEY, 297
 Dutton Viaduct, 36
 Duxborough Hall, 47
 Duxbury Hall, 410
 DUXFORD, 118
 Dwerry House, 405
 Dyce, John, Esq., 138
 Dyer Cottage, 203
 Dyke, J. D., Esq., 258
 — Sir P. H., Bart., 162
 Dykes, F. L. B., Esq., 475
 Dymoke, Sir H., Bt., the Hon. the Champion, 107
 Dyne, F. B., Esq., 259
 Dyott, Capt. R., 373, 388
 Dyrham, Battle of, 219
 — Park, 64, 219, 294
 DYSART, 528
 — Earl of, 74, 278, 481
 — House, 528
 — Station, 527
 Dytchley Park, 292
- E.**
- Eady, William, Esq., 65
 Eagle House, 112
 — William, Esq., 121
 Eaglehurst, 151
 Ealing, 194
 — Grove, 194
 — Grove House, 194
 — Park, 194
 — Station, 195
 Eames, Mrs., 175
 Eamont River, 54
 — Viaduct, 39
 EARBY, 403
 — Station, 403
 Eardley, Sir Culling, Bart., 255
 EARLTH, 499
 Earl Cottage, 110
 Earle Hall, 98
 Earlam Hall, 124
 EARLS BARTON, 322
 — Barton House, 322
 — COLNE, 132
 — Crome Court, 302
 — HEATON, 419
 Earsden, 93
 EARTHAM, 171
 Eashing House, 265
 EASINGTON, 99, 465
 EASINGWOLD, 85
 EASSIE, 524
 EAST BARNET, 65
 — Barnet Bridge, 63
 — BEDFORD, 279
 — BERGHOLT, 134
 — BRIDGFORD, 483
 — BUDLEIGH, 234
 — CHALLON, 210
 — Cliffe Lodge, 191
 — Cosham House, 271
 — Cottingwith, 440
 — COWTON, 86
 — DEAN, 270
 — End, 152
 — FARLEIGH, 247
 — Farleigh Sta., 247
 — Fortune Station, 101
 — GRINSTEAD, 164, 177
 — HADDON, 33
 — Hall, 86
 — Hampstead Park, 282
 — HANNEY, 211
 — HAVEN, 526
 — Hill, 218
 — HORNDON, 131
 — Horsley, 263
 — Horsley Tower, 142
 — ILSLEY, 208
 — India Docks, 7
 — India House, 17
 — J., Esq., 293
 — Lexham, 513
 — LINTON, 100
 — LOCKINGE, 210
 — Lodge 346
 — MARKHAM, 78
 — MARTON, 434
 — MOULSEY, 141, 274
 — PECKHAM, 180, 246
 — RETFORD, 79
 — Retford Station, 79
 — SHEEN, 276
 — Sir Gilbert East Clayton, Bart, 203
 — Sir James B., Bart., 303
 — STIVERLEY, 271
 East Sutton Place, 180
 — Swale, River, 188
 — TISTED, see Stislead, 144
 — Ville and New Leake Station, 511
 — Walton, 513
 — WINCH, 512
 — Winch Station, 513
 Eastborough, 22
 EASTBOURNE, 245
 Eastbury Park, 155
 Eastcliffe House, 237
 Eastcott High Grove, 22
 — Minor, 22
 EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, 108, 109
 Eastfield House, 293
 — Lodge, 150
 Easthope, Sir J., Bt., 143
 Eastnor Castle, 302
 Easton House, 74
 — Lodge, 115
 — MAGNA, 115
 — MAUDIT, 323
 — Neston, 30
 — Park, 328
 EASTREA FEN, 503
 — Station, 503
 EASTRINGDON, 436
 — Station, 437
 EASTRY, 191
 — Court, 191
 Eastshell House, 228
 Eastwell Park, 184
 EASTWICK, 114
 — Park, 263
 EASTWOOD, 414, 489
 — Hall, 350, 489
 — Station, 415
 Eatington Park, 316
 Eaton Bank, 389
 — BRAY, 27
 — Constantine, 362
 — Hall, 124, 369, 378
 — House, 33
 — Richard Jeafferson, Esq., 497
 — Square, 15
 Eaunton Hall, 337
 Ebbage, Mrs., 125
 EBBSFLEET, 191
 EBCHESTER, 456
 EBWORTH, 81
 ECCLEFECHAN, 59
 — Station, 59
 ECCLES, 398
 — Hall, 123
 — HILL, 432
 — Road Station, 123
 — Station, 399
 ECCLESFIELD, 422
 ECCLESHALL, 40
 — Castle, 40
 ECCLESTON, 413
 — Hall, 396
 ECKINGTON, 303, 350
 — Station, 303, 351
 Ecton, 322
- EDDLSBOROUGH, 27
 EDDINGTON, 289
 — House, 289
 Ede, Captain, 131
 Eden Farm, 160
 — Hall, 55
 — River, 53, 56, 176
 — Sir William, Bart., 89, 461
 EDENBRIDGE, 176
 — Station, 177
 EDENBROOK, 466
 EDERSFIELD, 300
 Edgar, Rev. M. G., 134
 EDGBASTON, 36
 Edgcote Hall, 293
 Edgersford House, 233
 Edgeworth, Charles, Esq., 282
 Edgill, Rev. E., 218
 Edgington, Thomas, Esq., 271
 EDGWARE, 21
 EDINBURGH, 60
 — DALKEITH, and HAWICK, 528
 — MORNINGSIDE and BATHGATE, 519
 — Station, 61, 103
 — to GLASGOW, 518
 — to PERTH *via* KIRKCALDY, 527
 EDLINGHAM, 96
 Edmond Castle, 471
 — House, 263
 EDMONDBYERS, 459
 EDMONDTHORPE, 481
 — Hall, 481
 EDMONTON, 497
 — Station, 497
 Edmund of Langley, 24
 Ednaston Lodge, 348
 Edridge, J., Esq., 217
 Edward the Confessor, 314
 — the Martyr, 154
 Edwards, A., Esq., 27
 — H. L., Esq., 414, 427
 — J. B., Esq., 69
 — Mrs. L., 506
 — Rev. B., 120
 — T. Esq., 147
 — Thos. M. Esq., 397
 Edwardes, J. A., Esq., 199
 EDWORTH, 69
 Effingham, Earl of, 352
 Efford, 152
 Egerton, J. L., Esq., 116
 — Lodge, 481
 — Mrs., 368
 — R. E. W., Esq., 421
 — Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart., 44, 389
 — W., Esq., 392, 420
 Egg, J., Esq., 418
 EGGINGTON HALL, 29
 Egginton Hall, 348
 EGHAM, 280
 Eglington Park, 96
 Eglington Castle, 521

- Egmont, Earl of, 163, 173
 EGREMONT, 390, 475
 EGTON, 452
 Elane, Thomas, Esq., 169
 Elcombe, 212
 — Hall, 212
 Eld, Wm., Esq., 375
 Eldo House, 504
 Eldon, Earl of, 156
 ELFORD, 346
 — House, 234
 Elfordleigh, 241
 Elfreda, 154
 ELHESLEY, 78
 ELING, 150
 ELKSTONE, 299
 ELLAND, 415
 — Hall, 415
 — Station, 415
 Ellel Grange, 48
 ELLENBOROUGH, 475
 — Earl of, 301
 Ellenbrook Hall, 398
 Elleray, 514
 Ellerbert House, 46
 ELLERSTONE, 385
 ELLERTON, 440
 — Grange, 373
 — Hall, 373
 ELLESMERE, 365
 — Earl of, 11, 142
 ELLINGHAM, 153
 — Hall, 98
 ELLINGSTONE, 156
 — House, 156
 Elliott, Colonel, 244
 — Joseph, Esq., 313
 — Mrs., 321
 Ellis, C. Rose, Esq., 142
 — C. H., Esq., 116
 — Francis J., Esq., 144
 — George, Esq., 419
 — J., Esq., M.P., 330
 — Lady, 197
 — R., Esq., 27, 199
 — Wynne, Esq., 65
 Ellison, C., Esq., 93
 — R., Esq., 484
 ELLONGTON, 436
 Ellways, J. H., Esq., 309
 Elm Bank, 260
 — Cottage, 25, 141, 199, 283
 — Green, 309
 — Grove, 145
 — Lodge, 276
 — Place, 283
 — Tree House, 143
 — Trees, 38
 ELMDON, 34
 — Hall, 34
 — Mansion House, 34
 Elmers, 141
 Elmharn Hall, 506
 Elmhirst Hall, 338
 Elmley Castle, 303
 Elmore Court, 298
 — House, 91, 287, 372, 471
 Elmsall Lodge, 430
 Elmshurst, 64
 ELMSLEY, 450
 — Lodge, 450
 Elmstead House, 253
 Elms, the, 24, 45, 203, 261
 ELMSWELL, 504
 — Station, 505
 Elphinstone, Dowager Lady, 244
 Elsenham Hall, 117
 — Station, 117
 ELSHAM, 424
 — Hall, 424
 ELSLACK, 403
 — Station, 403
 Elstead, 265
 Elston Hall, 483
 ELSWICK, 411
 — House, 92
 ELTHAM, 253
 ELTISLEY, 71
 ELTON, 325, 404, 452, 492
 — Hall, 325, 452
 — James, Esq., 208
 — Manor House, 492
 — Sir C., Bart., 223
 — Station, 325, 493
 ELVANFOOT, 58
 — Station, 59
 ELVASTON, 332
 — Castle, 332, 349
 Elve, Henry, Esq., 191
 Elvington Hall, 440
 Elwes, Henry, Esq., 311
 — R. C., Esq., 322, 425
 Elwood House, 66
 — Lieut.-Col. C. W., 167
 ELY, 118, 531
 — Banke House, 203
 — Cathedral, 120
 — Grange, 179
 — Station, 119
 — to LYNN, 500
 — to PETERBOROUGH, 502
 Ember Court, 141
 Embley Park, 270
 Empton Castle, 292
 Emson, E. Esq., 117
 EMSWORTH, 172
 — Station, 173
 Encombe House, 156
 Enderby Hall, 86, 328
 ENDON, 386
 Endsleigh Cottage, 243
 ENFIELD, 495
 — Old Park, 497
 — Station, 497
 England, T. H., Esq., 27, 199
 Englefield Green, 280
 — House, 285
 — Lodge, 280
 Enmore Castle, 227
 Enne, River, 240
 Ennerdale Water, 474
 ENSHAM, 290
 Ensham Hall, 290
 Entomological Museum, 17
 ENTWISTLE, 406
 — Station, 407
 EPPING, 113
 — Grove, 113
 — House, 65
 EPSOM, 259
 — Race Course, 258
 — Station, 259
 Epwood Hill, 162
 Erdigg Hall, 367
 Eridge Castle, 181
 ERITH, 254
 — Station, 255
 Erle, Sir Walter, 157
 Erney Wood, 152
 Erringham House, 169
 ERROL, 525
 — Earl of, 278
 Erskine, Hon. T. A., 380
 ERSWICK, 473
 ESCOMBE, 233
 Escott, B., Esq., 227
 — S. K., Esq., 272
 Eserick Park, 436
 Esdaile, E. J., Esq., 227
 — Mrs., 104
 ESHER, 140
 — and Claremont Station, 141
 — Lodge, 142
 — Place, 140
 Esholt Hall, 433
 ESKBANK, 528
 ESKDALE, 453
 Eske, River, 59
 ESKMEALS, 472
 — Station, 473
 ESKRIGGE, 51
 Esmeade, F. M., Esq., 214
 ESPRICK, 411
 ESSENDINE, 72
 — Station, 73
 Essex, Earl of, 24
 Estcourt, 310
 — T. G. B., Esq., 310
 ETAL, 98, 476
 Ethelwald, King, 169
 Eton College, 198
 — Montem, 198
 ETRURIA, 376
 — Place, 377
 — Station, 377
 Ettrick, Anthony, Esq., 91
 ETWALL, 348
 — Lodge, 348
 — Ralph, Esq., 151
 Eustace, General Sir W. C., 117
 Euston Hall, 123
 — Station, 20
 EUXTON, 46
 — Hall, 46
 — Station, 47
 Evans, Captain A., 261
 — Miss, 334
 — Misses, 348, 491
 Evans, S., Esq., 348, 491
 Evans T., Esq., 361
 — W., Esq., 273
 — W., Esq., M.P., 348
 Evelyn, James, Esq., 164
 — W. J., Esq., M.P., 262
 Evelyn's Sylva, 425
 Evenham Hall, 92
 Evenley Hall, 316
 Everdon Hall, 30
 Evered, R. E., Esq., 227
 Everest, W., Esq., 261
 Everett, G. S., Esq., 124
 Eversfield, C., Esq., 266
 EVERSLEIGH, 145
 EVERSHAM, 50
 — Hall, 50
 — H., Esq., 50
 EVERTON, 69, 79
 — Hall, 69
 Every, Sir H., Bart., 348
 EVESHAM, 303
 — Battle of, 303
 Evetts, William, Esq., 292
 EVINGTON, 329
 — Hall, 329
 — Old Hall, 329
 Ewart, James, Esq., 64
 — Park, 98
 EWELL, 259
 — Castle, 259
 — Grove, 259
 — Rectory, 259
 — Station, 259
 Ewershall, 33
 EWHURST, 145
 — Manor House, 145
 Exbury House, 151
 Exe, River, 231, 233, 234
 EXETER, 232
 — Cathedral, 232
 — Marquis of, 72, 478
 — Station, 233
 — TO PLYMOUTH RAILWAY, 234
 EXHAL, 344
 EXMOUTH, 234
 — Viscount, 237
 Exthorpe Station, 439
 EXTON, 481
 — Hall, 479, 481
 EYE, 137
 Eyles, Mrs., 324
 Eyre, Charles, Esq., 289
 — H. R., Esq., 287
 Eyston, —, Esq., 353
 EYWORTH, 69

F.

 Fagg, Sir John, Bart., 187
 Fair Oak Park, 148
 Fairfax, Fernley, Esq., 78
 — Gen. Lord, 82, 433
 FAIRFIELD, 141, 152, 230, 422
 — Field, 150
 — House, 227
 — Station, 423

- FAIRFORD, 213
 — Park, 213
 FAIRLAWN, 178
 — Cottage, 180
 Fairlie, John, Esq., 497
 FAIRLIGHT, 245
 — Lodge, 245
 — Place, 245
 Fairlop Oak, 128
 Fairy Hall, 39, 253
 FAKENHAM, 307, 508
 — Station, 509
 Falcon, J., Esq., 24
 FALKIRK, 518
 FALKLAND, 527
 FALKTON, 450
 FALMER, 193
 — Station, 193
 Falmouth, Earl of, 287
 Falseley Hall, 293
 Fan Grove Lodge, 273
 Fane, General, 77
 Fangloss Station, 440
 FAREHAM, 268, 270
 — Station, 269
 — TO PORTSMOUTH,
 270
 Farley Castle, 218, 516
 — Hall, 283
 — Hill, 283
 — Hill Castle, 283
 — House, 144
 Farmadine, 117
 Farmer, Mrs., 206
 — W. F. G., Esq., 259
 Farming Woods, 324
 Farmley Park, 355
 Farnall, G. R., Esq., 153
 FARNBOROUGH, 144, 162,
 285
 — Hill, 144
 — Station, 145, 285
 Farncomb, 301
 — Henry, Esq., 245
 Farneden Hall, 348
 FARNELL ROAD, 524
 FARNHAM, 114, 265, 359
 — Castle, 265
 — E. B., Esq., 330
 — Station, 265
 Farnley Hall, 418
 — Park, 356
 FARNWORTH, 407, 410
 Farquharson, J. J., Esq.,
 155
 Farrell, C. F., Esq., 40
 Farrer, H., Esq., 59
 FARRINGTON, 211
 — Encampment, 211
 — House, 211, 234
 — Road Station, 211
 Farrington, 46
 — Station, 47
 Farwell, George, Esq., 238
 FAUGH, 470
 Faulkbourne Hall, 132, 502
 Faulkner, C. F. A., Esq.,
 290
 Faunce, E. B., Esq., 259
 Faux, Robert, Esq., 337
 Favell, Mark, Esq., 430
 FAVERSHAM, 186
 Faviell, Mark, Esq., 355
 Fawcett, James, Esq., 59
 — J., Esq., 57
 Fawkes, F. H., Esq., 356
 — Misses, 356
 — Fawkes, Rev., A.,
 356
 FAWLEY, 151
 — Cottage, 151
 — Court, 205
 Fawsley Park, 30
 FAYDON MOUNT, 128
 Faygate Station, 267
 FAZAKERLEY, 401
 — Hall, 401, 405
 — H., Esq., 47, 401,
 405, 410
 FEARING, 132
 Fearingbury, 132
 Fearnley, B., Esq., 79
 FEATHERSTON, 430
 — Station, 431
 — T., Esq., 122
 Featherstonhaugh Castle,
 468
 — Sir H., Bt., 173, 468
 Feetham, John, Esq., 143
 Felden House, 25
 Felix Hall, 132
 FELKIRK, 355
 Fell, Richard, Esq., 197
 Fellbridge House, 164
 Fellbrigg Hall, 124
 Fellowes, E. E., Esq., M.P.,
 73
 — Lady E., 124
 — Sir J., Bart., 206
 Felpham House, 170
 FELTHAM, 278
 — Mr. John, 125
 — Station, 279
 Felthorpe Hall, 124
 Felton, 270
 FELTWELL ST. MARY, 120
 Fenay Hall, 419
 Fencehouses Station, 91
 FENNY STRATFORD, 317
 — Stratford Station,
 317
 Fenton Hall, 377
 — House, 314
 — Manor House, 377
 — Thomas, Esq., 376
 — VIVIAN, 377
 FENWICK, 81
 — Archdeacon, 215
 — G., Esq., 92
 — Tower, 81
 Ferguson, R., Esq., 59
 Fern Hill, 150, 230
 Ferr Hill, 264
 Fernacre Lodge, 199
 Ferrand, B., Esq., and
 Hon. Mrs., 434
 — Miss, 201
 — Mrs. 432
 Ferrers, Earl, 335, 375, 382
 — M. E., Esq., 343
 Firriby Station, 437
 Ferry, B., Esq., 205
 — HILL, 88, 464
 — Hill Station, 89, 462,
 465
 — HILL TO BYERS'
 GREEN, 464
 — PORT ON CRAIG, 526
 FERRYBRIDGE, 83
 Fes Camp, 168
 Feversham, Lord, 450
 Ffarington, Miss, 46
 Ffolkes, Sir W. J. F., Bt.,
 513
 FIBBENHAM, 138
 Fiddler's Green, 208
 FIDDLETOWN, 159
 Field House, 372
 — Place, 267
 — Robert, Esq., 128
 — Side, 54
 Fielden, F., Esq., 388
 — J., Esq., 400, 406
 Fielder, C., Esq., 147
 — K., Esq., 173
 — T., Esq., 145
 Fielding, the Novelist, 224
 FILEY, 451
 — Station, 451
 FILLINGDALES, 451
 Fillingham, G., Esq., 483
 Fillongley Hall, 344
 Filmer, Sir E., Bart., 180
 Finch, G., Esq., 328, 479
 — HAMPESTEAD, 285
 — Hampstead Cottage,
 285
 — Lady Maria, 246
 — Oaks, 181
 FINCHLEY, 64
 — Common, 65
 — Lodge, 64
 Finckley, 147
 Finden Place, 169
 FINDON, 169
 Fine Court, 229
 Fineden Hall, 322
 Finefield, 198
 Fineshade Hall, 478
 FINMERE, 314
 FINNINGHAM, 136
 — Station, 137
 FINNINGLY, 79
 — Hall, 79
 Finnis, T. Q., Esq., 128
 Finsbury, 1
 — Square, 15
 Firle Place, 245
 Firsby Station, 511
 Firs Grove, 143
 Firth, Thomas, Esq., 45
 Fisher, — Esq., 56
 — George, Esq., 115
 — W. S., Esq., 475
 Fishergate Tunnel, 38
 FISHERWICKE, 346
 Fishmongers' Hall, 6
 Fiske, Samuel, Esq., 117
 FISKERTON, 109, 483
 Fitch, Edward, Esq., 117
 — George, Esq., 128
 Fitt, James P., Esq., 147
 Fitzgerald, E., Esq., 282
 — G., Esq., 204
 — Hon. Lady S., 141
 — J., Esq., 137
 — Lord W., 278
 — Thomas, Esq., 169
 — W. R. S., Esq., 267
 Fitzhardinge, Earl, 296
 Fitzherbert, Sir H., Bart.,
 247, 385
 — T., Esq., 41
 Fitzhugh, Mrs., 151
 — Thomas, Esq., 366
 Fitzjohns, 132
 Fitzmaurice, Hon. E., 203
 Fitzroy, Hon. General, 30
 — Square, 15
 Fitzwilliam, Earl, 72, 326,
 352, 478
 — House, 276
 — Sir William, 280
 Five Mile House Sta., 109
 Fixby Hall, 419
 FLAMBOROUGH, 451
 — HEAD, 451
 FLAMSTEAD, 25
 — Villa, 25
 Fleet House, 240
 — Street, 16
 Fleetpond Station, 145
 FLEETWOOD, 412
 — Sir P. H., Bt., 413
 — Station, 413
 Fleming, J., Esq., 270
 — J. W., Esq., 149
 Fletcher, Sir H., Bart., 56,
 143
 — the Dramatist, 322
 FLETCHING, 164
 FLETTON, 73
 Flexby Hall, 415
 Flexton House, 399
 FLINT, 528
 FLINTHAM, 483
 — Hall, 483
 Flitwick Manor House, 319
 Flixton Hall, 125
 Flockton, T., Esq., 141
 — V., Esq., 143
 Flodden Field, 98, 476
 FLOORE, 31
 Flower, Sir J., Bart., 123
 Floyer, John, Esq., 159
 Fludger, G., Esq., and
 Lady Mary, 328, 478
 FOLESHILL, 345
 — Station, 345
 Foljambe, G. S., Esq., 353
 FOLKESTONE, 183
 — Ford, 183
 — Station, 183
 — Viaduct, 176, 183
 — Viscount, 273
 FOLKINGHAM, 75

- FOLKINGTON, 245
— Place, 245
Follaton House, 238
— Park, 240
Folly Hill, 201
Fonnereau, W. C., Esq., 134
Foord, Mrs. B., 186
— River, 176
Forberry Grove, 288
Forbery, Reading, 206
Forbes, J. H., Esq., 150
Forcett Hall, 86
FORD, 170, 399
— Abbey, 230
— Castle, 98
— Charles J., Esq., 393
— Henry, Esq., 110
— House, 298
— Place, 129
— Station, 171
Fordham, J. E., Esq., 69, 118
FORDINGBRIDGE, 153
FORDOUN, 524
FOREMARK, 348
Forest Gate Station, 129
— Gate, 111
— Hall, 130
— HILL, 161
— Hill, 201
— Lodge, 122, 166, 204
— Station, 161
Forester, Lord, 360
FORFAR, 524
FORGANDENNY, 523
Forge Mills, or Coleshill Station, 347
Formby, 399
— Station, 399
Formosa, 152
— House, 203
FORNCETT ST. MARY'S, 138
— ST. PETER'S, 138
FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE, 505
— Park, 505
Fort House, 255
Fortescue, Earl, 231
FORTEVIOT, 523
Forth, John, Esq., 169
— River, 60
Forthampton Court, 302
Fosbrooke, L., Esq., 334
Fosket, Captain J., 25
Foss Dyke, 108
— River, 82
FOSSDYKE, 105
Fossick, G., Esq., 452
Foster, Captain John, 338
— C. S., Esq., 340
— Edward, Esq., 201
— E., jun., Esq., 113
— John, Esq., 150
— J. S., Esq., 372
— Mrs. Alice, 383
— Mrs. C. S., 123
— UPON-THE-WOLDS,
Fotheringay Castle, 324
— Station, 403
FOULDHALL, 382
Foulis, Sir W., Bart., 453
FOULMIRE, 118
FOULRIDGE, 403
FOUNTAIN HALL, 528
Fountaine, A., Esq., 513
Fountains Abbey, 358
Four Ashes Station, 41
— Cross Hall, 346
— Elms Lodge, 329
— Oaks Hall, 346
— Stones Station, 469
Fowler, Captain C., 506
— Marshall, Esq., 453
— Rev. F. C., 506
Fox, C., Esq., 229
— C. J., Esq., 273
— Dove, 229
— Ghyll, 515
— G. L. Esq., 436
— Henry, Esq., 229
— Hill, 273
— Howe, 515
— John, Esq., 483, 492
— R., Esq., 26
— Statue of, 15
— Thomas, Esq., 424
Foxbury Hall, 137
Foxcote, 316
Foxcott, 147
Foxearth Hall, 501
Foxlease, 151
FOXTON, 326
Foyle Park, 264
Fradswell Hall, 375
FRAMINGHAM EARL, 123
FRAMPTON, 32, 105
— Court, 159, 296
— Hall, 105
— James, Esq., 156
France, J. F., Esq., 45
Francis, S., Esq., 129
Francklin, J., Esq., 482
Frank, B., Esq., 80
— Mrs., 139
Frankland, J. H., Esq., 265
Franklin, J., Esq., 69
Franks, W., Esq., 67
FRANSHAM, 512
— Station, 513
FRANT, 179
Fraser, J., Esq., 264
Frederick, Sir R., Bt., 142
Fredville, 191
Freefolk Priors, 145
Freeford Hall, 338, 373
Freeland Lodge, 290
Freeman, C. R., Esq., 137
— John, Esq., 129
— Stephen, Esq., 32
— Thomas, Esq., 245
— William, Esq., 25
— W. P., Esq., 205
Freemantle Park, 151
Freer, C. T., Esq., 329
Fremantle, Sir T. F., Bart.,
Fremington House, 233
French, Mrs., 117
— William, Esq., 116
Frere, G., Esq., 115
— Rev. T., 138, 513
Freshfield, J. W., Esq., 260
Frewen, C. H., Esq., 480
FRICKLEY, 355
— Hall, 355
Friend, Dr., 293
Friethsden, 27
FRIMLEY, 145, 284
— House, 145
FRISBY-ON-THE-WREKE, 480
— Station, 481
Fristford, 239
Friston Place, 245
Frith of Forth, 101
— Hall, 332
— House, 66
— John, Esq., 253
FRITTENDEN, 181
FROCESTER, 296
— Station, 297
FRODINGHAM, 424
— Grange, 449
FRODSHAM, 390
— Station, 391
FROGHALL, 387
— Station, 387
Frogmore, 67, 201, 274, 280
— Lodge, 67
Frognals, 162, 255
FROICKHEIM, 524
FROME, 218, 516
— House, 159
— River, 154, 159
— Station, 517
FROSTERLEY, 463
— Station, 463
FROWLESWORTH, 328
FRUSHFORD, 516
— Hill, 516
FRUSSINGTON, 481
Fryer, J. R., Esq., 501
— Thomas, Esq., 499
— W. R., Esq., 155
Fryerage, 453
FRYERN BARNET, 64
Fryston Hall, 430
Fulbeck, 77
FULBOURN, 465
— Hall, 496
Fulbrook, 346
FULFORD, 382
— B., Esq., 233
— House, 233
Fuller, A. E., Esq., M.P., 164, 246
— B., Esq., 262
— Captain J. T., 244
— J. B., Esq., 216
— Lady, 22
— Miss S. M., 164
— Richard, Esq., 262
— Robert A., Esq.,
Fuller, T., the Historian, 324
Fullerton, John, Esq., 32, 353
Fulston, 513
FUNTINGTON, 173
Furness Abbey, ruins of, 472
— John, Esq., 203
— Station, 473
FURNESS, MARYPORT, AND CARLISLE, 472
FURTREBRIDGE, 528
Furze Hall, 130
Fust, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner, 162
Fuze Park, 238
Fyddell, S. R., Esq., 72, 478
G.
Gabbatas, John, Esq., 153
Gabbett, T., Esq., 131
Gaddesden Park, 27
— Row, 27
Gade, River, 24, 198
Gadesbridge House, 25
Gadesden, J., Esq., 259
Gads Hill, 257
Gael, S. H., Esq., 301
Gaer, the, 530
Gage, Admiral, 27
— Hon. T. Wm., 148
— Sir T. R. Bart., 505
— T. F., Esq., 67
— Viscount, 245
Gagen, Wm., Esq., 110
Gaines Hall, 70
GAINSBOROUGH, 109, 424
— Earl of, 479, 481
— Station, 109, 425
GAIRWEN, 530
GALASHIELS, 528
Gale, Henry, Esq., 215
Galgate Station, 49
— Viaduct, 39
Gall, Mrs., A., 493
Gallini, A., Esq., 285
GALSTON, 522
Galton, J. H., Esq., 306
Galway, Dow. Viscountess, 80
— Viscount, 80, 142
Gamash Hall, 115
GAMBLING GAY, 69
Garboldisham Hall, 123
Garbrand Hall, 259
Garden Lodge, 366
Gardiner, Major-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., 142
— S., Esq., 207
Gardner, James, Esq., 184
— Lady, 268
Garendon Park, 330
GARFORD, 211
GARFORTH, 437
— Station, 437
GARGRAVE, 435

- Gargrave Station, 435
 Garland, Capt. J. G., R.N., 153
 Garner, Francis, Esq., 141
 — R. J., Esq., 136
 — Samuel, Esq., 377
 Garnett, W., Esq., 49, 434
 GARNHISH, 519
 Garnier, B., Esq., 269
 — Wm., Esq., 268
 Garrett, John, Esq., 232
 GARSTANG, 39, 48
 — Station, 49
 Garstone House, 162
 Garswood Hall, 46
 — Park, 46
 GARTCOSH, 519
 GARTHERIE, 519
 Garwood Park, 396
 Gascoigne, Misses, 436
 — Wm., Esq., 259
 Gascoyne, H. G., Esq., 340
 Gaskell, B., Esq., 354, 430
 — John, Esq., 430
 Gatcliffe, Rev. John, 440
 Gatcombe Park, 238, 310
 Gateford Hall, 424
 Gateforth House, 437
 GATESHEAD, 93
 — FELL, 93
 — Station, 93, 522
 GATHAMPTON, 207
 GATTON, 165, 177
 — Park, 165, 177
 Gatty, George, Esq., 244
 Gaunt, John of, 51, 212
 — Josiah, Esq., 386
 — M., Esq., 382
 Gausson, R. W., Esq., 65
 Gautby Hall, 107
 Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, 345
 — Piers, 24, 292
 Gawsworth Hall, 378
 Gawthorp Hall, 402
 Gay, Charles, Esq., 145
 Gayhurst Park, 31
 Gaylor, E., Esq., 148
 Gayton, 298
 — Hall, 513
 Geary, Sir W. R. P., Bt., 180
 GEDDINGTON, 112
 Gedling Hall, 482
 — Lodge, 482
 Gee, Mrs. M., 132
 Gegg, Mr. W., 208
 Gell, Mrs., 385
 Gent, G. W., Esq., 117
 Gentries Farm, 501
 George I., 270
 — III., Statue of, 15
 Gerard, Sir J., Bt., 46, 396
 — W., 397
 Germins, 271
 Gervis, Admiral Sir G., Bart., 152
 Gesling Cottage, 245
 — Lodge, 245
 Giant's Causeway, 177
 — Grave, 55
 Gibbins, C. H., Esq., 170
 Gibbon, Wm., Esq., 381
 Gibbons, Mrs., 279
 — Sir J., Bart., 278
 Gibbs, F. T., Esq., 20
 — H. S., Esq., J.P., 32
 Gibling, H. Esq., 117
 Gibbside, 466
 Gibson, E., Esq., 265
 — John, Esq., 53, 285
 — J. R., Esq., 112
 — Mrs., 110
 — Wm., Esq., 130
 Gidea Hall, 128
 Giffard, T. W., Esq., 361
 Gifford, J. G., Esq., 259
 — Mrs., 263
 Gilbert, General, 152
 — T., Esq., 255, 309
 Gilgarran House, 475
 Gill, Capt., T., R.N., 205
 — CRUX, 477
 — J., H. Esq., 243
 — Mrs. Mary, 505
 Gilcroft House, 493
 Gillebrand Hall, 47, 410
 Gillfoot, 475
 Gilliatt, A. G., Esq., 263
 GILLING, 457
 GILLKIRK, 402
 Gillon, W. D., Esq., 244
 Gillow, G., Esq., 48
 Gillum, S. F., Esq., 98
 Gillwell House, 113
 Gilpin, Lieut.-Col. R. T., M.P., 29
 — Mrs., 29
 — W., Esq., 276
 Gilston Park, 114
 GIPPING CHAPEL, 137
 — Hall, 137
 — River, 129, 135
 Gippes, George, Esq., 189
 Girandeaux, Lieut.-Col., 280
 Gisborne, T., Esq., 339
 Gisburne, Park, 402
 Gist, S. Gist, Esq., 301
 GLADBOURNE, 434
 Gladdens, 115
 Gladfin Hall, 132
 GLADSMUIR, 100
 Glamis, Lady, 25
 GLAMMIS, 524
 — Castle, 524
 Glanton Pike, 96
 — Westfield, 96
 Glanulun, 368
 GLASGOW, 518
 — AND LOCH LOMOND 520
 — Earl of, 98, 476
 — PAISLEY, AND AYR, 520
 — TO ABERDEEN, 522
 Glass, A., Esq., 229
 Glastonbury, 224
 Gleddon Hall, 355, 421
 — Lodge, 421
 — Mount, 355, 421
 Gledstone, 434
 Glegg, B., Esq., 389, 397
 — John B., Esq., 44
 Glen Rothay, 515
 — Villa, 278
 Glencarse, 525
 Glendon Hall, 322
 Glenfall, 301
 GLENFIELD, 332
 Glenn Cottage, 329
 Glenriddich House, 52
 Glentworth, 109, 484
 GLINTON, 479
 GLOSSOP, 423
 — Hall, 423
 GLOUCESTER, 296
 — Cathedral, 298
 — Earl of, 147
 — House, London, 11
 — H.R.H. Duchess of, 11, 278
 — Lodge, 253
 — Station, 297
 Glover House, 258
 Glympton Park, 292
 Glyn, Rev. Sir L., Bt., 259
 Glynde House, 244
 — Station, 245
 Glyndebourne, 242
 Glynn, Sir R. S., Bart., 368
 GNOSALL, 372
 — Station, 373
 GOADBY MARWOOD, 481
 Goady Hall, 74
 GOATHLAND, OR GOADLAND, 450
 — Station, 451
 GOBOWEN, 367
 — Station, 367
 GODALMING, 264
 — Station, 265
 Godber, John, Esq., 490
 Godcliffe College, 161
 Goddard, A., Esq., 212
 — H. N., Esq., 212
 — Lieut. W., G., 188
 — Thomas, Esq., 256
 Godfrey, T., Esq., 76
 Godiva, Lady, 35
 Godman, J., Esq., 264
 GODMANCHESTER, 71
 GODMANSTONE, 159
 GODMERSHAM, 186
 — Park, 186
 Godolphin, Lord, 118, 119
 Godson, R., Esq., Q.C., M.P. (late), 49
 GODSTONE, 164, 176
 — Station, 177
 Godwins, 495
 Goff, J., Esq., 153
 — R., Esq., 326
 Gog Magog Hills, 119
 Gogar Station, 518
 Gogmore Cottage, 273
 GOLCAR, 418
 — Station, 419
 Golden, John, Esq., 425
 Goldhawk, R., Esq., 264
 GOLDINGTON, 321
 — Hall, 321
 — House, 321
 — Lodge, 321
 Goldney, J., Esq., 275
 — Samuel, Esq., 198
 Goldsmith, J., Esq., 150
 Goldsmiths' Hall, 13
 Goldstone Hall, 42
 GOMERSAL, 426
 Gomshall and Shire Station, 263
 Gonalston, 482
 GONDHURST, 181
 Gonn, C., Esq., 497
 Gooch, E. S., Esq., 137
 — Mrs., 123
 — Sir T. S., Bt., 507
 Good Rest Lodge, 206
 Goodacre, R., Esq., 329
 Goodenough, J., Esq., 159
 Gooding, H. C., Esq., 156
 Goodison, Mrs., 24
 Goodlake, T., Esq., 210
 — T. M., Esq., 211
 Goodman, F., Esq., 27
 — G., Esq., 355, 421
 — House, 355, 421
 — J. R., Esq., 324
 — William, Esq., 199
 Goodnestone Park, 189
 Goodwin, Col. M., 368
 — —, Esq., 386
 — John, Esq., 377
 — Sands, 192
 Goodwood, 173
 GOOLE, 430
 — Station, 431
 Gooseberry Hill, 140
 Gopsall Hall, 337
 Gordon House, 497
 — Lady, 167
 — Rev. Lord G., 327
 — Robert, Esq., 309
 Gore Court, 259
 — House, 194
 — Langton, W. H. P., Esq., M.P., 220
 — Montague, Esq., 222
 — Robert, Esq., 113
 — R. O., Esq., M.P., 368
 — Sir St. George, Bt., 484
 — W. O., Esq., M.P., 366
 GOREBRIDGE, 528
 Gorhamby, 25, 66
 GORING, 168, 208
 — Castle, 169
 — Hall, 169
 — — Rev., 169
 — Sir H. D., Bart., 169
 — Station, 169, 209
 GORLESTON, 126
 Gorringe, W., Esq., 169

- GORTON, 421
 — House, 24
 — Station, 421
 Gorway House, 370
 GOSBECK, 137
 Gosden House, 263
 Gosfield Hall, 502
 Gosford, Earl of, 507
 GOSFORTH, 473
 — House, 92
 Gosh, Gilpin, Esq., 113
 Gosling, Francis, Esq., 259
 — Thomas, Esq., 272
 GOSPORT, 174, 268
 — Station, 269
 Gosselin, General, G., 186
 Gostling, A., Esq., 279
 GOSICK, 99
 Gothic Cottage, 141, 172
 — Villa, 278
 Gott, John, Esq., 355, 420, 432
 — Mrs., 355, 420, 432
 Gough, Hon. F. Gough, 39
 Goulbourn, Right Hon. H., M.P., 260
 Goulburn Park, 398
 GOULBURNE, 47
 — Park, 46
 — Station, 47
 Gould, Captain A., 116
 — John, Esq., 228
 — Samuel, Esq., 254
 — Thomas, Esq., 198
 Gowbarrow, 52
 Gower, W. L., Esq., 164
 Gowing, T. S., Esq., 134
 Gowry House, 39
 Gracechurch Street, 16
 GRACE DIEU, 335
 Grafton, Duke of, 28, 123, 139
 Graham, A., Esq., 164
 — John, Esq., 194
 — Robert, Esq., 113
 — Sir B., Bart., 360
 — Sir James, Bart., 59
 — T. H., Esq., 471
 Granard Lodge, 276
 Granary, 32
 GRANBY, 492
 Grand Junction Canal, 22, 25
 — Water Works, 280
 Grange Farm, 436
 — the, 44, 334, 430
 Grant, Charles, Esq., 130
 — Colonel J., 197
 Granta, River, 117
 GRANTHAM, 75
 — Captain C., 479
 — G., Esq., 242
 — Lord, 162
 — Station, 75
 — TO NOTTINGHAM, 492
 Grantley, Lord, 262
 GRANTON, 527
 Grants House Station, 101
 Grappenhall Hall, 45
 Grappenhall Heyes, 44
 GRASBY, 489
 Gratwicke, W. K., Esq., 169
 Graveley, 164
 Graves, T. L., Esq., 328
 GRAVESEND, 254
 — Station, 255
 Gray, Ford, Esq., 173
 — Rev. J., 21
 — Rev. J. H., 351
 — the Poet, 182
 GRAYS, 129
 — Court, 205
 — Hall, 129
 Grazeley Lodge, 206
 Grecian Saloon, 16
 Great Baddow Hall, 131
 — BARDFIELD, 117
 — Bardfield Hall, 117
 — Bardfield House, 117
 — Barr Hall, 39
 — Billing, 322
 — BIRCH, 133
 — BRICKHILL, 29
 — BRIDGE, 371
 — Bridge Station, 371
 — Brockhold, 117
 — BURSTEAD, 131
 — Chesterford Park, 119
 — Chesterford Vicarage, 119
 — Chilton, 88
 — COATES, 426
 — Coates Station, 427
 — DALBY, 480
 — Dood House, 165
 — FINBOROUGH, 136
 — GADDESSEN, 27
 — GRIMSBY, 426, 513
 — Grimsby Sta., 427
 — HARROWDEN, 322
 — HORKESELEY, 132
 — HOUGHTON, 355
 — House, 26, 29
 — HUSWORTH, 90
 — Hyde Hall, 115
 — KELK, 449
 — LINFORD, 29
 — LINNETON, 87
 — Lodge, 117
 — LUMLEY, 90
 — MARLOW, 203
 — NERTON, 390
 — NORTHERN RAILWAY, 62
 — ORWOOD, 315
 — PACKINGTON, 35
 — PARNDON, 115
 — PONTON, 74
 — Ponton Station, 75
 — SANKEY, 44
 — Saxham Hall, 505
 — STAINTON, 89
 — Thurlow Hall, 497
 — Waltham, 130
 — WENHAM, 134
 — West Hatch, 113
 GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, 194
 — WOOLSTON, 29
 GREATHAM, 462
 — Station, 463
 Greatorex, J., Esq., 112
 — W. A., Esq., 21
 Greaves, G., Esq., 430
 — H. G., Esq., 481
 — H. M., Esq., 423
 — John, Esq., 399
 Green Bank, 515
 — C., Esq., 278
 — —, Esq., 242
 — Hall, 385
 — John, Esq., 67
 — Lanes, 129
 — Mill Viaduct, 63
 — Park, 11, 12
 — Trees, 180
 — W., Esq., 269
 Greenall, G., Esq., M.P., 401, 405
 — Mrs., 45
 Greenaway House, 238
 Greene, H., Esq., 326
 — J., Esq., 34
 — T., Esq., M.P., 51, 435
 Greencroft, 457
 Greenfall, Gilbert, Esq., 45
 GREENFIELD, 406
 — Station, 419
 Greenfold, 168
 GREENFORD, 20, 197
 — Cottage, 20
 — Hall, 20
 — Lodge, 20
 Greenhalgh Castle, 48
 Greenham Lodge, 288
 Greenhead, 418
 — Station, 469
 GREENHILL, 434
 — Grove, 64
 — House, 215
 — Junction, 522
 GREENHITHE, 254
 — Station, 255
 Greenhouse, 377, 382
 GREENLOANING, 523
 GREENOCK, 520
 — Lord, 85
 Greenroyd Hall, 426
 GREEN'S NORTON, 30
 Greensted Hall, 130
 Greenway, H., Esq., 206
 GREENWICH, 248
 — Hospital, 249
 — Observatory, 249
 — Park, 250
 Greenwood, T., Esq., 131
 Gregg, W. R., Esq., 514
 Gregory, A. F., Esq., 34
 Gregson, Rev. John, 211
 Grenofen, 243
 Grenville, Lady, 203
 GRESFORD, 369
 — Lodge, 368
 — Station, 369
 Gresham, Sir T., 196, 506
 GRESLEY, 335
 — Sir T., Bt., 334, 347
 — Station, 335
 Greswolde, H., Esq., 34
 Greta Bank, 54
 — Hall, 54
 — River, 86
 GRETNA, OR GRETNA GREEN, 58
 — Station, 59
 Greville, A. Esq., 64
 — Richard, Esq., 265
 — S. Fulke, Esq., 64
 Grey, Earl, 99
 — Hon. Mrs., 504
 — Lady Jane, 333
 — W. R., Esq., M.P., 467
 Greyrigg Forest, 50
 Greystock Castle, 54
 GRIESLEY, 489
 Griffith, T., Esq., 369, 530
 Griffiths, C. D., Esq., 284
 Grigsby, Mrs. Ann, 504
 Grimshawe, C. L., Esq., 321
 Grimsthorpe Castle, 73
 Grimston, 82
 Grimstone Hall, 440
 GRINDALL, 450
 GRINGLEY ON THE HILL, 108
 Grismond's Tower, 311
 GRISTHORPE, 451
 — Lodge, 451
 — Station, 451
 GROBY, 333
 Græme, Y., Esq., 451
 Grosmount Station, 453
 Grosvenor Cottage, 147
 — House, London, 11
 — Lord R., 22
 — R. E. D., Esq., 157
 — Square, 15
 Grote, George, Esq., 199
 Groundslow, 374
 Grove Cottage, 131, 143, 210, 277, 282, 377
 — Ferry Station, 189
 — Hall, 79, 425
 — House, 21, 65, 132, 142, 145, 150, 173
 — Lodge, 201, 276
 — Park, 24, 191, 345
 — William, Esq., 373
 Groves, 186
 Grundy, Mrs., 238
 Guernsey, Lord, M.P., 344
 Guest, John, Esq., 309
 — Sir J. J., Bt., M.P., 152
 Guide Bridge Station, 423
 GUILDFORD, 262, 263
 — Castle, ruins of, 264
 — Earl of, 146, 183
 — Station, 263, 285
 Guildhall, London, 13
 Guilsborough Grange, 322

GUISBOROUGH, 453
 Guist Lodge, 509
 Guitton, John, Esq., 268
 Gully, John, Esq., 431
 Gundry, Wm., Esq., 214
 Gunnersbury, 281
 — Park, 281
 Gunning, Sir R. H., Bart.,
 31
 — Thomas, Esq., 143
 Gunscoff Hall, 401
 Gunthorpe Hall, 509
 GUNTON, 506
 — Hall, 126
 — New Hall, 506
 — Old Hall, 506
 Gurdon, B., Esq., 506
 Gurney, H., Esq., 138
 — J., Esq., 124
 — S., Esq., 111
 Gussage, All Saints, 155
 Guthrie Junction Station,
 524
 Guy, Thomas, 336
 Guy's Cliffe, 345
 — Well and Cave, 345
 Gwerselt Hall, 368
 Gwyn, A., Esq., 508
 Gwynne, Nell, 26
 Gwysell Park, 366
 Gyll, B. H., Esq., 280

H.

Haatham Park, 217
 HABOROUGH, 424
 — Station, 425
 HACCOMBE, 236
 Hacker, Colonel, 493
 Hackford Hall, 507
 Hackness Hall, 449
 HACKNEY, 112
 — Station, 516
 Hackthorn, 109
 — Hall, 484, 485
 Hackwood Park, 144
 HADDINGTON, 100
 HADDISCOE, 507
 — Station, 507
 Haddon Hall, 490
 HADFIELD, 422
 —, Esq., 423
 — Station, 423
 HADLEIGH, 504
 — Hall, 504
 — Station, 505
 HADLEY, 372
 — Station, 373
 HADLOW, 180
 — Castle, 180
 HADSTOCK, 315
 Hadzor House, 306
 Haffenden, Mrs., 77
 Haffield House, 300
 Hagan, Mrs., 69
 Haggard, W. R., Esq., 512
 Haggerstone House, 98
 — Castle, 99

Haggerstone, Sir E., Bt.,
 98
 Hagley Hall, 340
 — Park, 306
 Hague, T., Esq., 354
 HAIGH, 47
 — Hall, 47
 — John, Esq., 419
 — W., Esq., 427
 HAIGHTON, 440
 Haileybury College, 494
 HAILSHAM, 244
 Hainault Forest, 128
 — Hall, 113
 Haines, Barry, Esq., 500
 — Henry, Esq., 73
 — R., jun., Esq., 87
 Hainton Hall, 485
 Halcombe, C., Esq., 128
 Halden House, 235
 Hale Hall, 397
 — Mrs., 68
 — Park, 153
 — Rev. C., 197
 Hales Hall, 42, 384
 — Miss, 131
 — OWEN, 308
 — Owen Hall, 308
 — Owen Priory, re-
 mains of, 308
 Halewall House, 243
 HALFCHURCH, 309
 Halford, C. W., Esq., 134
 — Sir H., Bart., 329
 Halgar, E., Esq., 117
 HALIFAX, 414, 426
 — Station, 427
 — Thomas, Esq., 505
 Hall Barn Park, 199
 — Captain, 313
 — Captain J. W., 204
 — Colonel John, 497
 — Cottage, 199
 — E., Esq., 255
 — F., Esq., 493
 — John, Esq., 255
 — L., Esq., 346
 — Land, 164
 — Lorenzo, Esq., 346
 — Matthew, Esq., 492
 — Mrs., 199
 — of Commerce, Lon-
 don, 13
 — Place, 203
 — Rev. J. H., 333, 488
 — T. D., Esq., 492
 — T. K., Esq., 346
 — W., Esq., 67, 508
 Hallam, G. W., Esq., 116
 Hallendale, Hon. A., 147
 Hallet, W., 150
 Hallett, C. W., Esq., 273
 Halliday, J., Esq., 171
 Hallingbury Place, 115
 Hallingrave, 407
 Hallsteads, 52
 Halnaby Hall, 86
 Halsewell House, 227
 Halsey, H., Esq., 265, 285

Halsey Rev. J. F. M., 27
 — T. P., Esq., 69
 Halsham Moor Sta., 409
 Halsnead Park, 397
 HALSTEAD, 132, 162, 500
 — Lodge, 132
 Halston Hall, 367
 HALTON, 435, 437
 — Castle, 467
 — Station, 435
 HALTWHISTLE, 469
 — Station, 469
 HAM COMMON, 278
 — Court, 303
 — House, 111, 169, 278
 — PRESTON, 152
 Hamble Cliff, 150
 HAMBLETON, 150
 HAMBLETON, 437
 — Station, 437
 Hamblin, A. H., Esq., 234
 Hambro, C., Esq., 21
 Hamilton, Duke of, 48
 — Mrs., 134
 Hammersley, H., Esq., 291
 HAMMERWICK, 372
 — Station, 373
 Hammond, Capt. P., R.N.,
 513
 — Henry, Esq., 64
 — Robert, Esq., 203
 — W. O., Esq., 191
 — W. P., Esq., 119
 Hamond, A., Esq., 509,
 513
 Hampden, John, 26, 211
 — R., Esq., M.P., 203
 Hampfield Park, 149
 HAMPNETT, 171
 Hampstead Hall, 39
 — Park, 286
 — Road, 20
 HAMPTON, 34
 — COURT, 274
 — COURT BRANCH,
 274
 — Court Palace, 17
 — Court Station, 275
 — John, Esq., 169
 — Lodge, 167, 264
 — POYLE, 315
 — Station, 35
 Hamsey Place, 242
 HAMSTAL RIDWARE, 341
 Hamswell House, 219
 HANBURY, 346, 382
 — Hall, 307, 378
 — New Lodge, 346, 382
 — Osgood, Esq., 132
 — William, Esq., 372
 Hancock, Sir Samuel, 209
 HANDFORD, 392
 Handforth Station, 393
 Handley, J., Esq., 77
 HANDSWORTH, 352, 423
 Hanford, 155
 — E. C., Esq., 303
 Hanham, Rev. Sir J., Bt.,
 153

Hankey, G. B., Esq., 289
 Hanley, 377
 Hanmer, Col. W. H., 29
 Hannam, Mrs., 193
 Hanover, King of, 280
 — Square, 15
 Hanslope Park, 31
 Hanway, Jonas, 195
 HANWELL, 196
 — Lunatic Asylum, 114
 — Park, 197
 — Station, 197
 — Viaduct, 196
 Hanworth, 124
 — Park, 278
 Harborough, Earl of, 480
 — MAGNA, 33
 HARBRIDGE, 153
 HARBURN, 60
 — Station, 61
 Harcourt, Capt. W. B., 201
 — G. G. V., Esq., 289
 — G. S., Esq., 280
 — House, London, 11
 — O. H. C. V. V., Esq.,
 86, 455
 Hardcastle, J. A., Esq.,
 M.P., 134
 Harden Grange, 434
 Harding, E., Esq., 42
 — J. W., Esq., 233
 — W., Esq., 34
 Hardinge, Viscount, 179
 HARDINGHAM, 506
 — Hall, 506
 — Station, 507
 HARDINGSTONE, 323
 — Cottage, 323
 Hardisty, G. W., Esq., 65
 — Mrs., 278
 Hardy, George, Esq., 201
 HARDWICK, 313
 — Grange, 363
 — Hall, 88, 351, 367
 — House, 207, 296,
 505
 — J. H., Esq., 143
 — John, Esq., 335
 Hardwicke, Dow. Count-
 ess, 64
 — Earl of, 69, 150
 Hare, F. H., Esq., 356
 — George, Esq., 151
 — Hall, 128
 — Park, 496
 — Rev. H. J., 508
 — Sir T., Bart., 501
 Harecastle Station, 377
 — Tunnel, 377
 HAREFIELD, 186, 199
 — Court, 281
 — Place, 199
 HAREGATE, 387
 Harehills Grove, 355, 421
 Harerore Bourn Castles,
 456
 Haresfoot, 26
 Hareward, Anglo-Saxon,
 119

- Harewood, 243
 — Earl of, 357
 — House, 357
 HARFORD, 241
 Hargham Hall, 122
 HARGRAVE, 325
 Hargreaves, J., 199, 409
 Harington, Sir James, 197
 Harker Lodge, 59
 Harkness, Mrs. H., 244
 Harland, Lady, 137
 — Sir R., Bart., 137
 — Wm. C., Esq., 85
 Harlesden Green, 21
 HARLESTON, 139
 — Hall, 322
 Harleyford House, 203
 HARLING, 123
 — Hall, 123
 — ROAD, 123
 — Road Station, 123
 Harlingham, 296
 HARLINGTON, 29, 244
 — House, 29
 HARLOW, 115
 — Bush Fair, 115
 — Station, 115
 Harlowe, T., Esq., 34
 Harman, E., Esq., 216
 — Mrs. 113
 Harmer, D., Esq., 29
 — J., Esq., 254
 HARMONDSWORTH, 196
 — Hall, 196
 HARMSTON, 484
 — Hall, 484
 Harnden, 191
 Harold Hall, 335
 — King, 115
 HARPENDEN, 25
 Harper, Rev. L., 352
 Harperley Park, 462
 HARPFORD, 234
 HARPOLE, 31
 Harringhay Bridge, 62
 Harrington, Earl of, 332,
 349, 378, 477
 — Hall, 510
 Harris, John, Esq., 238
 — Lord, 186
 Harrison, B., Esq., 515
 — E., Esq., 72, 479
 — F., Esq., J.P., 133
 — G., Esq., 475
 — J., Esq., 385
 — J. H. S., Esq., 314
 — Joseph, Esq., 372
 — M., Esq., 515
 — Miss, 144, 425
 — Misses, 139
 — R., Esq., 29
 — T., Esq., 88
 — W. G., Esq., 386
 HARROLD, 318
 — Hall, 318
 — Villa, 318
 Harrowby, Earl of, 375
 Harrowgate, 356
 — Station, 357
 HARROW-ON-THE-HILL,
 20
 — Park, 304
 — Pike, 52
 — School, 20
 — Station, 20
 Harsley Hall, 87
 HARSTON, 118
 Hart, J. G., Esq., 137
 Hartcup, W., Esq., 123,
 125
 HARTFIELD, 164
 Hartford House, 93
 — Lodge, 45
 — Station, 45
 HARTHILL, 425
 — Park, 388
 Hartlebury Castle, 306
 HARTLEPOOL, 464
 — Station, 463, 465
 — TO SOUTH SHIELDS,
 464
 Hartley Castle, ruins of,
 53
 — Court, 206
 — G., Esq., 86
 — Miss, 356
 — T., Esq., 475
 — W. H. H. Esq., 287,
 295
 Hartopp, E. B., Esq., 480
 — Sir W. E., Bart.,
 329, 346
 Hartrow, 227
 Harts Cottage, 294
 Hartshead, 414
 Hartsheath Park, 369
 HARTSHORN, 335
 HARTWELL, 313
 — House, 164, 313
 Harvey, C., Esq., 377, 382
 — C., jun., Esq., 377,
 382
 — Dr. 183
 — Gen. Sir J., 124
 — H. W., Esq., 191
 — J., Esq., 68, 79, 375
 — Martin, Esq., 128
 — Robert, Esq., 198
 — Thomas, Esq., 194
 — Wm., Esq., 256, 290
 — W. K., Esq., 377,
 382
 HARWELL, 210
 HARWICH, 135
 Harwood, C., Esq., 145
 — Hall, 129
 HARWORTH, 80
 Hasell, James, Esq., 501
 HASELOR, 347
 — Hall, 347
 — Station, 347
 HASLABY, 452
 Hasland House, 351
 Haslar Hospital, 269
 Haslefoot, R. G., Esq.,
 J.P., 133
 Hasles, The, 396
 Haslewood House, 387
 HASLINGDEN, 413
 — Station, 413
 Hassell, E. W., Esq., 54
 Hassells, the, 69
 HASSENDEAN, 528
 Hassock's Gate Station,
 167
 Hassop Hall, 491
 HASTINGS, 167, 245
 — Lodge, 245
 — Lord, 509
 — Manor House, 245
 — Marchioness, of, 152
 — Marquis of, 330, 506
 — Sir C. A., Bart., 334
 — Station, 245
 HASWELL, 464
 — Station, 465
 Hatch Court, 228
 — Villa, 228
 Hatchfield House, 142
 Hatchlands, 264
 Hatchwood House, 144
 HATFIELD, 65, 81
 — BROAD OAKS, 115
 — Hall, 354, 430
 — House, 65
 — Joseph, Esq., 38
 — Priory, 133
 — Station, 65
 Hatherley Court, 298
 HATHERTON, 41
 — Hall, 41
 — House, 42
 — Lord, 41
 Hathorn, A., Esq., 418
 Hatton Grange, 360
 — Manor, 360
 — Sir Christopher, 159
 — Station, 524
 HAUGHLEY, 136
 — Park, 136
 — Station, 137
 — TO BURY ST. ED-
 MUND'S, 504
 HAUGHTON, 435
 — DALE, 372
 — Station, 373
 Haunch Hall, 338
 HAVANT, 172
 — Station, 173
 Havens, P., Esq., 135
 Haverholme Priory, 106
 Havering Well House, 129
 Havers, W., Esq., 130
 HAVERSHAM, 29
 Haviside, Captain, 113
 Haw, William, Esq., 199
 Haward, W., Esq., 136
 Hawarden Castle, 368
 Haweswater, Lake, 52
 Hawford House, 304
 — Lodge, 304
 HAWGRAVE, 339
 — Hall, 339
 HAWICK, 528
 Hawke, Lord, 82, 431
 Hawkes, George, Esq., 92
 — H., Esq., 78, 484
 Hawkes, Joseph, Esq., 93
 Hawkesbury Hall, 334,
 345
 — Road Station, 345
 Hawkestone Park, 363
 HAWKINGE, 182
 Hawkins, Dr. B., 285
 — J., Esq., 25, 152
 — John H., Esq., 171
 — Mrs., 150, 210, 530
 — W. W., Esq., 135
 Hawley House, 145
 — Sir J., Bart., 246
 Hawnes Park, 68, 319
 HAY, 230, 429
 — House, 132
 — Station, 429
 — W., Esq., 355
 Haydar Lodge, 77
 Haydock Park, 46
 HAYDON BRIDGE, 469
 — Station, 429
 HAYES, 162, 197
 — Manor House, 197
 — Park, 197
 — Place, 162
 — the, 375
 — W. R., Esq., 152
 HAYLE, 508
 — Station, 509
 Hayley Castle, 43
 — the Poet, 173
 Hayling Island, 170
 Haymarket Theatre, 16
 Haynes, B., Esq., 38
 — J. Bailey, Esq., 21
 Haynford Hall, 124
 Hayward, H., Esq., 210
 — J., Esq., 137
 — Rev. W., 210
 — W., Esq., 211
 Hayward's Heath Station,
 165, 243
 Haywood, R. H., Esq., 377
 Hazel Bush, 440
 — Hall, 327
 Hazelden, 243
 HAZELEY, 291
 — House, 291
 — Lodge, 291
 HAZLEBEACH, 327
 Hazlehead Station, 423
 Hazlerigg, Sir A., Bart.,
 326
 Hazlewood Hall, 348
 Heacham Hall, 513
 HEADCORN, 180
 — Station, 181
 HEADINGLEY, 357
 — and Kirkstall Sta-
 tion, 357
 — House, 420, 433
 Headland Cross, 519
 — H., Esq., 66
 HEADLEY, 261
 — Grove, 261
 — House, 261
 HEAGE, 351
 Healey House, 418

- Healey, Major G., 86
 HEALING, 512
 HEAPEY, 411
 HEAPHAM, 109
 Heashing House, read
 Eashing, 265
 HEATH, 429
 — Hall, 354, 430
 — House, 165, 196,
 278, 383
 — Lodge, 27, 199
 — Mr. Serj. 267
 — S., Esq., 32
 Heathcote, C., Esq., 385
 — J. M., Esq., 72
 — Misses, 54
 — R., Esq., 376
 — S. H., Esq., 67
 — Sir G. J., Bart., 479
 — Sir G. J. Bart., see
 Heathcote, G. J., Esq.,
 72
 — Sir W., Bart., 149
 — Unwin, Esq., 67
 Heaththorn Park, 228
 HEATHFIELD, 173, 244
 — House, 315
 — Lord, 243
 — Park, 244
 — Villa, 194
 Heathwait Hall, 475
 HEATON, 411
 — House, 407
 — Lodge Station, 419
 — NORRIS, 381
 — Station, 381
 — Park, 409
 Heaves' Lodge, 50
 Hebburn Hall, 93
 HEBDEN BRIDGE, 414
 — Bridge Station, 415
 — Mrs. H., 179
 HECKFIELD, 145
 — Place, 145
 Heckleton Hall, 353
 HECKMANDWIKE, 426
 — Station, 427
 HEDBOROUGH, 79
 Hedgley Moor, 96
 Hedsor Lodge, 203
 Hegar, Captain T., 140
 HEIGHINGTON, 460
 Hele Station, 233
 Hellier, T. S., Esq., 510
 HILLINGHAM, 137
 — Hall, 137
 Helmington Hall, 465
 HELMSHORE, 413
 — Station, 413
 Helmsley Castle, ruins of,
 450
 HELMSTEAD, 135
 — Lodge, 135
 HELSTONE, 104, 478
 — Station, 479
 HELSINGTON, 50
 Helslach Towers, 50
 Helyar, C. J., Esq., 228
 Hem, the, 360
 HEMBLEDON, 98
 Hembleton, T. W., Esq.,
 355, 419
 Hembury Fort, 230
 — Fort House, 230
 — Grange, 230
 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, 25
 HEMELLS, 114
 Heming Fold, 244
 HEMINGSTONE, 137
 — Hall, 137
 Hemingway, Mrs., 354
 Hemming, D., Esq., 335
 HEMPHOLME, 440
 Hempstead House, 298
 — Place, 181
 HEMSWORTH, 355
 — H. d'Esterre, Esq.,
 122
 HEMYOCK, 230
 Henbury, 223
 Henderson, B. C., Esq., 151
 HENDLEY, 406
 — GREEN, 406
 HENDON, 64
 — Palace, 64
 — Place, 64
 Heneage, G. F., Esq., 485
 Hengist, 191
 Hengistbury Hill, 152
 — House, 152
 Hengrave Cottage, 505
 — Hall, 505
 HENHAM-ON-THE-HILL,
 117
 — Park, 507
 HENHEADS, 413
 Henlaide House, 228
 HENLEY, 137
 — Captain, 206
 — Grove House, 205
 — Hall, 137
 — J. W., Esq., M.P., 291
 — Lord, 33
 — ON-THAMES, 205
 — Park, 205, 265, 285
 HENLOW, 68
 — Grange, 68
 Henly House, 223
 HENNEY, 501
 Henniker, Lord, 137
 — Rev. Sir A. B., Bart.,
 136
 Henning, J., Esq., 159
 Henry VI., 198
 — VII.'s Palace, Rich-
 — mond, 276
 — VIII., 279
 — James, Esq., 171
 HENSALL, 430
 — Station, 431
 Henshaw, — Esq., 415
 Hensingham House, 475
 Hensley House, 231
 Hensman, T., Esq., 34
 HENSTEAD, 507
 — Manor House, 507
 Hepburn Wood, 98
 HEPSTEAD, 117
 Hepstead Hall, 117
 Hepworth, 132
 Herbert, Right Hon. S.,
 M.P., 273
 Herds Hill, 226
 Herdsfield House, 381
 Herenden Heath, 197
 HERIOT, 528
 Her Majesty's Theatre, 16
 Hermitage, 256, 263
 HERNE, 188
 — BAY, 188
 Herne's Oak, 280
 Heron, Sir R., Bart., 77
 Herongate Lodge, 131
 Herriard House, 144
 Herrick, W., Esq., 330
 Herries, Right Hon. J. C.,
 M.P., 178
 HERRINGFLEET, 506
 — Hall, 506
 Herschell, Sir W., 198
 HERSHAM, 142
 HERTFORD, 494
 — Castle, ruins of, 494
 — Marquis of, 11
 — Station, 495
 Hertingfordbury, 495
 Hertsborne Priors, 145
 Hervey, Rev. Lord C. A.,
 119
 HESKET NEWMARKET, 56
 Hesketh, Sir T. G., Bt., 400
 Hesley Hall, 80
 Hesleyside, 469
 HESSLE, 436
 — Mount, 436
 — Station, 437
 Hesslewood, 437
 Hest Bank Station, 51
 Hestercombe, 229
 HESTON, 196
 — Cottage, 196
 HESWELL, 390
 Hethersett Hall, 122
 Hetton Hall, 470
 HEVER, 177
 — Castle, 177
 Heves, Rev. C., 30
 HEVINGHAM, 124
 Hewell Grange, 307
 Hewitt, Dow. Lady, 151
 — Sir G., Bart., 334
 Hexgrave Park, 484
 HEXHAM, 466
 — Abbey, 467
 — Station, 467
 HEXTON, 68
 — House, 68
 HEYBRIDGE, 503
 HEYDOCK, 396
 — Park, 396
 Heydon Hall, 124, 507
 HEYFORD, 293
 — Station, 293
 Heygate, Sir F. W., Bart.,
 333
 Heyham Hall, 51
 HEYNOR, 488
 Heynor Hall, 488
 HEYSHAM, 50
 Heythorpe House, 292
 HEYTON, 476
 Heyward, J. C., Esq., 298
 — Stephen, Esq., 137
 HEYWOOD, 406
 — House, 517
 — Lodge, 202
 — Station, 407
 — T., Esq., 283, 302
 — T. P., Esq., 385
 Hibbert, Captain W., 32
 — J. N., Esq., 199
 — John, Esq., 202, 378
 — Miss, 199
 — N., Esq., 23
 HICKESTON, 118
 HICKLAM, 48
 Hickman, H. B., Esq., 425
 Hicks, A., Esq., 144
 — C., Esq., 160, 251
 — E., Esq., 496
 Higgins, C. L., Esq., 318
 — G., Esq., 80
 — J. G., Esq., 150
 — Rev. E., 302
 — T. C., Esq., 318
 — W. B., Esq., 318
 — W. J. J., Esq., 150
 Higgs, Thomas, 406
 High Ackworth Park, 431
 — Barnes, 91
 — BEACH, 113
 — Casterton, 51
 — Clere, 286
 — Croft House, 327
 — CROSBY, 471
 — ERCAL, 363
 — Force, 87
 — Grove, 298, 310, 376
 — HALDEN, 181
 — Hill Ferry, 112
 — House, 509, 513
 — Legh, 421
 — OFFLEY, 40, 373
 — ONGAR, 130
 — Park, 306
 — WYCOMBE, 203
 HIGHAM, 256
 — ACTON, 294
 — FERRARS, 323
 — Ferrars Station, 323
 — Hall, 113
 — Hills, 113
 — ON-THE-HILL, 335
 — Station, 257
 HIGHBRIDGE, 225
 — Station, 225
 Highbury Station, 516
 Highden, 169
 HIGHER ARDWICK, 421
 — Beach, 378
 — Fence, 381
 HIGHFIELD, 25, 38, 165
 — COURT, 257
 — House, 38, 350, 382
 — Park, 164
 Highgate, 65

- Highhouse Fell, 52
 Highland Cottage, 172
 Highlands, 134, 206, 214
 — Cottage, 150
 Highmore, Rev. F. N., 332
 — Rev. H., 349
 HIGHMOUTH, 101
 Highnam Court, 298
 Hightown Station, 399
 Highway Manor House, 214
 Highwood House, 64
 HIGHWORTH, 213
 Hilbeck Hall, 53
 HILDERSHAM, 497
 HILDERSTONE, 375
 — Hall, 375, 382
 Hildyard, T. B. T., Esq., M.P., 483
 HILGAY, 501
 — Fen Station, 501
 — Sedge, 500
 HILL, 151
 — C., Esq., 322
 — Cliff Hall, 45
 — Cottage, 171
 — Farm, 265
 — G. C., Esq., 373
 — G. R., Esq., 364
 — Hall, 40, 113, 128, 373
 — Hon. and Rev. E. N., 362
 — House, 21, 32, 67, 126, 134, 137, 151, 165, 171, 199, 226, 227, 295, 300, 310, 371
 — J., Esq., 230
 — L., Esq., 153
 — Lodge, 161
 — Lord, 363
 — Lord E., 484
 — MARTON, 32
 — Marton House, 32
 — Miss, 363
 — Park, 176
 — R. C., Esq., 382
 — R., Esq., 66
 — Side House, 25
 — Top, 515
 Hillfield House, 376
 HILLHOLME, 51
 HILLINGDON, 197
 — End, 197
 — House, 197
 — Lodge, 197
 Hillington, 513
 Hillman, T., Esq., 179
 Hills, Mrs., 130
 — R., Esq., 132, 500
 Hillsborough, Lord, 178
 Hillyard, W., Esq., 186
 Hillyears, 171
 Hilsington House, 159
 Hilton Cottage, 348
 — Park, 41
 — W. F., Esq., 188
 HIMBLETON, 307
 Himley Hall, 371
- Hinchelsea, 152
 Hinchinbrooke House, 70
 Hinckes, Miss, 40
 Hinde, G., Esq., 484
 — John Hodgson, Esq., 98, 477
 Hindes, George, Esq., 181
 HINDLEY, 405
 — Hall, 405
 — Station, 405
 Hindlip, 302
 Hinds, B., Esq., 141
 HINGHAM, 506
 Hinkman, J., Esq., 22
 Hinstock, 42
 HINTLESHAM, 134
 — Hall, 134, 504
 HINTON, 152
 — Charter House, 218
 — Rev. J., 32
 — St. George, 228
 HINTS, 338
 — Hall, 338, 346
 Hinwick Hall, 321, 323
 — House, 321, 323
 Hinxman, E., Esq., 273
 HIPPERHOLME, 426
 — Station, 427
 Hipplesley, H., Esq., 289
 — Sir J. S., Bart., 220
 HISTON, 499
 — Hall, 499
 — Station, 499
 Hitch, Mrs., 118
 HITCHIN, 68, 69
 — Priory, 68
 — Station, 69
 — TO ROYSTON, 492
 Hitchins, — Esq., 243
 Hoarcross Hall, 339
 Hoardsall, 78
 HOARE, 151
 — C., Esq., 180, 237
 — H. C., Esq., 316
 — J. P., Esq., 150
 — Lady H., 152
 — Sir Hugh, Bart., 199
 Hobbs, Mrs. A., 201
 — W. F., Esq., 132
 Hobson, Robert, Esq., 321
 HOCKCLIFFE, 29
 — Grange, 29
 Hockham Hall, 122
 Hockley House, 148
 Hockliffe Lodge, 29
 Hoddam, River, 59
 Hoddendale, 53
 HODDESDON, 494
 Hodges, T. L., Esq., 181
 — T. T., Esq., M.P., 182
 Hodgkinson, G., Esq., 77
 — Mrs., 64
 Hodgson, Isaac, Esq., 332
 — J. H., Esq., 92, 94
 — Joseph, Esq., 491
 — T. B., Esq., 354
 — William, Esq., 59
 Hogarth, 52
- Hogarth, residence of, 281
 Hogg, John, Esq., 463
 HOGHTON, 401
 — Henry, Esq., 44, 397
 — Lady, 410
 — Sir H. B., Bart., 47
 — Station, 401
 HOGSTONE, 95
 Hogwell House, 237
 HOLBEACH, 105
 Holbecks, 504
 Holborn, 16
 — Hill Station, 473
 HOLBROOK, 135
 — Cottage, 135
 Holcomb Cottage, 262
 Holden, E. A., Esq., 332, 383
 — R., Esq., 333, 349
 — Wm. D., Esq., 333, 349
 HOLDENHURST, 152
 Holdich, Rev. T., 322
 Holding, W., Esq., 145
 Holdway, C., Esq., 147
 Hole, S., Esq., 78
 Holford, R. S., Esq., 310
 Holgate, C. H., Esq., 425
 Holkham Hall, 508
 — Moor, 407, 412
 Holland, Earl of, 141
 — G. H., Esq., 346, 382
 — Hall, 385
 — J., Esq., 313
 — John, Esq., 510
 — R., Esq., M.P., 245
 Hollebury End, 35
 Hollies, 38
 — the, 54, 255
 Hollin House, 358
 Hollingbourne House, 247
 Hollinshead, H. B., Esq., 406
 — Hall, 406
 Hollist, H., Esq., 171
 HOLLOWGATE, 50
 Holloway Down, 128
 — F. K., Esq., 150
 — J. P., Esq., 170
 — Road Bridge, 62
 Hollybush Hall, 346
 Holly Cottage, 142, 154
 — Grove, 143
 — Hill, 269
 — Hill House, 255
 — Hill Lodge, 123
 — House, 143
 — Lodge, 196
 — J. H., Esq., 124
 — Mount, 151
 Hollywyche House, 164
 Holmbush, 266
 HOLME, 73, 154, 501
 — Hall, 440, 491
 — House, 154
 — ON SPALDING MOOR, 410
 — Station, 73, 501
 — Wood, 262
- HOLMEFORTH, 438
 Holmes Church Station, 393
 — Elms, 140
 — G., Esq., 123
 — J., Esq., 515
 — W. S., Esq., 139
 Holmesdale, Viscount, 178
 Holmewood Park, 207
 Holmside Hall, 457
 Holroyd, Rev. J., 135
 HOLT, 326, 530
 — House, 282
 — Lodge, 288
 — Lord Chief Justice, 138
 — Mrs. S., 507
 — T., Esq., 44
 HOLTBY, 440
 — Hall, 86, 440
 HOLTON, 488
 — LE-CLAY, 513
 — le-Clay Station, 513
 — Park, 291
 — Station, 489
 Holtwhite, Algermon, Esq., 115
 Holtye House, 164
 HOLVISTON, 294
 Holworthy, H., Esq., 216
 Holy Ghost Chapel, ruins of, 145
 — ISLAND, 99
 HOLYHEAD, 530
 Holyrood Palace, 60
 HOLYTOWN, 519
 HOLYWELL, 72, 229
 — Hill, 66
 HOLYWOOD, 522
 Hom House, 300
 Home Cottage, 130
 — House, 142
 Homewood, E., Esq., 258
 Homfray, D., Esq., 308
 Honeywood, — Esq., 183
 HONIGHTON, 77
 Honingham Hall, 507
 Honington Hall, 316
 HONITON, 230
 HONLEY, 438
 — Station, 439
 Honeywood, Mrs. Mary, 132
 — W. P., Esq., 132
 Hoo House, 27
 — the, 66
 Hood, Lady Mary, 322
 — Lord, 34
 — Sir A., Bart., 219
 — T., Esq., 38
 Hoof, Thomas, Esq., 164
 Hook, 140
 — Theodore, 141
 Hooke, the, 166
 Hooker, Sir W. J., 280
 Hooley Cottage, 165
 Hooper, H. G., Esq., 23
 — J., A. Esq., 253
 Hooton Hall, 391

- Hooton Station, 391
 HOPE, 530
 — End, 302
 — —, Esq., 11
 — H. T., Esq., M.P., 262
 — Lodge, 64
 — W. W., Esq., 322, 327
 Hopkins, Captain, 152
 — John, Esq., 206
 — General N., late, 34
 — Miss, 204
 — Robert, Esq., 210
 Hopkinson, J., Esq., 440
 — Luke, Esq., 28
 Hoppyland Castle, 462
 HOPTON, 415
 — J., Esq., 303
 Hopwell Hall, 333, 349
 Hopwood Hall, 414
 — Joshua, Esq., 329
 — Robert, G., Esq., 414
 HORBURY, 428, 429
 — Junction Sta., 429
 HORLEY, 165
 — Lodge, 165
 — Station, 165
 — Wood, 24
 HORNBY, 434, 454
 — Captain, R.N., 253
 — Castle, 86, 435, 454, 456
 — E., Esq., 51
 — H., Esq., 48, 410
 — J., Esq., 515
 — J., Esq., M.P., 412
 — Rev. J. S., 44, 397
 — Station, 435
 HORNCASTLE, 107
 HORNCHURCH, 129
 Horne, Rev. G. W., 45, 393
 — Sir W., Q.C., 65
 Horner, —, Esq., 218
 Hornings Heath, 505
 HORNSEA, 449
 — Mere, 449
 HORNSEY, 65
 — Bridge, 62
 — Priory, 65
 — Station, 65
 Horrocks, P., Esq., 46
 Horsefall, T., Esq., 356
 Horsa, 191
 Horse Guards, the, 14
 — Hall, 356
 — W., Esq., 432
 HORSEFORTH, 356, 433
 — Hall, 433
 — Station, 357
 Horseley Park, 349
 HORSELL, 145
 — Captain B., 213
 Horsemore Green, 198
 HORSHAM, 267
 — BRANCH, 266
 — Nunnery, 267
 — Park, 267
 — Station, 267
 Horstead Hall, 126
 Horstead Lodge, 126
 — Place, 242
 HORTON, 281, 386
 — Hall, 386
 — House, 31
 — Lady Mary, 427
 — LANE, 31
 — Lodge, 261
 — Place, 261
 HORWICH, 411
 Hospital of St. Cross, 148
 Hotham, Captain, 79
 — Lady F., 273
 — Lord, M.P., 440
 Hothfield Park, 180
 Houblon, F., Esq., 115
 — J. A., Esq., 77, 115
 — R. A., Esq., 113
 HOUGHAM, 76
 — Station, 77
 Houghton Hall, 59, 508
 — House, 29, 59, 313
 — J., Esq., 132
 — Lodge, 147
 — Park, 319
 Houlton, J. T., Esq., 218, 516
 Houndstreet Park, 220
 HOUNSLOW, 283
 — Heath Cottage, 283
 — Station, 283
 House, H., Esq., 155
 Houses of Parliament, 5, 15
 HOUSTON, 519
 HOVE, 168
 — Station, 169
 Howard, Colonel, 50
 — H., Esq., 54
 — Hon. F. G. 260
 — Hon. Mrs., 346
 — P. H., Esq., M.P., 57, 316, 470
 — Sir R., Bart., 23
 — the Philanthropist, 153
 Howarth, B., Esq., 449
 Howberry, 209
 Howbury (See Stowbury) 70
 HOWDEN, 437
 — Station, 437
 Howe, Earl, 337
 — J., Esq., 161
 — J. R., Esq., 180
 — Lord, 483
 Howick Castle, 99
 Howsham Station, 489
 Hoyes, A., Esq., 150
 Hubbard Hall, 115
 Hubble, W., Esq., 254
 Hubbard Lodge, 152
 HUCKNALL, 490
 — Station, 491
 HUDDERSFIELD, 415, 418, 439
 — Station, 419
 Huddings House, 152
 Huddleston, J., Esq., 56
 — R., Esq., 119
 Huddlestone, J. A., Esq., 54
 Hudson, G., Esq., M.P., 84, 361
 — Mrs., 260
 — W., Esq., 67
 Huggins College, 251, 254
 HUGGLESCOTE, 334
 Hughes, E. C., Esq., 182
 — H., Esq., 178
 — John, Esq., 287
 Hugonin, Colonel, 173
 Huish Park, 215
 Hull, Archdeacon, 135
 — Bank Lodge, 449
 — J., Esq., 21
 — OR KINSTON-UPON-HULL, 438
 Hullbrook, 262
 Hullock, T., Esq., 514
 Hulme, J. H., Esq., 491
 — John, Esq., 282
 — Rev. George, 206
 — R. P., Esq., 238
 Hulne Abbey, 96
 Hulse, Sir C., Bart., 153, 273
 Hulton, Mrs. P., 150
 — Park, 407
 — William, Esq., 407
 HUMBERSTONE, 513
 Hume, Mrs. D., 165
 Humfrey, R. B., Esq., 327
 Humpage, J., Esq., 255
 Humphries, Mrs., 214
 HUNCOAT, 403
 — Station, 403
 HUNGERFORD, 288
 — H. H., Esq., 327
 — Horn, 288
 — Market, 5
 — Park, 288
 — Station, 289
 — Suspension Bridge, 4
 Hungerton Hall, 74
 Hunloke, Sir H., Bt., 350
 HUNMANBY, 450
 — Hall, 450
 — Station, 451
 HUNSDON, 114
 — Bury, 114
 Hunstanton Hall, 513
 Hunt, G., Esq., 150, 491
 — R., Esq., 364
 — Thomas, Esq., 195
 — Wm. E., Esq., 129
 — W. O., Esq., 141
 — W. Y., Esq., 308
 Hunter, Dr. C., 456
 — P., Esq., 261
 — R., Esq., 151
 — Sir C. P., Bart., 285
 — Sir R., Bart., 169
 Hunter's Fostall, 188
 HUNTINGDON, 71
 — Station, 71
 Huntroyd, 402
 Huntsmore Park, 27, 197
 Hurdwick, 243
 HURLEY, 203
 Hurlford, 522
 Hurlock, B. B., Esq., 130
 Hurrell, Mrs., 501
 Hursley Park, 149
 HURST, 204
 — PIERPOINT, 167
 — R. H., Esq., M.P., 267
 HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, 147
 HURSTMONCEUX, 244
 — Park, 244
 Hurt, E., Esq., 350
 Husband, T., Esq., 113, 145
 HUSBAND'S BOSWORTH, 327
 Husborne Crawley, 319
 Huskards, 130
 Huskisson, Hon. Mrs., 171
 — Right Hon. Mr., 38
 Hussey, E., Esq., 181
 — P. F., Esq., 41, 372
 Hustler, T., Esq., 453
 Hutchings, Rev. R. S., 230
 Hutchinson, Colonel, 192
 — G., Esq., 463
 Hutt, William, Esq., 466
 Hutton, 54
 — and Cranswick Sta., 449
 — Hall, 46, 56
 — John, Esq., 86
 — Park, 56
 — R., Esq., 85, 276
 — * William, Esq., 50
 Huyton Station, 397
 — Quarry Station, 397
 HYDE, 423
 — John, Esq., 186
 — Park, 11
 — Park Corner, 16
 — the, 130, 157, 313
 Hyder, Wm., Esq., 188
 Hydropathic Society, 278
 Hyett, W. H., Esq., 297
 HYKHAM, 484
 — Station, 485
 HYTHE, 135, 151, 182
 — Hill, 135

 I.
 Ibbetson, Sir Chas. Henry, Bart., 433
 Ibbotson, Capt., 199
 IBSTOCK, 334
 Ibstone Park, 205
 Ithorpe House, 147
 Ice, River, 322
 ICHENHAM, 197
 Ickleford House, 68
 ICKLESHAM, 245
 — New Place, 245
 Ickwell, Bury, 68

ICKWORTH, 505
 — Abbey, 505
 — Park, 505
 Idle, River, 78
 Idsworth House, 173
 Ifield, 165
 Iknield Street, 26, 210
 Ilam Hall, 387
 ILCHESTER, 226
 — Friary, 226
 ILFORD, OR GREAT IL-
 FORD, 129
 — Hospital, 129
 — North End, 129
 — Station, 129
 ILFRACOMBE, 233
 ILKERSTON, 488
 — Park, 488
 — Station, 489
 ILKLEY, 433, 435
 ILMINSTER, 228
 Ilsley Hall, 208
 IMPINGTON, 499
 Ince Hall, 399
 Inchbold, Peter, Esq., 418
 INCLINE TOP, 531
 INCHTURE, 525
 Ind, E. P., Esq., 130
 India, 140
 INGATESTONE, 130
 — Station, 131
 Inge, Captain and Lady
 Eliz., 337
 Ingerbourne, River, 128
 Ingestrie Hall, 374
 Ingham, Jos., Esq., 419
 Ingilby, Sir Wm. A., Bart.,
 358
 INGLEBY GREENHILL, 453
 — Manor, 453
 INGLETON, 435
 Inglewhite Hall, 49
 Inglewood Lodge, 288
 Inglis, Sir Robert Harry,
 Bart., M.P., 29
 Ingmire Hall, 51
 INGOLDESTHORPE, 513
 — Hall, 513
 Ingram, H. C. M., Esq.,
 346, 355, 421, 437
 — H., Esq., 104
 — James, Esq., 166
 — Thomas, Esq., 129
 Ingress, 254
 Inholmes, 289
 Inkledon Castle, 233
 INFEN, 288
 INNERWICK, OR INVER-
 WICK, 101
 — Station, 101
 INVERESK, 103
 — Station, 103
 INVERGOWRIE, 525
 Inverness Lodge, 282
 INWORTH, 133
 Ippolitis, 68
 IPSTONES, 387
 IPSWICH, 134, 135
 — Station, 135

Irby, Fred., Esq., 139
 Ireland, T. J., Esq., 497
 Iridge Place, 246
 IRLAM, 399
 — Hall, 399
 Irnham Hall, 75
 Irton Hall, 473
 — Samuel, Esq., 473
 IRVINE, 521, 522
 Isell Hall, 475
 Isfield, 166
 Isham, Sir Chas., Bart.,
 322
 Isherwood, Thos. Brad-
 shawe, Esq., 47
 Isis, River, 211, 288, 291
 Island House, 38
 ISLEWORTH, 282
 — House, 282
 — Station, 283
 Islington Station, 516
 ISLIP, 314
 — Station, 315
 Isted, Ambrose, Esq., 322
 ITCHEN, 150
 — Manor House, 150
 — River, 146, 148
 — Viaduct, 151
 ITENE, OR Y. THENE, 150
 Ivel, River, 68
 IVER, 199
 — Elms, 199
 — Grove, 27, 199
 — Hill, 199
 — Lodge, 27, 199
 IVINGHOE, 27
 IVY BRIDGE, 240
 — Bridge Station, 241
 — Cottage, 143, 183,
 377
 — Hill, 130
 — House, 214, 244
 — Mantled Tunnel, 194
 — Place, 160, 251, 421
 Iwerne, 155
 — Cottage, 155

J.

Jack, Charles, Esq., 282
 Jackson, John, Esq., 449
 — Joseph, Esq., 162
 — Mrs., 229
 — Mrs. A., 151, 170
 — W. H., Esq., 160
 — Wm. W., Esq., 453
 Jacob, Mrs. H., 136
 Jacobs Court, 204
 Jacson, C. R., Esq., 49
 Jaggards House, 216
 Jakill, H., Esq., 265
 James, Edwin, Esq., 131
 — I., King, 112
 — II., 186
 — II., Statue of, 15
 — John, Esq., 39
 — Sir W. C., Bart., 287
 — Wm., Esq., M.P., 57

James, W., H., Esq., 245
 Jameson, Rev. S., 48
 Jarman, Edw., Esq., 186
 Jarrett, John, Esq., 218
 Jarvis, G. K., Esq., 108,
 484
 Jayes, the (see the Leer),
 267
 Jebb, Rev. J. B., 350
 JEDBURGH, 51
 Jefferson, H., Esq., 475
 — Mrs. 475
 Jeffries, J., Esq., 201
 — Judge, 363
 Jenkins, Sir R., G.C.B.,
 363
 Jenkinson, Miss, 140
 Jenner, Dr., 296
 Jennings, C., Esq., 185
 — Huntton, 247
 — R., Esq., 152
 Jenyns, G., Esq., 119, 496
 Jericho House, 130
 Jermy, Mr., 123
 Jersey, Earl of, 196, 293
 Jervaulx Abbey, ruins of,
 463
 Jervis, Admiral, 374
 — Hon. E. S., 373
 — Sir John, 178
 — Swinfen, Esq., 374
 Jervoise, G. P., Esq., 144
 — Rev. Sir J. C., Bt., 173
 Jesmond, 93
 — Dean, 93
 Jessup's Well, 140
 Jeyes, Mrs. F., 141
 Jiggins, E., Esq., 140
 Joddrell, Captain E., 117
 — House, 393
 — R. P. H., Esq., 64
 — Sir R. P., Bart., 124,
 507
 John o' Gaunt's Palace,
 109
 Johnson, Capt., R.N., 213
 — Dr., 64
 — General W. A., 73
 — Hall, 40
 — James P., Esq., 367
 — J. G., Esq., 385
 — Maurice, Esq., 105
 — Oliver, Esq., 132
 — Robert, Esq., 245
 — Thomas, Esq., 481
 — W. P., Esq., 471
 Johnston, W. R. H., Esq.,
 354
 JOHNSTONE, 521
 — Esq., 430
 — Sir J. V. B., Bt., 449
 Jolland, C., Esq., 164
 Jolliffe, Colonel, 218
 — Sir W. G. H., Bt.,
 164, 176
 — Wm., Esq., 175
 Jolly, Mrs. G., 191
 Jones, E., Esq., 115, 212
 — George, Esq., 151

Jones, H., Esq., 150
 — Samuel, Esq., 64
 — Thomas, Esq., 196
 — Wm., Esq., 199, 501
 — Wilson, Esq., 369
 Jordans House, 228
 Joscelyn, C., Esq., 135
 Jostling, John, Esq., 505
 Julia Cottage, 275
 Jumpers, 152
 Jungle, the, 108, 484
 Juniper Hall, 263
 Justice, Henry, Esq., 42

K.

Kaye, E. C. Lister, Esq.,
 429
 — Sir John L., Bt., 417
 — Wm., Esq., 421
 KEALBY, 425
 Keck, George A., Esq.,
 329
 Kedleston Park, 348
 Keeble Grove, 475
 Keel Hall, 43, 376
 Keene, Mrs., 308
 — Rev. C. R., 205
 — W. T. K. P., Esq.,
 308
 KEGWORTH, 330
 — Station, 331
 KEIGHLEY, 434
 — Station, 435
 Kekewich, Samuel K.,
 Esq., 235
 Kelcey, James, Esq., 183
 KELDER GRANGE, 450
 Kelham Hall, 78, 484
 — Robert Kelham, Esq.,
 483
 Kelly, Fred., Esq., 254
 — Gordon, Esq., 130
 — Mrs. S., 166
 Kelly's, Miss, Theatre, 16
 KEMMARSH, 327
 — Hall, 327
 Kelsey Hall, 488
 KELSHAN, 493
 Kelso Station, 477
 Kelston Park, 221
 KELVEDON, 133
 — Hall, 130
 — HATCH, 130
 — Station, 133
 KEMBLE, 309
 — Manor House, 309
 — Thos., Esq., 64
 Kemm, Mrs., 212
 Kemmerton Court, 303
 KEMPSEY, 302
 — House, 302
 — Nash, 302
 Kempsholt House, 144
 Kempston Grange, 321
 — Hoo, 321
 — House, 321
 Ken, River, 50

- KENARDINGTON, 181
 Kenbury House, 235
 KENDAL, 39, 514
 — S., Esq., 141
 — Station, 51, 515
 — TO WINDERMERE, 514
 Kender, John, Esq., 66
 KENDERTON, 45
 Kendrick, Capt., 282
 KENFIGG, 531
 KENILWORTH, 343
 — Castle, ruins of, 343
 — Station, 343
 Kennedy, John, Esq., 196
 Kennersley Park, 165
 KENNET, 214
 — River, 204, 284
 KENNINGHALL, 123
 — Grange, 123
 KENNINGTON, 140
 Kensal Green Tunnel, 18, 20
 Kensington Gore, 11
 — Palace, 10
 Kent, Duchess of, 201, 280
 — Duke of, 195
 Kently, Miss, 24
 Kentwell House, 501
 Kenyon, Hon. Thomas, 364
 — Junction Sta., 399
 — JUNCTION TO CLITHEROE, 406
 — Thomas, Esq., 121
 Keppel, Rev. A. W. W., 124
 — E. W., Esq., 513
 Kepton Park, 278
 Kerby, Lieut.-Col., 137
 Kermensham Hall, 393
 Kerridge, 381
 Kersey, C., Esq., 136
 KERSLEY, 198
 KESGRAVE, 137
 — Hall, 137
 KESTON, 162
 KESWICK, 54, 138, 515
 — Cottage, 515
 — New Hall, 138
 — Old Hall, 138
 Kett, G. S., Esq., 123
 KETTERING, 322
 Ketteringham, Hall, 123
 Kettle, Mrs., 158
 Ketton Hall, 479
 — House, 479
 — Lodge, 479
 — Station, 479
 KEW, 277, 278, 280
 — Botanical Gardens, 17, 277, 280
 — Station, 281
 KEWSTOKE, 225
 Key, Jonathan, Esq., 153
 Keyford House, 218
 KEYNSHAM, 220
 — Station, 221
 Keyton, Wm., Esq., 145
 Kibble, Thomas, Esq., 180
 Kidbrooke Park, 164
 Kidd, Horatio, Esq., 130
 KIDDERMINSTER, 306
 KIDDINGTON, 292
 — House, 292
 Kidwell, 201
 KILBIRNIE, 521
 KILDWICK, 435
 — Station, 435
 Killerton Park, 232
 Killick, George, Esq., 480
 Killingbeck Hall, 355, 421
 KILLINGWORTH, 93
 — Station, 93
 Killock, Rev. W. B., 481
 Killworthy, 243
 KILMAIRS, 521
 KILMARNOCK, 522
 Kilmorey, Earl of, 42, 282, 278
 KILNCOURT, 227
 Kilsby Tunnel, 19, 33
 Kilverstone Hall, 121
 KILWINNING, 521
 Kimberley Hall, 122, 507
 KIMBOLTON, 70, 325
 — Castle, 70, 325
 KINBUCK, 523
 KINCARDINE, 527
 Kinchant, R. H., Esq., 366
 KINDERTON, 392
 KINFANNS, 525
 King —, Esq., 231
 — J., Esq., 24
 — Jesse, Esq., 211
 — John Jas., Esq., 171
 — Lady, 201, 273
 — Lieut.-Col., 329
 — Mrs., 255
 — Richard, Esq., 148
 — R. King Meade, Esq., 229
 — R. M., Esq., 229
 — Sir John Dashwood, Bart., 26, 203
 — William, Esq., 255
 Kingdoms, 233
 Kingdon, George B., Esq., 241
 KINGHERD, 527
 Kinghorn Station, 527
 Kinglake, Wm., Esq., 228
 Kingley Bottom, 173
 Kingmore House, 115
 KINGS BROMLEY, 339
 — Bromley Hall, 339
 — CLERE, 145
 — College, 6
 — LANGLEY, 24
 — Langley Station, 25
 — NIMPTON, 233
 — NORTON, 309
 — Norton Station, 309
 — SOMBORNE, 147
 KINGSBRIDGE, 240
 — Road, 240
 — Road Station, 241
 KINGSBURY, 21, 346
 — Cottage, 283
 Kingsbury Station, 347
 Kingscote House, 309
 Kingsdown House, 213
 KINGSKITTLE, 527
 Kingsland Station, 516
 KINGSLEY, 386
 Kingsmill, Wm., Esq., 145
 KINGSNORTH, 181
 Kingstanding, 346, 382
 Kingstead Park, 297
 Kingsthorpe Hall, 322
 KINGSTON, 168
 — BAGPUZE, 211
 — Hall, 141, 153, 330
 — House, 159, 169, 211, 496
 — Lacey, 153
 — LISLE, 210
 — Lodge, 141
 — NEW TOWN, 141
 — ON-THAMES, 141
 — OR KINGSTON LEA, 168
 — SEYMOUR, 225
 — Station, 141, 169
 Kingswell, 218
 Kingsweston Park, 223
 KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, 215
 — House, 215
 KINNERSLEY, 373
 — Thomas, Esq., 377
 KINTBURY, 288
 — EAGLE, 210
 — Station, 289
 Kiplin Park, 86
 Kippax Hall, 355
 — Park, 82, 355, 437
 Kippington, 178
 KIRK FENTON, 83
 KIRKALDY, 528
 — Station, 527
 KIRBY, 405, 491, 492
 — BEATON, 127
 — Castle, ruins of, 332
 — GREEN, 106
 — House, 288
 — LONSDALE, 51
 — Mallory Hall, 328
 — MOORSIDE, 450
 — Mrs. 209
 — OVER BLOW, 357
 — Park, 480
 — Station, 405, 473, 481, 493
 — Stephen, 53
 — Wiske, 360
 Kirkbank, 86
 Kirkby Hall, 405, 493
 KIRKBRIDE, 476
 KIRKCONNEL, 522
 Kirke Hall, 94
 KIRKEATON, 415, 419
 KIRKFENTON, 436
 KIRKHAM, 410, 413
 — Chas F., Esq., 113
 KIRKINTILLOCK, 520
 Kirkland Hall, 48
 Kirkleatham Hall, 454
 Kirkless Park, 419
 Kirkley Hall, 92
 Kirklingbeck Hall, 436
 KIRKLINGTON, 84, 291
 — Hall, 59, 484
 KIRK OSWALD, 57
 KIRKPATRICK, 58
 — James, Esq., 436
 — Station, 59
 KIRKSANDAL, 81
 KIRKSTALL, 357
 — Abbey, ruins of, 356
 — Grange, 355, 357, 420, 433
 — Station, 443
 KIRKSTEAD, 107
 — Hall, 107
 — Station, 107
 KIRTLLEBRIDGE, 58
 — Station, 59
 KIRTON, 104
 — LINDSEY, 425
 — Lindsey Station, 425
 — Station, 105
 KISLINGBURY, 31
 Kitlands, 267
 Kitley, 240
 Kiveton Park Station, 423
 Kivington, 255
 Knackington House, 189
 KNARESBOROUGH, 357
 Knebworth Hall, 66
 Knedlington, 437
 Knee House, 152
 Kneesworth House, 69
 Kneeton Lodge, 86
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 279
 Knep Castle, 167
 Knevington, 166
 Knight, Charles, Esq., 265
 — E., Esq., 144, 186
 — J. B., L., Esq., 123
 — Joseph, Esq., 328
 — T., Esq., 259, 475
 Knighted Court, 138
 Knightley Hall, 40
 — Sir C., Bart., 30
 Knighton, 152
 — Hall, 329
 Knightsbridge, 11, 16
 Knights Enham, 147
 Knocking Hall, 364
 Knoll, the, 515
 KNOWLE, 34
 — Cranley, 265
 — Hall, 34, 224
 — House, 155, 181
 — Park, 178, 223
 Knowles, J., Esq., 387
 Knowlton Park, 191
 Knowsley Park, 396
 Knott Mill Station, 421
 KNOTTING, 323
 KNOTTINGLEY, 83
 — Station, 83
 Knox, V., Esq., 130
 — Hon. John, 203
 KNUTSFORD, 392
 Knypersley, Hall, 377

- Kynaston, Sir J. R., Bt., 367
 Kynnersley, C. T. S., Esq., 382
 Kyrle, W., M., Esq., 300
 Kyte's Farm, 24
- L.**
- Labouchere, Right Hon. H., M.P., 220
 Laceby Hall, 427
 Lackham House, 216
 Lackland, Mrs., 131
 LACOCK, 216
 — Abbey, 216
 Ladbrooke, F., Esq., 261
 — Mrs. L., 171
 Lade, Sir J., Bart., 203
 — John P., Esq., 186
 Lady Bank Junction Sta., 526, 527
 Lafont, Mrs. J., 24
 Lainson, H., Esq., 165
 Laird, D., Esq., 87
 Lake, G., Esq., 256
 — House, 128, 273
 LAKENHEATH, 121
 — Cottage, 121
 — Station, 121
 Lamb Abbey, 253
 — Close House, 489
 — Hon. Mrs. C., 276
 — Sir C. M., Bart., 244
 — J. C., Esq., 467
 — J., Esq., 466
 Lambard, Wm., Esq., 178
 LAMBERHURST, 181
 Lambert, G., Esq., 497
 — General Sir John, Bart., 141
 — W. C., Esq., 155
 — William, 64
 Lambeth, Borough of, 1
 — Church and Palace, 5, 11
 LAMBLEY, 482
 — House, 482
 Lamborn, C., Esq., 314
 LAMBORNE, 289
 — Place, 289
 Lambourne Cottage, 110
 Lambton Hall, 90, 457
 Lamer, 66
 LAMINGTON, 59
 — Station, 59
 Lamport Hall, 322
 Lamprey, John, Esq., 150
 LANARK, 519
 Lancashire, Miss, 427
 LANCASTER, 36, 39, 49, 434
 — Aqueduct, 51
 — Station, 49, 435
 LANCING, 168
 — Station, 169
 Landell, John, Esq., 108
 Landford House, 270
- LANDPORT, 175
 Lane, Charles, Esq., 205
 — J. N., Esq., 339
 — Colonel, 370
 Lanercost Priory, 471
 Lanesborough, Earl of, 310, 330
 Lanfear, J., Esq., 163
 Langdale, M. J., Esq., 162
 LANGDEN HILLS, 131
 Langdown House, 151
 LANGFIELD MOORS, 415
 — Wm., Esq., 203
 LANGFORD, 77, 120
 — Court, 222
 — Hall, 77
 LANGHAM, 134, 478
 — Hall, 134, 504, 505
 — House, 480
 — Sir J., Bart., 242, 322
 Langley Abbey, ruins of, 126
 — BURRELL, 215
 — Cottage, 150
 — Hall, 287
 — Marish, 199
 — MARSH, OR ST. MARY'S, 198
 — Mill Station, 489
 — Park, 126, 198
 — Priory, 330
 — Station, 199
 Langleys, 115, 130
 Langmeade, R. W., Esq., 241
 LANGPORT, 226
 Langrick Station, 107
 Langrigg Hall, 477
 Langrish House, 148
 LANGSET HIGH MOOR, 423
 Langton Cottage, 377
 — Hall, 375, 489
 — House, 155
 Langtons, 128
 Langworth Station, 485
 Lansdowne House, London, 11
 — House, 276
 — Marquis of, 214, 276
 Lant, John D., Esq., 35
 Lanthony, ruins of, 298
 LAPLEY, 40
 LARBERT, 522
 Large, Charles, Esq., 309
 Lark Field, 245
 — Hall, 381
 Larke, River, 121
 LARKFIELD, 246
 Larkins, Captain T., 64
 Larpent, Sir G. G. H., Bt., 276
 Lasborough Park, 297
 Lascelles Hall, 419
 — Hon. Edward, 357
 Latham, John, Esq., 393
 Lathom House, 46, 401
 Latimers, 24
 LATON, 115
- Laud, Archbishop, 206
 Lauderdale, Earl of, 278
 LAUGHTON, 424
 LAUNDE BOOTH, 402
 LAUNTON, 314
 — Station, 315
 Laurel Cottage, 160, 251
 Laurence, J., Esq., 117
 LAURENCEKIRK, 524
 Laurie, A. J. C., Esq., 160
 Lavington House, 171
 Law, Mrs. E., 202
 — Rev. James T., 224
 Lawford, John, Esq., 112
 LAWHILL, 41
 Lawn Cottage, 144
 Lawrence, Geo., Esq., 270
 — W., Esq., 194
 Lawrence's School, 32
 Lawson, A. Esq., 459
 — Sir W. Bart., 477
 — William, Esq., 94
 Lawton, C. B., Esq., 378
 — J., Esq., 380
 — Hall, 378
 Laxton Hall, 478
 Layer Delahay, 133
 — MARNEY, 133
 — Marney Hall, 133
 Layes, the, 309
 Layston Villa, 114, 116
 Layton, W. H., Esq., J.P., 117
 — William, Esq., 503
 LAZENBY, 455
 — Station, 455
 LEA, 108, 309, 410
 — Bridge Station, 113
 — Castle, 306
 — Green Station, 397
 — Hall, 38, 108, 309, 425
 — River, 110, 111, 113
 — Station, 109
 — Viaduct, 63
 Leabrook House, 370
 Leadbetter, J. B., Esq., 480
 Leadenham Hall, 77
 LEAKE, 511
 — Mrs. R., 137
 LEAMINGTON HASTANGS, 32
 — Hastangs Hall, 32
 — Station, 343
 Leamside Station, 91
 LEARMOUTH, 476
 Leasham House, 247
 Leasingham House, 127
 Leasowes, Castle, 391
 — the, 308
 LEATHERHEAD, 260, 263
 Leathes, H. M., Esq., 506
 — J. T., Esq., 355
 — Misses, 506
 Leaton Knolls, 364
 — Station, 365
 Leaze, the, 296
 Lebanon, Cedar of, 280
 Le Blanc, A., Esq., 166
- Le Blanc, Chas., Esq., 65
 — Despencer, Baroness, 180, 246
 — Marchant, Sir D., Bart., 145
 — Mesurier, Misses, 206
 Leblanc, Colonel F., 269
 LECHLADE, 213
 — Manor House, 213
 Lechmere, J., Esq., 292
 — Sir A., Bart., 302
 Leckhampton Court, 301
 LEDBURY, 302
 Ledding House, 159
 Ledstone Hall, 355, 437
 — Park, 82, 437
 Lee, Colonel, 234
 — Cottage, 199
 — Hall, 340
 — House, 151, 253, 264
 — Howletts, 189
 — J. Lee, Esq., 228
 — John, Esq., 313
 — Joseph, Esq., 129
 — Manor House, 253
 — Misses, 139
 — Priory, 189
 LEECE, 473
 Leech, John, Esq., 264
 LEEDS, 354
 — AND THIRSK RAILWAY, 356
 — Duke of, 86, 454, 456
 — SELBY, AND HULL, 436
 — Station, 355
 — TO LANCASTER, 432
 Leegate Station, 477
 LEEK, 387
 — Station, 387
 Leeke, R. M., Esq., 373
 Leekley Park, 356
 LEEMARSTON, 346
 Leen Cottage, 201
 Lees Court, 186
 — Hall, 397, 423
 — Richard, Esq., 360
 Leethill Place, 267
 Leeze House, 132
 Lefevre, Rt. Hon. Charles Shawe, M.P., 145
 LEGBOURNE, 513
 — Station, 513
 Leggatts, 64
 Legh, C. R. B., Esq., 380
 — Edw. Esq., 160, 251
 — G. C. Esq., M.P., 421
 — Peter, Esq., 392
 — T. Esq., 381
 LEICESTER, 328
 — Earl of, 508
 — Grange, 330
 — Rev. Frederick, 172
 — Sir Peter, 45
 — Station, 329
 — TO BURTON-ON-TRENT, 332
 LEIGH, 382, 398, 407

- Leigh Court, 223
 — Egerton, Esq., 393
 — Joseph, Esq., 45
 — Lord, 34
 — Park, 173
 — Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton, 246
 — Station, 383, 407
 — Thos., Esq., 46, 396
 LEIGHTON BUZZARD, 29
 — Buzzard Junc. Sta., 29
 — BUZZARD TO DUNSTABLE, 312
 — Park, 50
 — Sir B., Bart., 362
 LEITH, 527
 Lemington Hall, 96
 Lemore House, 372
 Lemprie, Capt., R.N., 144
 LENCHARS, 526
 Lennard, Sir T. L., Bart. 129
 Lennel House, 477
 Lennox Lodge, 172
 — Lord George, 170
 LENNOXTOWN, 520
 LENTON, 490
 — Abbey, 480
 — Station, 491
 Leofric, Earl, 35
 LEOMINSTER, 304
 Leonard, Thomas, Esq., 117
 Leopold, 142
 Lessness Heath, 255
 Lester, Colonel C., 24
 L'Estrange, T., Esq., 134
 Letches, 132
 LETCOMBE BASSETT, 210
 — REGIS, 210
 Lethbridge, Sir J. H., Bt., 227
 Letton Hall, 506
 Leveland, 186
 Leven's Hall, 50
 LEVENSHULME, 381
 — Station, 381
 Leventhorpe, 355
 LEVER, 412
 — Hall, 405
 Leverton, 511
 Levertofts Hall, 136
 Levett, John, Esq., 372 346
 — R. B., Esq., 340
 — Rev. William, 202,
 LEVISHAM, 451
 — Station, 451
 Lewen, Thomas, Esq., 255
 LEWES, 243
 — AND HASTINGS RAILWAY, 242
 — Manor House, 243
 — Priory House, 243
 — Station, 193, 243
 LEWICK, 321
 Lewin, F. M., Esq., 150
 — MRS., 165
 Lewin, R. H., Esq., 152
 Lewis, K., Esq., 140
 — Mrs. 156, 216
 — Samuel, Esq., 130
 — William, Esq., 374
 LEWISHAM, 160, 251
 Lewthwaite, Rev. G., 357
 Ley, J. H., Esq., 235
 LEYBOURNE, 246
 — Grange, 246
 LEYBURN, 455
 — Hall, 455
 Leycester, R., Esq., 392
 Leycester, Mrs. G., 203
 LEYLAND, 46
 — Station, 47
 Leylands, 348
 LEYSMILL, 524
 — Station, 524
 LICHFIELD, 338, 372
 — Bishop of, 40
 — Cathedral, 338
 — Earl of, 40, 340, 373
 — Station, 339, 373
 LIDLINGTON, 319
 — Station, 319
 LIGHTCLIFFE, 427
 — Station, 427
 Lightwood Lodge, 375
 Lilburn Tower, 98
 Lilford Hall, 324
 — Lord, 324
 Lillingston, S., Esq., 34
 Lillingstone, C., Esq., 134
 Lillishall Abbey, ruins of, 372
 — House, 372
 — Old House, 372
 Lilly, Wm., the grammarian, 144
 Lime Grove, 276
 — Kiln Station, 391
 Limerick, Earl of, 173
 Limes, the, 160, 251
 Linby Station, 493
 LINCHLADE, 29
 — Tunnel, 18, 29
 LINCOLN, 109, 484
 — Bishop of, 70
 — Castle, 484
 — Cathedral, 484
 — Station, 109, 485
 Lincoln's Inn, 14
 LINDFIELD, 164
 Lindley Hall, 335
 LINDON, 94, 479
 — Hall, 479
 Lindridge, 237
 LINDSELL, 117
 — Step, 117
 Lindsey, Earl of, 479
 Linett, J., Esq., 64
 Linethwaite, 475
 Linford Mansion House, 29
 LINGFIELD, 177
 Linkfield Lodge, 165
 Linkford House, 228
 LINLITHGOW, 518
 Linley Wood, 376
 LINTHWAITE, 419
 LINTON, 119
 — John, Esq., 70
 — Station, 101
 — Place, 180
 Linwood, E., Esq., 136
 Lipstocke, W., Esq., 29
 Liscombe House, 28
 Liston Hall, 501
 LITCHAM, 513
 Litchfield, T., Esq., 31
 — William, Esq., 151
 LITHERLAND, 399
 LITHESAY, 406
 Little Aston Hall, 373
 — Baddow, 133
 — BARDFIELD, 117
 — Bardfield House, 117
 — BARFORD, 70
 — Benhams, 210
 — Billing, 322
 — BIRCH, 133
 — Black Hall, 128
 — BLAKENHAM, 136
 — BLUMSDEN, 213
 — Bray House, 231
 — BURSTEAD, 131
 — BYTHAM, 72
 — Bytham Station, 73
 — CARLTON, 513
 — Cashiobury, 24
 — CASTERTON, 479
 — CAWTHORPE, 512
 — Chesterford, 119
 — DALBY, 480
 — Dunham Lodge, 512
 — Dunham Sta., 513
 — Efford, 241
 — FINBOROUGH, 136
 — Francis, Esq., 489
 — Grove, 65
 — HAMPTON, 168
 — Hanworth Park, 278
 — HEPPLETON, 471
 — HILLINGDON, 197
 — Hinton, 245
 — HORKESELEY, 501
 — HOUGHTON, 323
 — ILFORD, 129
 — KELK, 449
 — LEVER, 405, 411
 — LINFORD, 29
 — London, 313
 — MARSDEN, 403
 — Mrs. A., 165
 — NERTON, 390
 — Ouse, River, 120
 — Over Hall, 348
 — PADFIELD, 423
 — Park, 268
 — Parndon, 115
 — PONTON, 74
 — SODBURY, 219
 — Sodbury Manor House, 295
 — SOMBORNE, 147
 — Steeping, 510
 — Steeping Sta., 511
 — Testwood, 151
 Little Thurlow Hall, 497
 — WENLOCK, 362
 — WIGSTON, 328
 — WITTENHAM, 211
 — WOODCOTE, 258
 — WOOLSTON, 29
 — YARMOUTH, 126
 LITTLEBOROUGH, 108, 414
 — Station, 415
 LITTLEBOURNE, 189
 LITTLEBURY, 117
 — Green, 117
 Littlecott, 289
 Littledale, H., Esq., 321
 — Miss, 402
 LITTLEPORT, 500
 — Station, 501
 Littleton, Hon. E. R., M.P., 41
 — House, 155
 LITTLEWORTH, 104
 — and Deeping Fen Station, 105
 Livermore Hall, 504
 — John, Esq., 115
 LIVERPOOL, 36, 394
 — AND MANCHESTER, 394
 — Dowager Lady, 141
 — Earl of, 162, 166, 362
 — TO ROCHDALE, 404
 — TO SKIPTON, 400
 — TO SOUTHPORT, 398
 LIVERSEDEGE, 427
 — Station, 427
 LIVINGTON, 519
 LLANDAFF, 531
 LLANFAIR, 530
 LLANGOLLEN, 366
 — Station, 367
 Llantarnam Abbey, 530
 LLANTRIPANT, 531
 LLANYARDA, 366
 LLANYMYNECH, 366
 LLONG, 530
 Lloyd, C. J., Esq., 112
 — James, Esq., 278
 — John A., Esq., 364
 — Mrs., 364
 — S., Esq., 38, 370
 — Thomas, Esq., 367
 Loch Lomond, Lake of, 520
 LOCHMABEN, 58
 Lock, Miss, 56
 — William, Esq., 161
 Locke, T. B., Esq., 436
 Locker, John, Esq., 41
 LOCKERBIE, 59
 — Station, 59
 Lockett, John, Esq., 377
 Lockington Hall, 330
 — Station, 449
 Locko Park, 333, 348
 Locksbottom, 162
 LOCKWINNOCK, 521
 Lockwood, 439
 — Station, 439

- Lodden House, 181
 Loddington Hall, 328
 — H. P., Esq., 199
 Loddon, River, 283
 Lodington, H. P., Esq., 27
 Lodsworth House, 171
 Lofthouse House, 354
 Loft's Hall, 116
 Lolham Bridges, 104
 Loman, River, 231
 Lomas, William, Esq., 112
 Lomax, John, Esq., 46
 — E., Esq., 262, 263
 Lombe, Edward, Esq., 122
 Lomberdale, 490
 London, 1
 — Bridge Station, 177
 — Captain Charles, 131
 — Colney, *see* London
 Coney, 64, 196
 — Docks, 8
 — AND GREENWICH
 RAILWAY, 248
 — House, 229
 — Missionary Museum,
 17
 — Orphan Asylum, 112
 — TO BLACKWALL, 516
 — TO EESOM, 258
 — TO NORWICH RAIL-
 way, 128
 Londonderry, Marquis of,
 462
 Londesborough, 440
 — Lord, 82, 189, 440
 Longbourn, W. T., Esq.,
 129
 Longworth, 302
 Long Cross, 273
 — Eaton Junction Sta.,
 481
 — EATON TO CODNOR
 PARK, 488
 — HOUGHTON, 99
 — Houghton Sta., 99
 — House, 152
 — John, Esq., 148
 — Lodge, 140
 — Meg and her
 Daughters, 57, 214
 — NEWTON, 452
 — NIDDRY, 101
 — Niddry Station, 101
 — PENINGTON, 76
 — PRESTON, 435
 — Preston Station, 435
 — Robert K., Esq., 139
 — STANTON, 498
 — Stanton Station, 499
 — STRATTON, 139
 — Stratton Manor
 House, 139
 — Walter, Esq., 148,
 268, 517
 — William, Esq., 291
 — WRESTON, 449
 — Wreston Grange, 449
 — Wreston Rise, 449
 Longbridge, 345
 Longcroft Hill, 339
 LONGDEN, 340
 Longe, John, Esq., 126
 Longford and Exhall Sta.,
 345
 — Castle, 273
 — Hall, 373
 — Park, 383
 LONGFORGAN, 525
 Longhirst House, 94
 LONGHURST, 94
 — Station, 95
 Longleat, 218
 Longley Hall, 418
 Longman, C., Esq., 25
 Longner Hall, 362
 LONGRIDGE, 411, 519
 LONGSDON, 386
 Longsight Station, 381
 LONGTON, 377, 382
 — Cottage, 382
 — Hall, 382
 — Station, 383
 LONGTOWN, 59
 LONGWHITTON, 94
 LONGWOOD, 418
 — Station, 419
 — Viaduct, 102
 LONGWORTH, 406
 Lonsdale, Earl of, 45, 52,
 56, 128
 Lopes, Sir R., Bart., 243
 Loraine, Sir W., Bart., 94
 Lords' House, 186
 Lorrve, W., Esq., 209
 Loseley House, 262
 Lostiford House, 262
 LOSTOCK, 411
 — Hall Station, 401
 Loton Park, 362
 LOUGHBOROUGH, 330
 — Hill Encampment,
 208
 — Station, 331
 Loughton, 244
 Louis, Arthur, Esq., 245
 — Sir John Bart., 238
 — XVIII., King of
 France, 313
 LOUTH, 512
 — Station, 513
 Loveday, John, Esq., 293
 Loveden, Pryse, Esq., 213
 Lovelace, Earl of, 142, 229,
 263
 Lovell, F. F., Esq., 152
 — H. J., Esq., 212
 — Peter A., Esq., 215
 Loventor, 238
 Loversall Hall, 80
 Lovett, — Esq., 28
 Loving, Admiral Sir J. W.,
 150
 Low Field, 255
 — Gill Station, 51
 — Gosford, 92
 — GRANGE, 90
 — Hall, 436
 — Layton, 113
 Low Moor Station, 427
 — MOORTO BRADFORD,
 428
 Lowdell, S., Esq., 164
 LOWDHAM, 482
 — Station, 483
 Lowe, C., Esq., 337
 LOWER BEBINGTON, 391
 — Bowde, 206
 — Cheam, 259
 — CLAPTON, 112
 — CRISHALL, 116
 — DARWEN, 407
 — Darwen Station, 407
 — Wilson Hall, 427
 Lowerbeach, 378
 LOWESTOFT, 506
 — Station, 507
 Lowlands, 22
 Lowndes, R., Esq., 204
 — Wm., Esq., 26
 — W. S., Esq., 28, 314
 Lowry, Commodore J., 150
 Lowten, T. L., Esq., 391
 Lowther Castle, 52
 — Hon. Colonel, 478
 — Rev. B., 381
 — River, 52
 — Sir J. H., Bt., 355,
 455
 Lowthorpe Station, 449
 Lowthrop, John, Esq., 109
 LOWTON, 47
 — Hall, 47, 406
 Loxley, T. A., Esq., *see*
 Lochsley, 26
 — Park, 382
 Loyd, Lewis, Esq., 322
 Loynton Hall, 373
 Luard, C. B., Esq., 425
 — W. W., Esq., J.P.,
 133, 503
 Lubbock, Sir J. W., Bart.,
 162
 Lubenham Hall, 327
 Lucas, B., Esq., 351
 — Mrs., 66
 Lucy, Mrs., 345
 Ludbury Mount, 22
 LUDBOROUGH, 512
 — Station, 513
 LUDD, 415
 LUDDENDEN, 414
 — Foot Station, 415
 LUDDINGTON, 325
 Ludlow, Edw., Esq., 167
 — H. G. G., Esq., 517
 Luffenham Hall, 478
 — Station, 479
 Lullingstone Castle, 162
 Lullington, 337
 LULWORTH, 156
 — Castle, 65, 156
 — Cove, 157
 Lumley Beck, 90
 — Castle, 90, 457
 LUNCARTY, 523
 Lune, River, 39, 49
 LUNT, 400
 Lupsett House, 430
 Luptons, 130
 Luscombe House, 237
 Lushill House, 213
 Lushington, Right Hon.
 Stephen, 142
 — Wm., Esq., 259
 LUTON, 313
 — Hoo, 313
 — House, 186
 LUTTERWORTH, 33, 326,
 329
 — Hill, 329
 Luttrell, Hon. T., 151
 — John F. Esq., 227
 Luttrell's Folly, 151
 Lutwedge, H. P. Esq., 515
 Lyceum Theatre, 16
 Lydiard House, 213
 — MILLICENT, 213
 — Park, 213
 — Tregoze, 213
 Lydiatte Pygon's House,
 400
 Lyme Park, 381
 — REGIS, 230
 Lymes, the, 23
 LYMINGTON, 152
 — Elms, 151
 LYNDDURST, 151
 — Station, 151
 Lyne Grove, 273
 — House, 262, 267
 Lynes, Sam. P., Esq., 328
 LYNN, or KING'S LYNN,
 500
 — Station, 501, 513
 Lyon, David, Esq., 169
 — Thomas, Esq., 45
 — W. C., Esq., 346
 Lyonsdown, 64
 Lypiatt Park, 311
 Lyons, Rev. S., 298
 Lyss, F. J., Esq., 269
 Lyswys Hall, 340
 Lytch, 377
 Lytchet Beacon, 155
 — House, 155
 — Manor House, 15 5
 — MINSTER, 155
 — TRAVERS, 155
 — Travers Manor
 House, 155
 LYTHAM, 410
 — Hall, 412
 Lyttleton, Lord, 306
 Lytton, Sir E. L. Bulwer,
 Bart., 66

M.

 Mabbot, W. C., Esq., 243
 Mabbott, Joseph, Esq., 255
 Mableton Park, 179
 Mac Taggart, J., Esq., 151
 MACCLESFIELD, 379, 387
 — Earl of, 205, 290
 — Farm, 381

- Macclesfield Station, 379
 Macefield, R., Esq., 373
 Macfarlane, Chas., Esq., 64
 Mackay, J. H., Esq., 144
 Mackinnon, W. A., Esq., M.P., 152
 Maclean, late Gen. Sir John, 135
 Macnaghton, Stuart, Esq., 150
 MADELEY, 43
 — Manor, 43
 — Station, 43
 MADINGLEY, 498
 — Hall, 498
 Madresfield Court, 302
 Magenis, Major-Gen., 318
 Magger, Mark, Esq., 117
 MAGHULL, 400
 — Station, 401
 Magna Charta, 165, 280
 Magnay, Sir Wm., Bart., 263
 Magonett, 238
 Maher, Capt., 229
 Maiden Bower, ruins of, 361
 — Castle, 159
 MAIDENHEAD, 200, 221
 — Bridge, 201
 — Station, 201
 — Viaduct, 201
 MAIDS' CROSS, 34
 MAIDSTONE, 247
 — Station, 247
 Maidwell Hall, 322
 Mainwaring, Capt. Rowland, R.N., 43
 — Sir Henry M., Bart., 392
 Mair, John, Esq., 199
 Maitland, General F., 164
 — Mrs. S. R., 22
 — Wm. Fuller, Esq., 117
 Majendie, Major, 338
 — Major J. R., 372
 — Mrs., 287
 Major, Edw., Esq., 253
 Majoribanks, S., Esq., 23
 Malcolm, N., Esq., 255
 Malding Deanery, 242
 MALDON, 131, 140, 502
 — Station, 141, 503
 — TO BRAINTREE, 502
 MALHAM, 435
 — Water, 435
 MALLING, 246
 MALMESBURY, 215
 MALPAS, 388
 Malton Station, 457
 Malvern Hall, 34
 Mamhead, 237
 MANCHESTER, 380
 — AND FLEETWOOD, 408
 — Cathedral, 383
 — Duke of, 70, 325
 — SHEFFIELD, AND GREAT GRIMSBY, 420
 Manchester Square, 15
 — Station, 381
 — TO ACCRINGTON, 412
 — TO BOWDEN, 420
 — TO LEEDS, 416
 — TO LEEDS *via* ROCHDALE, 414
 Manderson, Captain, R.N., 141
 Mandeville, J. H. D., Esq., 140
 MANEA, 502
 — Station, 503
 Manfield, Wm., Esq., 495
 Mangles, Capt. C. E., 264
 — R. D., Esq., M.P., 263
 MANGOTSFIELD, 295
 — Station, 295
 Manley, 391
 — Hall, 338, 346, 424
 — John Shaw, Esq., 338, 346
 Mann, Chas., Esq., 129
 Mannering, John, Esq., 31
 Manners, Lord John, M.P., 505
 — Rev. Edward, 481
 — Roger, Esq., 481
 Manning, Captain, 158
 Manningham House, 429
 MANNINGTREE, 135
 — Station, 135
 Mansel, J. C., Esq., 28
 — Park, 348
 MANSFIELD, 492
 — House, 27, 199
 — Station, 493
 Mansion House, London, 13
 Manston Hall, 421, 436
 Manton Station, 479
 MANUDEN, 116
 — Hall, 116
 — House, 116
 Manudon, 241
 Manvers, Earl, 425
 Manydown, 145
 MAPLE DURHAM, 207
 — Durham House, 207
 — Hayes, 338, 372
 Maplesden Lodge, 263
 Mapperley Hall, 491
 Marble Hall, 278
 Marbury Hall, 45, 388
 MARCH, 498, 502
 — C. A., Esq., 22
 — Earl of, M.P., 173
 — Station, 499, 503
 MARCHAM, 290
 — Park, 290
 Marchfield House, 204
 Marchmont House, 25
 MARCHWOOD, 150
 — Lodge, 150
 Marden Ash, 130
 — Park, 162
 — Station, 181
 MARESFIELD, 166
 — Park, 166
 MARGARETTING, 130
 MARGATE, 190
 — Station, 191
 Margitson, Mrs. L. A., 123
 Mariston, 241
 Markeaton Park, 348
 MARKET BOSWORTH, 332
 — DEEPING, 72, 102
 — DRAYTON, 42
 — HARBOROUGH, 326
 — Harborough Sta., 327
 — RASEN, 486
 — WEIGHTON TO YORK, 440
 — Weston, 123
 Markfield, 333
 Markham, Judge, 78
 — William, Esq., 436
 MARKINCH, 527
 Marks Hall, 115, 132
 — Hill, 115
 — Tey, 132
 — Tey Station, 133
 — Tey TO SUDBURY, 500
 Marl Hill, 301
 MARLBOROUGH, 212, 288
 — Duke of, 199, 284, 292
 — House, London, 11
 Marley, 246
 Marling, Thos., Esq., 181
 Marlow Deanery, 203
 — Manor House, 203
 Marr, John M., Esq., 199
 Marriott, C., Esq., 65
 — G., Esq., 152
 MARRISHES, 450
 — Station, 451
 Marryatt, Mrs., 141
 MARSDEN, 419
 — Station, 403, 419
 Marsh Cottage, 213
 — End, 31
 — Hall, 132
 — J., Esq., 115
 — John, Esq., 374
 — Lane Station, 113, 399, 437
 — W. C., Esq., 113
 Marshall, H. C., Esq., 54, 357
 — J. E., Esq., 227
 — J. G., Esq., M.P., 420
 — John, Esq., 433, 489
 — John, Esq., M.P., 52
 — William F., Esq., 327
 Marshalls, 166
 — Wick, 67
 MARSHAM, 124
 — C. W., Esq., 124
 — Hall, 124
 — R. B., D.C.L., 315
 — Rev. C., 124
 — Robert, Esq., 124
 — Viscount, 246
 MARSHFIELD, 217, 530
 Marsland, Major, 378
 Marsten Hall, 327
 MARSTON, 287
 — Green Station, 35
 — Hall, 355
 — House, 218, 259, 287
 — MORETAIN, 318
 Martello Tower Tunnel, 176
 Marten, Geo. R., Esq., 67
 — Hall, 44
 MARTHA ROTHING, 115
 Martin, Captain, 280
 — Charles W., Esq., M.P., 180
 — F. P. B., Esq., 159
 — HUSSINGTREE, 306
 — Joseph J., Esq., 303
 — MERE, 400
 — Mrs., 274
 — P. S. F., Esq., M.P., 132
 — Richard, Esq., 137
 — Thomas, Esq., 119
 — W. B., Esq., 201, 429
 — Wm., Esq., 123, 333
 Martindale, Mrs., 123
 Martineau, Jos., Esq., 148
 — Miss, 515
 — P., Esq., 245
 Martin's Wen, 201
 MARTLESHAM, 137
 MARTON, 108, 451
 — George, Esq., 51
 — Station, 109, 451
 Marven, J. H. Esq., 328
 Marwell Hall, 148
 Marwood, Rev. Geo., 453
 Mary, Queen of Scots, 60, 475, 491
 Marygolds, 132
 Maryland, 265
 Marylebone, 1
 MARYKIRK, 524
 MARYPORT, 474
 — Station, 475
 MASBOROUGH, 353
 — Station, 353
 MASHAM, 84
 Maskells, 128
 — Bury, 115
 Mason, Adml. Sir F., 327
 — Capt. George, 285
 — C., Esq., 88
 — Col. William, 512
 Massey Francis E., Esq., 388
 — Miss C., 141
 Massingberd, Mrs. J., 510
 — Rev. Francis, 510
 Master, C. L. H., Esq., 176
 — Col., 223
 — Miss, 309
 Matchings Barnes, 115
 Matfen Hall, 467
 Matham Manor House, 141
 Matheson, Sir J., Bt., 282
 Matilda, Empress, 147
 MATLOCK BATH, 489
 — Bath Station, 49

- Matlock Bridge Sta., 489
 Matson House, 297
 MATTERSEF, 79
 — Hall, 79
 Matthews, Sam., Esq., 482
 MATTINGLEY, 145
 MAUCHLINE, 522
 Maud Cottage, 278
 Maude, Jacob, Esq., 88
 — James, Esq., 421
 — John, Esq., 354
 — Thomas, Esq., 134
 Maulkin, R., Esq., 497
 Maumbury Amphitheatre, 157
 Mann House, 113
 Maunsell, Col., M.P., 322
 MAYESYN RIDWARE, 341
 MAXEY, 104
 — J., Esq., 397
 Maxtoke Castle, 35
 Maxwell, W., Esq., 112
 May Place, 255
 — S., Esq., 233
 — W. B., Esq., 180
 Mayeyach, H., Esq., 321
 MAYFIELD, 385
 — House, 162, 370
 Maynard, C. J., Esq., 87
 — Hon. Charles, 113
 — Sergeant, 194
 — Sir Henry, 115
 — Viscount, 115
 Mayo, Earl of, 170
 McAdam, Sir James, 117
 McArthur, Mrs., 196
 McDouall, Rev. W., 313
 McDowall, S., Esq., 142
 McNaughten, Mrs., 269
 Meaburn Hall, 53
 Mead, J., Esq., 24
 — Joseph, M.A., 116
 Meade, Richard, Esq., 172
 — Thomas, Esq., 218
 Meadow Cottage, 278
 Meadows, D. C., Esq., 137
 — Rev. John B., 137
 Meaford Hall, 374
 Meanwood Hall, 357
 MEASDEN, 116
 MEASHAM, 334
 — Hall, 334
 MEAUX, 449
 — House, 449
 MEDBOURNE, 326
 — Station, 327
 Medhurst, F. H., Esq., 355
 MEDLAR, 411
 Medley, W. Esq., 27, 199
 MEDOMSLEY, 456
 Medway, River, 131, 176, 256
 Meek, D. B., Esq., 164
 Meerphan, Archbishop, 189
 Meetkirke, A., Esq., 69, 493
 MEIGLE, 524, 526
 MELBOURNE, 118, 215
 Melbourne Bury, 118
 — Castle, 348
 — Lodge, 118, 142
 — Lord, 64,, 348 489
 Melburn Bury, 69
 Melburne Hall, 467
 Melchbourne Park, 325
 Melchet Park, 270
 Melcombe House, 156
 — REGIS, 156
 Meldon Park, 94
 MELFORD, 500
 — Hall, 500, 504
 — House, 348
 — Place, 501
 MELKSHAM, 515
 — Station, 515
 MELLING, 404
 — Hall, 48
 Mellis Station, 137
 Mellish, Mrs. 278
 Mells Park, 218
 MELROSE, 528
 MELSONBY, 86
 MELTHAM, 419
 — Hall, 418
 MELTON, 137
 — Constable, 509
 — Hall, 122
 — Lodge, 137
 — MOWBRAY, 481
 — ON-THE-HILL, 353
 — Station, 481
 Melville, Hon. A. L., 485
 Menai Bridge, 529
 Mendip Lodge, 222
 Merchant, Jas., Esq., 114
 Mere Hall, 307, 392, 420
 — House, 377, 382
 MEREBROOK, 387
 Merevale, 336
 Merewith Castle, 246
 Mereworth Castle, 180
 Meriden Hall, 35
 Merridaie, 40
 Merrow House, 264
 Merry Oak, 150
 — William, Esq., 206
 Mersey, River, 37
 Mersham House, 281
 — Tunnel, 159
 MERSTON, 170, 257
 MERTHYR TYDVIL, 531
 MERTON, 140
 — Cottage, 140
 — Grove, 140
 — Hall, 120
 — Rush, 140
 Mertsam House, 164, 176
 — Station, 177
 Messenger, Miss, 328
 Messhange, 364
 Metcalfe, C. J. Esq., 70
 METHLEY, 354
 — Park, 354
 — Station, 355
 Methuen, Lord, 217
 Mettingham Castle, 127
 — ruins of, 127
 Meux, Sir H., Bart., 112, 497
 MEXBOROUGH, 438
 — Earl of, 534
 — Station, 439
 Meynell-Ingram H. C., Esq., 339
 — John, Esq., 351
 — Mrs. S., 160
 Mialls, — Esq., 230
 MICHELNEY, or GREAT ISLAND, 226
 MICKLEFIELD, 436
 — Station, 437
 Micklegate Bar, 82
 MICKLEHAM, 263
 — Hall, 263
 MICKLEHURST, 419
 Micklethwait, Sir S. B. P., Bart., 246
 — N., Esq., 124, 126
 MID CALDER, 61
 — Station, 61
 MIDDLE CLAYDON, 314
 — Claydon House, 314
 — Hill Spa, 216
 — Hill Villa, 216
 — Mayfield, 385
 — RASEN, 486
 Middleham, 453
 Middlemore, Mrs., 495
 — Castle, 455
 MIDDLESBOROUGH, 452
 — Station, 453
 MIDDLESHAM, 51
 MIDDLETON, 50, 87, 170, 407, 414, 419, 453, 457, 490, 512
 — and Densdale Sta., 453
 — Hall, 98, 346, 355, 419
 — Lodge, 86, 355, 419
 — Lord, 265, 346, 480, 490
 — MALSOR, 31
 — Miss, 327
 — Miss L., 148
 — Park, 293
 — Sir W. F., Bart., 137
 — Station, 415, 513
 — TYAS, 86
 MIDDLEWICH, 45, 392
 MIDDRIDGE GRANGE, 460
 Midford Castle, 218
 Midge Hall, 213
 MIDGLEY, 414
 MIDHURST, 173
 Midwells, 181
 MIERSCROFT, 48
 — House, 48
 Miguel, Don, 246
 Milborne, R., Esq., 57
 Milbrook, Manor House, 151
 MILDENHALL, 12
 — Road Station, 121
 Mile End Station, 111
 Miles, Mrs. A., 131
 Miles, P.W., S., Esq., M.P., 223
 — Platting Station, 415
 — W., Esq., 223
 MILFORD, 264, 265, 436
 — Hall, 340
 — Station, 437
 Mill Charles, Esq., 197
 — Cottage, 113
 — Hall, 167
 — Hill, 64
 — Hill Lodge, 277
 — House, 126, 137, 197
 — Sir J. B., Bart., 271
 Millbank Penitentiary, 5
 Miller, Giles, Esq., 181
 — HILL, 528
 — Joe, 280
 — Misses, 144
 — Wm., Esq., 199
 Millers Cottage, 356
 Milles, Miss, 129
 MILLHALL, LITTLE, 26
 Milligan, R., Esq., 433
 MILLHAM, 257
 Millplatt, 282
 Mills, C. J., Esq., 113
 — E., Esq., 196
 — S., Esq., 69, 492
 — Thomas, Esq., 67
 — Wm., Esq., 505
 Milman, Sir W. G., Bart., 22
 Milner, Sir W. S., Bt., 83
 Milnes, C. G., Esq., 77, 108
 — R. P., Esq., M.P., 430
 — Wm., Esq., 350
 Milnesbridge House, 418
 MILNROW, 415
 MILNTHORPE, 50
 — Station, 51
 Milstead Manor House, 259
 MILTON, 211, 255
 — ABBAS, 157
 — Abbey, 157
 — Bryan, 29
 — Green, 199
 — Grove, 255
 — Hall, 210, 321, 478
 — House, 211
 — KEYNES, 29
 — Park, 72, 326
 — the Poet, 281
 MILTOWN, 520
 MILVERTON, 229
 Milward, G., Esq., 213
 — Miss, 484
 — R., Esq., 482
 MILWICH, 375
 Minms Hall, 64
 Mimsam, River, 62
 Minchenden, 65
 MINCHINHAMPTON, 310
 MINEHEAD, 229
 MINETY, 308
 — House, 308
 — Station, 309

- MININGSIDE, 519
 Minors, Robt., Esq., 309
 MINSHULL VERNON, 44
 — Station, 45
 MINSTEAD, 151
 — Lodge, 151
 — Manor House, 151
 MINSTER, 189
 — ACRES, 466
 — Station, 189, 191
 — TO DEAL RAILWAY
 190
 Mint, River, 39
 MINTERNE MAGNA, 159
 — House, 159
 MINTHWAITE, 438
 Mirchouse, 54
 MIRFIELD, 414, 418
 — Station, 415, 419
 Misbourne House, 199
 Miserden Castle, 311
 MISSAM, 81
 MISSENDEN, GREAT, 26
 — LITTLE, 26
 MISTERTON, 81, 109, 326
 — Hall, 33, 326
 Mistley Park, 135
 Mitchell, Captain, 204
 — Charles, Esq., 86
 — Grove, 169
 — Lady H., 204
 — Mrs. M., 157
 — R., Esq., 328
 Mitford, Admiral, 450
 — Castle, 94
 — — Esq., 171
 — H. Reveley Esq., 94
 — Miss, M. R., 206
 MIXBURY, 314
 Mixon, the Dramatist, 194
 M'Niven, C., Esq., 176
 MOBERLEY, 392
 MODBURY, 240
 Moggerhanger Park, 70
 Moilliett, Mrs., 306
 — T., Esq., 309
 Moira Station, 335
 MOLD, 368, 530
 Mole Cottage, 143
 — Hall, 117
 — Lieut.-Col., 517
 — River, 143, 165
 — Viaduct, 260
 Molecombe House, 173
 Moles' Hill, 189
 MOLESOE, 316
 Molesworth, Miss, 142
 Mollett, C., Esq., 128
 MOLLINGTON, 388
 — Hall, 388
 — Station, 389
 Molyneux, J. M., Esq., 262
 Monck, Sir C. M. L., Bt.,
 92
 Monckton, Colonel, 478
 — Farleigh House, 216
 — General, 40
 — Wild, 230
 Moners, 262
 Money, Capt., R.N., 170
 MONIFIETH, 526
 Monk Burton Priory, ruins
 of, 354
 — G. G., Esq., 245
 — WEARMOUTH, 464
 MONKFRISTON, 83, 437
 Monkhouse, Rev. J., 54
 Monk's Grove, 273
 — Hall, 104, 157
 — Orton Park, 183
 — Park, 216
 Monksloade Viaduct, 63
 MONKTON, 521
 — House, 214, 229
 Monmouth, Duke of, 226
 Monro, C. Otway, Esq., 23
 Monson, Hon. and Rev. T.,
 454
 — Lord, 178
 Montagu G. H., Esq., 207
 — House, 197
 — Lady, 198
 Montague, A., Esq., 353
 — Captain, 266
 — House, London, 11
 — Lady, 281
 — Lady Mary, 332
 — Square, 15
 Montefiore, Lady, 182
 — Sir M., Bart, 191
 Monteith, Major-General,
 255
 Montfort, Lady, 273
 Montgomery, W., Esq., 31
 Montgomerie, T. M., Esq.,
 123
 MONTMOOR, 27
 Montreal, 178
 Montresor, Gen. Sir T.,
 186
 MONTROSE, 524
 — Dow. Duchess of,
 278
 Monument, the, London,
 13
 Moor Grange, 449
 — Hall, 115, 401
 — House, 354
 — Lodge, 489
 — Park, 22, 264
 — Place, 142, 260
 Moore, C. H., Esq., 24
 — George, Esq., 336
 — Major Edw., 137
 — Mrs., 65
 — Thomas, Esq., 481
 — T. M., Esq., 238
 — Green, 308
 — Hall, 346
 — House, 501
 — Place, 114
 — Station, 45, 393
 Moorfield House, 357
 Moorsby Hall, 475
 Moorton Hall, 488
 Moortown Station, 489
 Moorville, 357
 Morant, G., Esq., 144, 155
 Morant, J., Esq., 152, 153
 MORCOTT, 478
 — Cottage, 478
 — Hall, 478
 Mordaunt, Lady, 345
 Morden College, 252
 Morecombe Bay, 50
 MORELS END, 298
 MORESTEAD, 148
 MORETON, 156
 — Corbet Castle, ruins
 of, 363
 — House, 156
 — IN-THE-MARSH, 303
 — Hon. Mr., 296
 Morewood, W. P., Esq.,
 351
 Morgan, B., Esq., 136
 — — Esq., 495
 — Rev. A., 512
 Morland, Thos., Esq., 290
 MORLEY, 418
 — Earl of, 240, 241
 — House, 152
 — Mrs. M., 86
 — Station, 419
 MORPETH, 94
 — Station, 95
 Morrell, G., Esq., 201
 — Mark, Esq., 209
 — Robert, Esq., 209
 Morrice Court, 259
 Morris, Captain, 124
 — C. C., Esq., 328
 — Mrs. N., 124
 — Wm., Esq., 113
 Morrison, H. M., Esq., 265
 — James, Esq., 208
 Morritt, J. B. S., Esq., 86
 — W. S., Esq., 86
 MORTIMER, 285
 — Hall, 285
 — House, 285
 — John, Esq., 164
 — Place, 131
 — Station, 285
 MORTLAKE, 277
 — Station, 277
 MORTON, 58, 91
 — Dow. Countess, 134
 — Pinkney, 30
 Mosdell, Mrs., 147
 MOSELEY, 309, 418
 — Court, 41
 — Hall, 41, 308
 — Station, 309, 419
 — W., Esq., 362
 Mosley, A. P. E., Esq., 348
 — Sir O., Bart., 346
 — Tonman, Esq., 346
 Moss Hall, 64, 386
 — Thomas, Esq., 506
 Mossborough Hall, 405
 Moston House, 392
 MOSTYN, 529
 Mote, the, 247
 Motham Hall, 436
 Mother Ludlow's Cavern,
 264
 MOTHERWELL, 519
 — TO GLASGOW, 519
 Mott, John T., Esq., 124
 Mottingham Court Lodge,
 253
 Mottisfont Abbey, 271
 MOTTRAM, 417, 422
 — St. Andrew, 380
 — Station, 423
 MOULDS, 53
 Moulsey, C. E. H., Esq.,
 337
 — Park, 143
 Moulsham Hall, 131
 MOULTON, 457
 Moultrie, G. A., Esq., 361
 Mounsell Court, 228
 Mounsey, G. F., Esq., 58
 Mount, 134
 — Edgecumbe, 243
 — Edgecumbe, Earl,
 243
 — Felix, 143
 — Haylen, 368
 — Hill, 133
 — House, 132
 — PLEASANT, 114, 236,
 244, 255, 274, 452
 — SORRELL, 330
 — Tavy, 243
 — the, 186
 — William, Esq., 286
 Mouse Hill, 265
 Mousehold House, 124
 Mow Cop Mountains, 379
 — Station, 379
 Mowbray Lodge, 481
 — Thomas, Esq., 334
 MOWSLEY, 326
 Moxhul Park, 346
 Moynes Park, 117
 Moysey, H. G., Esq., 229
 MUCH HADDAM, 114
 — MARCOTT, 300
 MUCHALLS, 524
 MUIRKIRK, 522
 MULBARTON, 138
 — Lodge, 138
 Mulgrave Castle, 453
 — Dow. Countess of, 276
 Mullings, R. J., Esq., 309
 Mumford, H. Esq., 383
 — R. W., Esq., 136
 — Thomas, Esq., 115
 MUNCASTER, 473
 — Castle, 473
 — Lord, 473
 Munden House, 23
 Munday, J. B., Esq., 147
 Mundy, A. M., Esq., 349
 — E. M., Esq., 488
 — Wm., Esq., 348
 Mungeam, H., Esq., 255
 Muntham House, 169
 Muntz, G. F., Esq., 38
 Murdock, J. G., Esq., 198
 Murray, Sir R., Bt., 69
 Murrell, Gibbs, Esq., 127
 Murton, Wm., Esq., 259

- Musberry Park, 412
 Museum of Economic Geology, 17
 Musgrave, Sir G., Bt., 55
 — Sir J., Bart., 311
 Musket Manufactory, 113
 Muskham Grange, 77
 — House, 77
 Musson, R. W., Esq., 64
 — W., Esq., 211
 Musters, J., Esq., 483, 492
 MUSTON, 450
 Muswell Hill Grove, 64
 Nutford Station, 507
 Mydelton Hall, 45
 Myfield House, 39
 Mynde Park, 298
 Myrtle Cottage, 151
 Mystole, 187
 Mytholin, 414
 Mytholmroyd Station, 415
 Myton Hall, 84
- N.**
- Nacton, 137
 Nafferton Station, 449
 Nagle, J. C., Esq., 231
 NAILSEA, 223
 — Station, 223
 Naish House, 223
 NANTWICH, 42, 388
 — House, 42
 — Station, 389
 NARBOROUGH, 328, 513
 — Hall, 328, 513
 — Station, 513
 Narford Hall, 513
 Nascall House, 24
 Nascot Cottage, 24
 Nash Court, 186
 — Hall, 130
 — John, Esq., 282
 — Mills, 25
 — Sir Thomas, 128
 — William, Esq., 119
 Nassau, W. S., Esq., 135
 National Gallery, 14, 17
 Naworth Castle, 471
 NAYLAND, 132
 NAZING, 113
 — Bury, 113
 — Park, 113
 Neal, John, Esq., 203
 Neale, H. N., Esq., 25
 — John, Esq., 300
 — Rev. E., 35, 344
 NEALRIGG, 476
 Neame, C., Esq., 186
 — John, Esq., 186
 — Miss C., 186
 NEASHAM, 87
 — Abbey, 87
 — Hall, 87
 Neate, Mrs., 216
 NEATH, 531
 Neave, R. D., Esq., 261
 — Sir T., Bart., 128
- Necton Hall, 512
 NEEDHAM, 139
 — John, Esq., 331
 — OR MARKET NEEDHAM, 136
 — Station, 137
 Needwood House, 346
 Neeld, Joseph, Esq., 221
 Nelson Column, 14, 127
 — Earl, 249, 273
 — Rev. John, 210
 — Station, 403
 Nelthorpe, J. J., Esq., 266
 — Lady, 178
 — Sir John Bart., 424
 Nene, River, 73
 Nestor Park, 216
 Nether Hall, 331
 — HEYFORD, 33
 — WHITACRE, see WHATACRE, 347
 Netherby, 59
 NETHERCLEUGH, 58
 — Station, 59
 Nethercliff Lodge, 204
 Netherhall, 474
 Netherseal, 334
 — Hall, 334
 NETHERTON, 400, 429
 — Station, 95
 Nethertown Station, 475
 Netherwhiton House, 94
 Netley Abbey, 150
 — Castle, 150
 — Lodge, 150
 — Place, 263, 264
 NETSWELL, 115
 Nettlescombe Court, 227
 NETTLETON, 489
 Neville, — Esq., 72, 478
 — Rev. Charles, 79
 Nevill, Thomas, Esq., 347
 Neville, Rev. C., M.A., 108
 — Cosmo, Esq., 326
 NEWARK, 76, 484
 — Castle, 76
 — Park, 297
 — Station, 77, 485
 New Barnes, 66
 — BELSES, 528
 — BOLINGBROKE, 107
 — BRIGHTON, 391
 — BRINSLEY, 489
 — CROSS, 161
 — CROSS CUTTING, 158
 — CUMNOCK, 522
 — Dawley, 362
 — Forest, 150
 — Grove House, 171
 — Hall, 98, 273
 — Hill, 76
 — House, 117, 164, 179
 — LENTON, 491
 — Lodge, 266
 — Lodge, Quarnford, 387
 — Sampford Hall, 117
 — Station, 161
 — Place, 233
- New River, 112
 NEWBIGGIN, 54
 — Hall, 54
 — House, 92
 Newbold Fields, 33
 — Grange, 33
 — Manor House, 332
 — Revell, 335
 — UPON-AVON, 33
 Newbolds, 346
 NEWBOROUGH, 346
 NEWBRIDGE, 531
 NEWBROUGH, 469
 NEWBURGH, 526
 — Earl of, 491
 NEWBURY, 286
 — Battle of, 286
 — Station, 287
 Newby Hall, 359
 — Mrs., 86
 — Park, 84, 361
 — WISKE, 86
 NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, 466
 — AND TYNEMOUTH RAILWAY, 470
 — Duke of, 78, 140, 351, 425
 — NORTH SHIELDS, AND BLYTH RAILWAY, 476
 — Station, 93
 — UNDER-LINE, 376, 382
 — UPON-TYNE, 92
 Newdegate, C. N., Esq., M.P., 199, 334, 336, 344
 NEWDIGATE, 267
 NEWENT, 298
 Newhall Hall, 356
 NEWHAVEN, 193
 — Station, 193
 Newick Lodge, 166
 — Park, 242
 NEWINGTON, 81
 — Samuel, Esq., 181
 Newland, 114, 354
 — Cottage, 203
 — Robert, Esq., 321
 Newlands, 152, 495
 Newlay Station, 433
 Newman, H. W., Esq., 294
 — Sir P. R. W., Bart., 237
 NEWMARKET, 496
 — Palace, 496
 — Race Course, 496
 — Station, 497
 NEWMILNS, 522
 NEWNHAM, 289
 — Henry, Esq., 145, 285
 — Murren, 209
 — Paddocks, 335
 — Park, 241, 289
 — Priory, ruins of, 321
 Newport, 40, 116, 373, 453, 530
 — Hall, 377
 — Hospital, 116
- NEWPORT PAGNELL, 31
 — Station, 117, 373, 453
 — Viscount, 347
 Newsells Park, 116
 NEWSTEAD, 528
 — Abbey, 493
 — House, 64
 Newtimber Place, 167
 NEWTON, 118, 396, 422, 438
 — Abbot and Newton Bushel, 237
 — Bank, 45, 393
 — Bridge Station, 47
 — C., Esq., 178
 — Court, 505
 — Excavation, 36
 — F. W., Esq., 228
 — Hall, 90, 94
 — Henry, Esq., 178
 — House, 77
 — James, Esq., 380
 — KELTON, 89
 — L. B., Esq., 348
 — LENFORD, 333
 — LONGVILLE, 28
 — Park, 152, 220, 347
 — Road Station, 39
 — Samuel, Esq., 71
 — Sir Isaac, 74, 119
 — Sta., 237, 397, 423
 — VALENCE, 144
 — Valance Manor House, 144
 — Viaduct, 394
 — Villa, 213
 NEWTONHILL, 524
 Newtown House, 216
 — Lodge, 289
 — St. BOSWELLS, 528
 Newtyle Station, 524
 Nicholls, J. G., Esq., 143
 — Sir Jasper, 206
 Nichols, Chas., Esq., 119
 Nicholson, S., Esq., 355, 421
 Nidd, River, 84
 Nightingale Hall, 276
 — House, 199
 NINE ELMS, 139
 Nixon, Thos., Esq., 490
 Noakes, Thos., Esq., 129
 Noakes' Place, 131
 Noble, J. W., Esq., 330
 — R. H., Esq., 285
 Nocton Park, 106
 Noel, C. B. P., Esq., 346
 — C., Esq., 306, 328
 — Hon. W. M., 479
 NONNINGTON, 191
 Nonsuch Park, 259
 Norbiton, 141
 NORBURY, 40, 373
 — Booths Hall, 392
 — Countess, 280
 — J., Esq., 378
 — Park, 40, 161, 263
 Norcop, Wm. C., Esq., 42

- Norcott Court, 26
 Norfolk, Duke of, 124, 169, 423
 NORHAM, 477
 — Castle, 98, 477
 — Station, 477
 Nork Park, 163, 258
 Norley Hall, 44
 Norman Court, 271
 — Cross, 72
 — Geo., Esq., 481
 NORMANBY, 453
 — Hall, 453
 — Marquis of, 453
 NORMANTON, 355
 — Earl, 153
 — Hall, 328
 — Park, 479
 — Station, 355
 Norreys, R. J. J., Esq., 399
 Norris, C., Esq., 427
 — S., Esq., 415, 419
 — William, Esq., 509
 NORTHERDEN, 380
 Northesk, Earl of, 148
 North Aston Park, 292
 — BEDBURN, 458
 — Brea House, 234
 — BRITISH RAILWAY, 100
 — BRIXTON, 140
 — Church Tunnel, 18, 27
 — Col. and Baroness, 276, 292
 — COLLINGHAM, 484
 — Court Lodge, 121
 — DEAN, HALIFAX, AND DEWSBURY, 426
 — Dean Station, 415
 — Denham Hall, 94
 — DENTON, 471
 — End, 255
 — F., Esq., 245
 — FERRIBY, 436
 — Foreland, 190
 — Frith, 180
 — FRODINGHAM, 449
 — Hall, 144
 — Hartley Row, 145
 — HAYLING, 172
 — KELSEY, 488
 — Kelsey Station, 489
 — KENT RAILWAY, 250
 — Kilworth, 326
 — Leach, 311
 — Lodge, 21, 245
 — LUFFENHAM, 479
 — Maver Farm, 147
 — MEOLS, 399
 — MIMMS, 64, 65
 — Mimms Park, 64
 — Mimms Place, 64
 — MORETON, 208
 — MUGGLESWICK, 456
 — Ovingham, 467
 — PETHERTON, 227
 — RODE, 378
 North Rode Station, 379
 — SCARLE, 484
 — SHIELDS, 470, 476
 — Shields Station, 477
 — THORESBY, 512
 — Thoresby Station, 513
 — WALSHAM, 126
 — WEALD, 115
 NORTHALLERTON, 87, 454
 — Embankment, 84
 — Station, 87
 — TO BEDALE, 454
 NORTHAMPTON, 112, 320
 — House, 276
 — Marquis of, 316, 323
 — Station, 321
 — TO PETERBOROUGH, 320
 NORTHAUGH, 65
 — Hook, 65
 — House, 65
 NORTHBOROUGH, 104
 Northbourne Court, 193
 Northbrook, 265
 — House, 268
 Northcote, Sir Stafford, Bart., 233
 Northcutt, Major, 238
 Northfield Cottage, 274
 NORTHFLEET, 254
 — New House, 254
 — Station, 255
 NORTHINGTON, 146
 — Grange, 146
 NORTHORPE, 424
 — Hall, 424
 — Station, 425
 Northumberland, Dow. Duchess of, 282
 — Duke of, 86, 96, 97
 — House, London, 11
 NORTHWICH, 45
 Northwood, 151
 NORTON, 80, 350, 463
 — Bridge Junction, 41
 — Bridge Station, 41
 — Conyers, 360
 — DISNEY, 484
 — Hall, 32, 350, 372, 423
 — House, 463
 — Junction Sta., 463
 — MANDEVILLE, 130
 — Manor, 227, 228
 — N. W. F., Esq., 492
 — Place, 425
 — Priory, 44, 392
 — Station, 81
 — ST. PHILIP, 218
 — William, Esq., 137
 NORWICH, 122
 — Station, 123
 NORWOOD, 161, 163, 196
 — Green, 196
 — Park, 484
 — Station, 163
 Nosley, 326
 Nostell Priory, 355, 431
 NOTTINGHAM, 480
 — Castle, 482
 — House, 156
 — Station, 481
 — TO GREAT GRIMSBY, 480
 — TO MANSFIELD, 490
 NOTTON, 354
 — House, 216
 Novelli, Lewis, Esq., 409
 Nugent, Lord, the late, 313
 — Sir G. E. Bart., 203
 Nun Appleton, 83
 NUNEATON, 334
 — Station, 335, 345
 Nunn, John, Esq., 132
 — Joseph, Esq., 132
 — Mrs., 194
 NUNWICK, 467
 — Hall, 55
 Nursery, the, 364
 Nurstead House, 173
 NUTFIELD, 164, 176
 — Park, 164
 Nutley Court House, 166
 NUTSHALLING, 151
 — Mount, 151
 Nuttall, Robert, Esq., 302
 — Temple, 490
 Nutters' Lodge, 266
 Nutwell Court, 234
 Nynehead Court, 229
 Nyton, 173

 O.
 Oak Bank, 150
 — Hall, 128, 129
 — Hill, 65, 113, 497
 Oakamoor Place, 386
 — Station, 385
 Oaken, 361
 Oakengates Station, 363
 Oakenshaw Station, 355
 Oakes, C. T., Esq., 134
 — H., Esq., 505
 — Lieut.-Colonel, 512
 — William, Esq., 228
 Oakfield, 54, 165
 — House, 309
 — Lodge, 163, 255
 — Park, 64, 285
 OAKHAM, 478
 — Park, 142
 — Station, 479
 OAKHAMPTON, 233
 — Castle, ruins of, 235
 — Park, 235
 Oakington, 498
 — Station, 499
 Oaklands, 167, 235, 246
 OAKLEY, 139, 256, 527
 — Grove, 309
 — Hall, 42, 145
 — House, 139, 320
 — Lodge, 290
 — Park, 365
 Oakley Station, 347
 — Thomas, Esq., 67
 Oaks Bank, 515
 — the, 161, 163, 258, 423, 515
 — the, Station, 407
 OAKTHORPE, 334
 Oakwell End, 38, 370
 Oakwood, 173
 — House, 38
 Oat Hall, 164
 Oates, Colonel, 114
 — W. F., Esq., 485
 Oatland, 143
 Ock, River, 210, 288
 OCKLEY, see HOCKLEY, 267
 OCWOLD-CUM-WELTON, 120
 Oddie, Mrs., 64
 ODDINGTON, 314
 — Station, 315
 ODIHAM, see HODDHAM, 144
 Odiham Bury, 144
 Offa, King of Mercia, 25
 OFFCHURCH, 344
 — Bury, 344
 Offley Place, 68
 Offord House, 114
 Ogbourn Manor House, 212
 — ST. ANDREW, 212
 — ST. GEORGE, 212
 Ogbury Camp, 273
 Ogle, Rev. John S., 92
 — Robert, Esq., 96
 — W. W., Esq., 94
 Ogston Hall, 350
 Okedon, W. P., Esq., 155
 Okeover, C. H., Esq., 385
 — Hall, 385
 Olantigh, 185
 OLD ALRESFORD, 146
 — CUMNOCK, 522
 — DALBY, 481
 — Ditcham, 173
 — Ford, 12
 — Hall, 44, 117, 134, 397
 — Junction Station, 437
 — LAMSTORK, 100
 — Leake Station, 511
 — Lees, 186
 — Lodge, 133
 — Moreton Hall, 378
 — Newton, 137
 — Sarum, ruins of, 273
 — SHOREHAM, 169
 — Springs, 42
 — Trafford Station, 421
 — Warden House, 68
 Oldbrook, 267
 — Grange, 33
 — Hall, 349, 500
 Oldbury Cottage, 254
 — Court 223
 OLDFIELD, 421
 — Grange, 132

- OLDHAM, 415
 — J. O., Esq., 341
 Oldknow, H., Esq., 333, 349
 Olive Mount, 397
 Oliver, C. G., Esq., 148
 — James, Esq., 110
 Olivera, Wm., Esq., 87
 Olivers, 135
 Oliviera, Lieut.-Col., 517
 Ollands House, 125
 OLLERTON, 425
 Olliver, Wm., Esq., 168
 OLNEY, 31
 Olridge House, 229
 Olton Cottage, 34
 Olympic Theatre, 16
 Ombersley Court, 306
 ONE HOUSE, 136, 381
 — House Lodge, 136
 ONECOTE, 387
 Ongar Hill Cottage, 272
 — House, 272
 — Park Hall, 130
 Ongley, Lord, 68
 Onleys, 313
 Onslow, Col. C. T., 146
 — Earl, 141, 264, 276
 — Hall, 362
 — Hon. Colonel, 263
 — Hon. E., 141
 — Thomas, Esq., 155
 OPBROOK, 349
 Oram Hall, 117
 Orange, Prince of, 239
 Orbell, John, Esq., 501
 Orch Hill, 199
 Orchard House, 228
 Orchardleigh, 218
 Ord, Wm., Esq., 468
 Orde, Rev. L. S., 98
 ORE, 244
 Orford, Earl of, 124, 159
 — House, 113
 — R. B., Esq., 137
 Organ House, 155
 Oriel Cottage, 40
 Orkney, Earl of, 203
 Orleans House, 278
 Orlebar, R. L., Esq., 321
 323
 — R. S., Esq., 319
 — W.A., Esq., 321, 323
 ORLESTON, 181
 Orleton Hall, 362
 Orme, George, Esq., 140
 ORMEADE, 116
 Ormead Hall, 414
 — House, 403
 ORMESBY, 453
 — Hall, 453
 — Park, 510
 ORMSKIRK, 400
 — Station, 401
 ORPINGTON, 162
 — Priory, 162
 ORRELL, 399, 404
 — Mount, 404
 — Mrs., 515
 Orrell Station, 450
 ORSETT, 131
 — Hall, 131
 ORSTON, 493
 — Hall, 493
 ORTON, 53
 — Hall, 53, 72, 327, 361
 — Park, 152
 Orwell Park, 137
 — Place, 134
 — River, 134
 Osbaldeston, Mrs., 94
 OSBALDWICK, 83
 OSBASTON, 332
 — Hall, 332
 — Lodge, 332
 Osborn, Sir G., Bart., 68
 Osborne, H. W., Esq., 39
 — J. P., Esq., 134
 Oseroft, 505
 Osgodby Hall, 436
 Osmanthorpe Hall, 421
 Osmaston Hall, 332, 349
 — Manor, 385
 OSPRINGE, 186
 — Oaks, 186
 — Park, 186
 Ossington Hall, 78
 Osterley Menagerie, 196
 — Park, 196
 OSWALD TWISTLE, 403, 412
 OSWESTRY, 366
 — Park Hall, 366
 OTLEY, 356
 Ottaway, G. J., Esq., 181
 Otterden Park, 180
 Otterington Hall, 86
 — Station, 87
 Otters' Pool, 23
 Ottershaw Park, 145
 OTTERTY, ST. MARY, 232
 Otway Hall, 104
 Oughtington Hall, 421
 OUGHTY BRIDGE, 423
 — Bridge Station, 423
 OULTON, 375, 476
 — Green, 354
 — Hall, 44, 354, 389
 — Villa, 375
 OUNDLE, 324
 — Station, 325
 Ouse Burn Viaduct, 470
 — River, 19, 31, 70, 82, 118, 192
 OVER, 44, 499
 — CLAYBROOKE, 328
 — DARWEN, 406
 — Darwen Station, 407
 — LONGWATERSVILLE, 327
 — Norton House, 292
 — Park, 223
 — Tabley Hall, 45, 392
 Overbury, Sir T., 69, 303
 — Hall, 303
 OVERSEAL, 334
 Overstone, Lord, 322
 — Park, 322
 OVERTON, 391
 — Hall, 126, 350
 — LONGUEVILLE, 72
 — Station, 327
 OVERTOWN, 519
 Ovingdean, 193
 Owen, E. W. S., Esq., 362
 — T. B., Esq., 364
 — the late Admiral Sir Edward, 145
 — W. M., Esq., 365
 Ower Cottage, 151
 Owsden Hall, 497
 OWSLEBURY, 148
 OWSTON, 424
 — Hall, 80
 Oxenden, C., Esq., 189
 — Sir C. H., Bart., 182
 Oxenhoath, 180
 OXENHOLME, 50
 OXFORD, 291
 — Bishop of, 171, 289
 — Station, 291, 315
 Oxleasows, 375, 382
 Oxley Hall, 361
 Oxney, 183
 — Court, 193
 OXTED, 176
 — Court, 176
 P.
 Packe, C. W., Esq., M.P., 329, 331
 PACKINGTON, 334
 — Hall, 35
 Packman, Dr., 350
 — W. K., Esq., 259
 PADBURY, 315
 Paddington Terminus, 195
 PADDOCK WOOD TO MAIDSTONE, 246
 Paddocks Wood Sta., 181
 Padduck, G., Esq., 377
 PADIHAM, 402
 Padua, John of, 128
 Padwick, W., Esq., 172
 Padworth House, 284
 PAESWOOD, 530
 Page Hall, 422
 — James, Esq., 254
 Paget, Charles, Esq., 481
 Pagoda House, 278
 Pain, John, Esq., 203
 Paine, Wm., Esq., 277
 Paine's Field, 276
 PAINSHAW, 91
 — Station, 91
 Painswick House, 297
 PAISLEY, 520
 PAKENHAM, 505
 — New House, 505
 Pakington, Sir J. S., Bart., 306
 Pakyns Manor, 167
 Palace, Chichester, 173
 — of John of Gaunt, 484
 Palace, Danbury, 131
 Palewell Lodge, 276
 Paley, Dr., 73
 PALGRAVE, 139
 Palk, Sir L. V., Bart, 235
 Pallinsburn Hall, 98, 476
 Palmer, George, Esq., 113
 — Henry, Esq., 68
 — J., Esq., 130
 — Lady, 114, 145, 198
 — Sir G. J., Bart., 330, 481
 — Sir J. H., Bart., 326
 — W. P., Esq., 143
 Palmer's Green, 65
 Palmerston, Viscount, M.P., 270
 PAMPISFORD, 119
 Pandon Dean Bridge, 92
 Pane, Rev. Sir Coventry, Bart., 133
 PANGBOURNE, 206
 — Station, 207
 Pankhurst, 145
 Panmure, Lord, 524
 PANNEL, 356
 — Station, 357
 — John, 173
 Panshanger, 495
 — Park, 67
 Panter, Rev. F. D., 123
 PAPCASTLE, 475
 Pape, John, Esq., 165
 Papillon, T., Esq., 183
 PAPPLEWICK, 491
 — Hall, 491
 Paradise, 124
 — Cottage, 204
 — House, 222
 Pares, T., Esq., 333, 349
 Parham, B., Esq., 304
 Paris, A., Esq., 65
 — Edward, Esq., 115
 — George, Esq., 115
 — M., the Historian, 71
 Park, Alex. A., Esq., 140
 — Cottage, 165, 204, 245, 280
 — Gate, 117, 128
 — Hall, 64, 113, 117, 348, 383, 493
 — Hatch, 264
 — Hill, 238
 — Hill House, 370
 — House, 131, 150, 278, 378
 — Mount, 378
 — Place, 253, 268
 — Shot House, 276
 — Side Station, 399
 — Station, 417
 — Villa, 178
 — Wood, 243
 Parke, Baron, 319
 Parker, Admiral Sir Wm., Bart., 373
 — Captain W., 136
 — C. G., Esq., 133
 — E., Esq., 49, 78, 408

- Parker, —, Esq., 81
 — Frederick, Esq., 203
 — James, Esq., 330
 — John, Esq., 275
 — J. R., Esq., 213
 — J. Oxley, Esq., 131
 — Mrs., 22
 — R. Townley, Esq., 46, 401
 — Sir Hyde, Bart., 504
 — T. G. A., Esq., 481
 — T. H., Esq., 383
 — W., Esq., 276, 495
 Parkhouse, G., Esq., 150
 Parkhurst, 262
 Parkins, Edward, Esq., 69
 Parkinson, C., Esq., 113
 Parkstone Villa, 154
 Parley Beans, 132
 Parlington, 436
 Parmeter, F., Esq., 124
 Parnter, John, Esq., 67
 Parr, Dr., 135
 — F., Esq., 44
 Parrett, J., Esq., 240
 — River, 225
 Parrock Cottage, 256
 — Hall, 256
 — House, 256
 Parry, Miss, 41
 — T. G., Esq., 298
 Parsley, J., Esq., 24
 Parsons, Rd., Esq., 215
 Partridge, G., Esq., 515
 — H. S., Esq., 122
 — J. A., Esq., 199
 Pasley, Major-Gen., 162
 Paslow Hall, 130
 Paston Hall, 479
 Pastures, the, 348
 Patcham Tunnel, 160
 Patching, 169
 PATELEY BRIDGE, 358
 Patmore, Mrs., 116
 — N., Esq., 115
 — William, Esq., 116
 PATRICKSBOURNE, 189
 Patricroft Station, 399
 Patten, J. W., Esq., M.P., 45
 Patterdale Hall, 52
 Patterson, W., Esq., 482
 Patshull, see Patteshall, 360
 PATTISHALL, 20
 Pattison, W. H., Esq., 132, 502
 Paul, John D., Esq., 295
 — Miss, 322
 — W. M., Esq., 298, 310
 Paul's Cray Hill, 255
 Paulswaldenbury, 69
 Pavey, Mrs., 212
 Pavier, John, Esq., 372
 Pavilion, the, 170
 Paxton Place, 70
 Payne, G., Esq., 322, 327
 — G. H., Esq., 506
 Payne, H., Esq., 321
 — John, Esq., 147
 — Miss, 203
 — Philip, Esq., 322
 — Sir Charles, Bt., 70
 Payne's Hill, 142
 Paynetts, 181
 Peacock, A., Esq., 77
 — E. S., Esq., 424
 — J., Esq., 66
 Peacocke, G. L., Esq., 152
 Peacocks, 130
 PEAKIRK, 103
 — Crowland, and Deep-
 ing Station, 103
 Peamore, 235
 Pearce, Colonel, 298
 — D. G., Esq., 233
 — H., Esq., 66
 Pearce, B., Esq., 114
 — George, Esq., 29
 Pearson, J., Esq., 164, 176
 PEARTREE GREEN, 150
 Pease, J. R., Esq., 437
 Peat's Wood, 42
 Pechel, Sir G. B., Bt., 169
 Peck, J., Esq., 40
 Peckham, C. P., Esq., 173
 Peckover, D., Esq., 432
 Pedley, J. H., Esq., 350
 Peel, Col. J. and Lady A., 278, 501
 — Colonel, 504
 — Right Hon. William
 Yates, 34
 — Jonathan, Esq., 403
 — Sir R., Bart., 338, 346, 406
 Peele, E. W., Esq., 206
 Peers, Charles, Esq., 291
 Pegwell Bay, 190
 Pelham, Henry, Esq., 192
 — Hall, 116
 — House, 144
 PELHAMS, 116
 PELSALL, 372
 — Station, 373
 PEMBERTON, 404
 — J., Esq., 91, 470
 — Station, 405
 PENCOED, 531
 Pendarves, 508
 — E. W. W., Esq., 239
 — Sir William, 508
 Pendell Court, 164
 Pendle Hill, 402
 PENDLETON, 408
 — Station, 409
 Penfold, Captain E., 168
 — Hugh, Esq., 169
 Penhay House, 230
 PENISTONE, 423, 438
 — Station, 423, 439
 — TO HUDDERSFIELD,
 438
 Penk, River, 40
 PENKRIDGE, 36, 40
 — Station, 41
 PENMAENMAWR, 529
 Penn, Granville, Esq., 158
 — G. J., Esq., 199
 — Hill, 255
 — Miss, 256
 Penn's Rocks, 164
 PENNINGTON, 398, 405, 407
 — House, 152
 Pennsylvania Castle, 158
 Penny, Shelly, Esq., 77
 Pennyman, Sir W. A., Bt., 453
 PENRITH, 55
 — Station, 55
 PENRUDDOCK, 54
 PENSURST, 179
 — Castle, 179
 — Grove, 179
 — Station, 179
 Pent, River, 182
 Pentillie Castle, 243
 Penwortham Lodge, 46, 400
 — Priory, 46, 400
 PENTYRCH, 531
 Peover Hall, 392
 Peper Harrow, 265
 Peppercorn, —, Esq., 143
 Pepsy, Sir W., 164, 176
 Perchon, John, Esq., 357
 Percy, Hon. C. Bertie, 345
 — Colonel, 186
 — Cross, 96
 Percy's Lodge, 212
 Perdeswell Hall, 304
 Pergo Park, 128
 Perith, Mrs., 92
 Perkins, Alfred, Esq., 64
 — Frederick, Esq., 178
 — Henry, Esq., 278
 — John, Esq., 39, 164
 — S. F. S., Esq., 346
 Perring, John, Esq., 116
 Perrisfield House, 176
 PERRIVALE, 20
 Perrott, Sir E., Bart., 253
 PERRY BAR, 39
 — Bar Station, 39
 — Hall, 39
 — Hill, 160
 — Park, 39
 — Isaac, Esq., 133
 — Mrs., 475
 — Robert, Esq., 117
 — R., Esq., 117
 PERSHORE, 303
 PERTH, 523
 — CUPAR, AND FIRTIL,
 526
 — DUNDEE AND AR-
 BROATH, 525
 PETERBOROUGH, 73, 103, 326
 — BOSTON, AND LIN-
 COLN RAILWAY, 102
 — TO SYSTON, 478
 — Station, 73, 327
 Peteri, River, 56
 PETERSFIELD, 173
 PETERSHAM, 278
 — Lodge, 278
 Peto, S. M., Esq., 506
 Petre, Henry, Esq., 402
 — Hon. F., 130
 — Hon. Wm., 319
 — J., Esq., 126, 138
 — Lord, 120, 129
 Petteril River, 57
 PETTON, 365
 — Hall, 365
 Pettrell Bank, 57
 PETWORTH, 171, 266
 — House, 171, 266
 — ROAD, 171
 PEVENSEY, 245
 — Station, 245
 Peyton Sir H., Bart., 315, 498
 Pheasant Grove, 162
 Phelps, Chas., Esq., 114
 Philippe, Louis, 142, 278
 Philips, C. M., Esq., 330
 — J. B., Esq., 383
 — J. C., Esq., 115
 — Sir G. R., Bart., 316
 Phillimore, Dr., 205
 Philipps, A. L., Esq., 335
 — George, Esq., 161
 — R. B., Esq., 302
 Phillips, Mrs., 153
 — J. R. S., Esq., J.P., 131
 — J. S., Esq., 288
 — J. T. P., Esq., 239
 — Wm., Esq., 117
 Phipps, Col., 150, 196, 517
 Piccadilly, 16
 PICKERING, 451
 — Castle, ruins of, 451
 — Hall, 451
 — Station, 451
 PICKHILL-CUM-ROCKSEY,
 84
 Pickle Bridge Station, 427
 Pickleton House, 328
 PICKUP BANK, 407
 PICKWICK, 217
 Picts' Wall, 53
 Pictshill, 318
 PIDDINGTON, 31
 Piddle, River, 154
 Piddock, M., Esq., 335
 PIEL, 472
 — Station, 473
 Pierce, Miss, 454
 Pierrepont, Hon. P.S., 316
 — Right Hon. H., 31
 Pierson, James, Esq., 261
 Piggott, General, 287
 — G. G. W., Esq., 199, 314
 — Rev. S. B., 165
 — Z., Esq., 255
 Pigot, Rev., W., 273
 Pigott, Sir R., Bart., 360
 — Wm., Esq., 497
 Pigou, C., Esq., 255
 Pilcher House, 164

- Pilewell, 152
 Pilgrim's Resort, 187
 Pilkington, Lady, 354
 — Sir T. E., Bart., 431
 — Sir W., Bart., 376
 PILL MOOR JUNCTION TO
 BOROUGHBIDGE, 458
 — JUNCTION, 85
 Pilmore, 87
 Pim, Henry, Esq., 272
 Pimbo Lane Station, 405
 PINCHBECK, 104
 — House, 104
 Pinchpools, 116
 Pinkrupp House, 302
 PINNER, 22
 — Grove, 22
 — Hall, 22
 — Station, 22
 Pinney, Wm., Esq., M.P.,
 226
 PINVIN, 303
 Pipbrook, 262
 Pipe Grange, 338, 372
 — RDWARE, 341
 Piper, Stephen, Esq., 496
 Pippingford Park, 164
 Pirbright, 165
 Pishiobury, 114
 Pitchford Hall, 362
 Pitsford Hall, 322
 Pitshill, 171
 Pitt Place, 261
 — Right Hon. W., 162,
 193
 — Statue of, 15
 PITTINGTON, 91
 Plaistow Lodge, 160
 Plant, T., Esq., 41, 374
 Plas-Gwyn, 529
 — POWER, 366
 Plasteg, 368
 Playor Yale, 529
 PLATCHET PLACE, 242
 Platt, Mrs., 319
 Platts' Almshouses, 23
 Plaxton, Rd., Esq., 128
 Pleasant Place, 181
 PLEASINGTON, 401
 — Hall, 401
 — Station, 401
 Plestow, C. B., Esq., 499,
 501
 PLUCKLEY, 180
 — Station, 181
 PLUMBLAND, 477
 Plumer Cottage, 203
 — Hill House, 203
 — Lady, 21
 — T. Hall, Esq., 21
 PLUMPTON, 30, 412
 — Nunnery, 57
 — Station, 57, 413
 — Wall, 57
 Plumpton, J. P., Esq., 191
 PLUMSTEAD, 253
 — Manor House, 253
 — Marshes, 252
 — Mount, 253
 Plushwood, 136
 PLYMOUTH, 240
 — Station, 241
 PLYMPTON MAURICE, OR
 EARLS PLYMPTON, 240
 — OR PLYMPTON ST.
 MARY, 240
 — Station, 241
 Pochin, Mrs., 33, 73, 326
 — W. A., Esq., 331, 480
 — W. H., Esq., 481
 Pockridge House, 217
 Pocock, Mrs. M. A., 205
 Poer Hayes, 236
 Pole, E. S. C., Esq., 348
 — Peter, Esq., 196
 — Sir P., Bart., 145
 POLEBROOK, 325
 Polegate Station, 245
 Polesden, 263
 POLESWORTH, 337
 — Station, 337
 Poley, G. W., Esq., 501
 Polhill, C., Esq., 70
 Pollard, George, Esq., 427
 — Joseph, Esq., 429
 Pollett, Thos., Esq., 117
 POLLINGTON, 81
 Pollock, Sir Fred., 278
 Polmont Junc. Sta., 518
 Poltimore House, 232
 — Lord, 231, 232
 Polytechnic Institution, 17
 Pomeroy Castle, ruins of,
 239
 Pomfret, Earl of, 30
 PONDER'S END, 112
 — Station, 113
 Ponsburn Park, 65
 Ponsby Hall, 475
 PONTEFRAC, 82, 430
 — Castle, 430
 — Station, 431
 PONTYPOOL, 530
 POOLE, 356
 — Hall, 388
 — Harbour, 155
 — Junction, 154
 — Station, 357
 Poore, Mrs., 268
 — Sir E., Bart., 151
 Pope Adrian IV., 25
 Pope's Lodge, 204, 282
 — Tree, 204
 — Villa, 278
 — Wood Villa, 204
 Popham, Capt. W., R.N.,
 152
 — Edw. W., Esq., 220
 — F., Esq., 227
 — F. L., Esq., 289
 Poplars, the, 38
 Porcher, C., Esq., 156
 PORCHESTER, 271
 — Castle, 271
 — Station, 271
 Porkington, 366
 PORT CLARENCE, 463
 — TALBOT, 531
 Portal, M., Esq., M.P., 145
 Portarlington, Earl of, 157
 Porter, Henry, Esq., 234
 — William, Esq., 230
 Porteus, Bishop, 358
 PORTLAND, 158
 — Castle, 158
 — Duke of, 11, 95,
 353, 425, 488
 — Place, 16
 PORTLETHEN, 525
 Portman, Lord, 155
 — W. B., Esq., 496
 Portnall Park, 280
 PORTOBELLO, 38, 103
 — Station, 103
 Portsdown Hill, 270
 Portsea Island, 174
 PORTSKEWAT, 530
 PORTSMOUTH, 167, 174
 — Arsenal, 175
 — Earl of, 145
 — Station, 175, 271
 Portway, C., Esq., 115
 — Hall, 371
 — House, 517
 — William, Esq., 115
 Portwood House, 151
 — Lodge, 151
 Poslingham Park, 501
 Post Green House, 155
 — House, 153
 — Office, London, 13
 Postford House, 263
 Potter, P., Esq., 370
 — Samuel, Esq., 488
 POTTERHANWORTH, 106
 Potters Manor House, 517
 Potternewton, 421
 POTTERS' BAR, 65
 — Bar Station, 65
 — BURY, 28
 — Park, 145
 Potterton Hall, 436
 POTTON, 69
 Pottrills, 64
 Potts, W., Esq., 160
 Poulett, Earl, 228
 POULTON, 50, 353, 412
 — House, 151
 — LANCELIN, 390
 Poultry, the, 16
 Pound, 243
 Poundsford Lodge, 228
 — Park, 228
 Powder Mills, 113, 255
 Powderham Castle, 235
 Powell, A., Esq., 151
 — J. P., Esq., 188
 — R. Esq., 26
 — W., Esq., 31, 318
 Power, W. H., Esq., 253
 Powers, Matthew, Esq., 64
 Powlett, Lord W., 121
 — Sir Henry, Bt., 151
 Pownall, —, Esq., 381
 Powys, Captain T., 386
 — Henry P., Esq., 207
 — Hon. H. M., 362
 Poynton Hall, 381
 — Station, 381
 Pradoc, 364
 Præ, the, 66
 Pratt, E. R., Esq., 501
 PRESCOT, 396
 Prescott, Sir G. B., Bt., 112
 Presgwyn Station, 367
 Preshaw House, 148, 268
 PRESTATYN, 529
 PRESTBURY, 380
 — Hall, 380
 — Station, 381
 PRESTON, 39, 49, 411
 — Brook Cutting, 37
 — Brook Station, 45
 — CANDOVER, 144
 — Capt. W., R.N., 167
 — Cottage, 198
 — DEANERY, 31
 — Hall, 246, 453, 478
 — House, 186
 — Lodge, 134
 — ON-THE-HILL, 45
 — Park, 31
 — Road Station, 405
 — Station, 49
 — T. E., Esq., 126
 — William R., Esq., 151
 PRESTWICK, 521
 — Park, 409
 PRESTWOLD, 331
 — Hall, 331
 Price, Dr. Rees, 129
 — R., Esq., 164
 — Richard, Esq., 164
 — Sir C., Bart., 276
 Priestley, George, Esq., 199
 Prime, R., Esq., M.P., 171
 Priamrose Hill Tunnel, 18,
 20
 Princess's Theatre, 16
 Prinknash Park, 297
 Prior Hospital, 182
 — Park, 216
 Prior's Court, 287
 — Lee Lee, 361
 Priory, 152
 — House, 371
 — Lodge, 64, 280
 — Park, 165
 Privy Gardens, 5
 Proctor, George, Esq., 27
 — Rear-Admiral Sir
 W., Bart., 126
 — T., Esq., 27
 Prospect Cottage, 150
 — Hill, 206
 Prosperous House, 147
 PRUDHOE, 466
 — Station, 467
 Pryor, J. J., Esq., 66
 — M., Esq., 66
 Pudding Pan Rock, 188
 PUDDINGTON, 321
 Pudleston Court, 304
 Pugh, George, Esq., 140
 — Rev. T., 25
 Pulford Station, 369

Pull Court, 302
 Pulteney, Rev. R., 151
 PULTON, 48
 Purbeck, Isle of, 154
 Purbright Lodge, 263
 Purewell Cross, 152
 PURFLEET, 129
 Purley Hall, 206
 ——— Lodge, 208
 ——— Park, 208
 Purnell, P. B., Esq., 297
 PURTON, 213, 308
 ——— Station, 309
 Purvis, Commander G. T. M., 269
 ——— Thomas, Esq., 93
 PUSEY, 211
 ——— House, 211
 ——— P., Esq., 211
 PUTNEY, 277
 ——— Heath, 276
 ——— Hill, 276
 ——— Park, 276
 ——— Park Lane, 276
 ——— Station, 277
 Putnoe, 321
 Puttenham Priory, 264
 Pybus, Wm., Esq., 86
 Pye, H. J., Esq., 211
 ——— J. M., Esq., 347
 ——— John H., Esq., 337
 ——— Nest, 414, 427
 PYLE, 531
 Pym, Francis, Esq., 69
 ——— John, 227
 Pynes, 233
 Pyrland Hall, 229

Q.

QUADRING, 104
 Quarley Mount, 147
 QUARNFORD, 387
 Quarry How, 514
 Quatrebras Cottage, 159
 Quebec Castle, 506
 Quedgeley, 298
 Queen Eleanor's Cross, 323
 ——— Elizabeth's Oak, 203
 ——— Her Majesty the, 200
 Queenby Hall, 331
 QUEENS' FERRY, 518, 528
 ——— House, 151
 ——— Theatre, 16
 Queensberry, Dowager Marchioness of, 33
 ——— House, 276
 Queensbury Mountain, 59
 ——— Villa, 276
 Quenden Hall, 116
 QUENNMORE, 49
 ——— Park, 49, 434
 Quex Park, 188
 Quiddenhall, 123
 Quinta, the, 367
 QUINTON, 31
 QUORNDON, 330

Quorndon Hall, 330
 ——— House, 330
 QUY-CUM-STOW, 119
 ——— Hall, 119

R.

Raby Castle, 460
 Rackheath Hall, 126
 Radbourne Hall, 348
 RADCLIFFE, 413, 483, 492
 ——— Bridge Station, 413
 ——— Station, 493
 Radclyffe, C. J., Esq., 157
 RADFORD, 491
 ——— Station, 491
 Radley House, 290
 Radnor, Earl of, 213
 RADWELL, 69
 ——— Bury, 69, 492
 RADWINTER, 117
 ——— Hall, 117
 Ragbridge Cottage, 216
 RAGDALE, 481
 ——— Hall, 481
 Ragley Park, 303
 Raikes, Mrs., 265
 ——— Hall, 412
 RAINFORD, 405
 ——— Station, 405
 RAINHAM, 129
 ——— Hall, 508
 RAINHILL, 397
 ——— Park, 397
 ——— Station, 397
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 236
 Ram, — Esq., 385
 Rammell, Mrs. E., 191
 RAMPSIDE, 473
 ——— Station, 473
 Ramsay, R. W., Esq., 208
 Ramsbeck Lodge, 52
 Ramsbottom Station, 413
 RAMSBURY, 289
 RAMSDEN, 414
 ——— BELLHOUSE, 131
 ——— H., Esq., 437
 ——— H. J., Esq., 355
 ——— John, Esq., 322
 ——— Manor House, 289
 ——— Robert, Esq., 482
 ——— Sir J. W., Bart., 83
 RAMSEY, 73
 ——— Abbey, 73
 RAMSGATE, 191
 ——— Station, 191
 Ranby Hall, 78
 ——— House, 78
 Ranccliffe, Lord, 331
 Randal, Sir John, 45
 Randall's Park, 260
 Rangemoor House, 348
 Ranger's Lodge, 250
 RANSKELL, 78
 ——— Station, 79
 Ranston House, 155
 RANTON, 40, 373
 ——— Abbey, 40, 373

Ranton Hall, 40
 Ranyard, Benj. Esq., 255
 Rasbottom, J., Esq., 43
 RASKELF, 85
 ——— Station, 85
 RASTRICK, 415, 418
 Ratcliffe, F. P. Delmé, Esq., 68
 Ratho Station, 518
 RATTLEDEN, 136
 Ratton, 245
 Raughton, J. W., Esq., J. P., 208
 Raven Castle, 434
 ——— Villa, 451
 Ravenfield, 353
 RAVENGLASS, 472
 ——— Station, 473
 Ravenhill, John, Esq., 517
 Ravensbourne Park, 160
 ——— River, 160, 248
 Ravensburg Castle, 68
 Ravensdale, 53
 ——— Park, 251, 348
 Ravenshaw, J. H., Esq., 276
 RAVENSTONE, 334
 ——— Hall, 334
 ——— House, 334
 RAVENSWORTH, 53
 ——— Castle, 92
 Rawlings, G., Esq., 151
 Rawson, Mrs., 426
 Rawstorne, Colonel L., 46, 400
 ——— Mrs. 46, 400
 Ray, Colonel P., 504
 ——— John, Esq., 128, 488
 ——— Rigge, 514
 ——— Robert, Esq., 230
 RAYDON, 504
 ——— Station, 505
 Rayleigh, Lord, 132, 502
 Raynsford, T. A., Esq., 68
 Rea, River, 36
 READING, 204
 ——— Abbey, ruins of, 206
 ——— AND BASINGSTOKE, 284
 ——— Station, 205
 ——— TO GUILDFORD, 282
 ——— TO HUNGERFORD, 284
 Reade Hall, 409
 REARSBY, 480
 ——— Station, 481
 Rebow, J. G., Esq., 135
 Reculvers, the, 188
 Red Hall, 73
 ——— Hill, 21
 ——— House, 39, 56, 134
 ——— Leaf, 179
 ——— Rice House, 147
 REDBRIDGE, 150, 151
 ——— Station, 151
 Redburgh, 92
 Redburn, 425
 ——— Castle, 425
 REDBURNE, 25

Redburne House, 25
 Redcar, 454
 ——— Station, 455
 Reddall, John, Esq., 322
 Redesdale, Lord, 303
 REDGRAVE, 138
 ——— Cottage, 138
 ——— Hall, 138
 Redland, 223
 ——— Court, 223
 Redmayne, G., Esq., 515
 Rednal Station, 365
 Redriff, 7
 REDRUTH, 508
 ——— TO HAYLE, 508
 ——— Station, 509
 Reed, John, Esq., 55
 ——— Thomas, Esq., 196
 REEDHAM TO LOWESTOFT, 506
 ——— Station, 127
 Reephram, 124
 ——— Station, 485
 Reeve, Colonel, 77
 Reform Club-house, 16
 Regent Street, 16
 Regent's Canal, 20
 ——— Park, 12
 Reid, Colonel, M.P., 199
 ——— Robert, Esq., 345
 ——— Sir J. R., Bart., 259
 REIGATE, 165
 ——— House, 165
 ——— Sta., 165, 177, 261
 ——— TO GUILDFORD
 RAILWAY, 260
 Relf, Samuel, Esq., 165
 Rembarton Court, 231
 Remington, Mrs., 422
 Rempstone Hall, 156
 Renold Park, 311
 Renesham Hall, 350
 RENFREW, 520
 RENINGTON, 98
 Rennie, George, Esq., 262
 RENTON, 520
 ——— A. H., Esq., 292
 RESLINGWORTH, 69
 RESTON, 100
 ——— Station, 101
 RETFORD, 424
 ——— Station, 425
 Revesby Abbey, 107
 Reynardson, General, 72
 Reynell, Lady Elizabeth, 171
 Reynolds, Archbp., 189
 ——— Mrs., 131
 ——— Sir Joshua, 240
 RHODE HILL, 230
 Rhodes, J. M., Esq., 23
 ——— Rev. C. H., 351
 ——— William, Esq., 357
 Rhos Station, 367
 Rhydd, the, 302
 RHYL, 529
 Ribble, River, 38
 Ribby Hall, 48, 410
 RIBCHESTER, 408

- Ribblesdale, Lord, 402, 435
 Ribstone Hall, 331
 Riby Hall, 427
 Ricardo, D., Esq., 310
 — M., Esq., 292
 Rice, E. R., Esq., M.P., 189, 191
 — Hall, 137
 — Hon. Spring, 160
 — Mrs. Spring, 251
 Rich, H. O. A., Esq., 274
 Richards, J., Esq., 29, 316
 — William, Esq., 481
 Richardson, W. W., Esq., 169
 Richborough Castle, ruins of, 190
 Riching's Lodge, 198
 — Park, 198
 RICHMOND, 276, 456
 — Castle, ruins of, 456
 — Cottage, 318
 — Duke of, 173
 — Earl of, 335
 — Hill, 276
 — Lodge, 278
 — Station, 277, 457
 — Villa, 276
 Rickards, G., Esq., 144
 Rickenhall, Inferior, 136
 — Superior, 136
 Ricketts, C. J., Esq., 313
 — Henry, Esq., 216
 RICKMANSWORTH, 24, 199
 — Park, 24
 Riddell, Edw., Esq., 467
 — Thomas, Esq., 467
 Riddles, 67
 Riddlesworth Hall, 123
 Ridge Cottage, 244
 — the, 297
 Ridgmount Station, 319
 Ridgway Castle, 150
 — Esq., 180
 — John, Esq., 377
 Riding Hall, 180, 246
 — MILL, 466
 — Mill Station, 467
 Ridings, 418, 426
 Ridler, Miss, 216
 Ridley Hall, 468
 — Sir M. W., Bart., 92
 — T. D., Esq., 130
 Riffhams, 131
 Rigg, R., Esq., 20
 RIGGAR, 59
 Rigmaden Park, 51
 Riley, W. F., Esq., 201
 RILLINGTON TO WHITBY, 450
 Rinder, John, Esq., 510
 RINGSTEAD, 325
 — Station, 325
 RINGWOOD, 152
 — Manor House, 152
 RIPLEY, 144, 358
 — Castle, 358
 — Court, 144
 — Station, 359
 RIFON, 358
 — Cathedral, 358
 — Earl of, 106
 — Hall, 124
 — Station, 359
 RIPPENDEN, 415
 RIPPLE, 193
 — Castle, 129
 — Court, 193
 Ridsen, P., Esq., 230
 RISLEY, 333
 — Hall, 333, 488
 RISLOP, 452
 Ritson, F. C. G., Esq., 144
 Rivenhall Place, 132
 River Bridge, 65
 — Side, 278
 RIVINGTON, 411
 — Hall, 411
 Rizzio, 60
 Roach Court, 271
 ROADE, 31
 — STATION, 31
 Robbery Wood Viaduct, 63
 Robe, Capt. J. W., 321
 Roberts, John, Esq., 491
 — Mrs. T. C., 181
 — Thomas, Esq., 142
 — Wm., Esq., 66
 Robertson, Jas., Esq., 276
 — P. F., Esq., 245
 ROBIN HOOD'S HILL, 493
 Robins, Major-Gen., 151
 Robinson, Benj. F., Esq., 165
 — C., Esq., 515
 — Edward, Esq., 128
 — J. F., Esq., 504
 — Miss, 384
 — R., Esq., 517
 — Rev. Sir G., Bt., 324
 — W., Esq., 115
 Robson, T., Esq., 86, 440
 ROBY, 397
 — Hall, 397
 — Station, 397
 ROCESTER, 385
 — Station, 385
 ROCHDALE, 414
 — Station, 415
 Roche Court, 268
 ROCHESTER, 256
 — Bishop of, 131, 160
 — Castle, ruins of, 257
 — Cathedral, 256
 — Earl of, 216
 Rochley House, 212
 Rochliffe, 152
 Rock Castle, 98
 — Cliff, 386
 — FERRY, 391
 — Lane Station, 391
 Rockbear House, 232
 ROCKBOURNE, 153
 ROCKINGHAM, 329
 — Castle, ruins of, 329
 — Marquis, 352
 — Station, 329
 Rockley Wood, 116
 ROCKLIFFE, 58
 — Station, 59
 Rocks, the, 166
 Roddam, Wm., Esq., 96
 — Hall, 96
 RODDINGTON, 363
 Rode, 379
 — Hall, 378
 Roden, Earl of, 115
 — House, 208
 Roding, River, 128
 RODMARTON, 308
 Rodmersham, 258
 — Lodge, 259
 Rodney, Lord, 146
 Rodwell, W., Esq., 135
 Roebuck, J. A., Esq., M.P., 152
 Roebury House, 243
 Roelcliffe Hall, 333
 ROEHAMPTON, 276
 — House, 276
 — Park, 276
 — Priory, 276
 Roffey, Richard, Esq., 183
 Rogers, E. M., Esq., 121
 — Esq., 301
 — Henry, Esq., 66
 — J., Esq., 128, 325
 — John J., Esq., 216
 — Major, 514
 — P., Esq., 130
 Rokeby, Lord, 11
 — Park, 86
 Rolfe, Rev. S. C. E. Neville, 513
 Rolle, Lady, 234
 ROLLESTON, 346
 — Colonel L., 490
 — Hall, 326
 — House, 346
 Rolls, Josiah, Esq., 255
 Roman, River, 133
 — Villa, 119
 ROMFORD, 128
 — Station, 129
 Romilly House, 351
 Romney, Earl of, 247
 ROMSEY, 270
 — Station, 271
 Rooke, Captain C., 132
 — Captain F. W., 216
 — Captain, R.N., 152
 — Major Charles, 132
 — W. W., Esq., 152
 Rookery Hall, 504
 — the, 129, 134, 262
 Rooks Nest Park, 164, 176
 Rooksbury, 268
 Roos, Lady, 40
 ROOSEBECK, 473
 Roothings, 115
 Roper, C. B. T., Esq., 368
 ROPIE, 525
 Rosamond, R., Esq., 150
 Rose Castle, 56, 477
 Rose Cottage, 65, 144, 151, 196, 245, 328, 283
 Rose Dale Abbey, 450
 — Green, 246
 — Grove Station, 403
 — Hall, 112, 125
 — Hill, 25, 148
 — Hill Park, 246
 — Hill Station, 469
 — Lodge, 124
 — Sir George, 152
 — W. Rose, Esq., 32
 ROSEACRE, 411
 Roseberry, Earl of, 67
 Roseland Cottage, 287
 Rosher, J., Esq., 254
 Rosherville Gardens, 254
 ROSLISTON, 347
 ROSS, 298
 — William, Esq., 148
 — Capt. Sir J. C., 28
 — Chase, 298
 Rossall Hall, 413
 ROSSETT, 369
 — Station, 369
 ROSSINGTON, 81
 — Station, 81
 Rosslyn, Earl of, 528
 Rossway, 26
 Rotch, B., Esq., 22
 Rothamstead Park, 25
 Rothay Bank, 515
 ROTHBURY, 94
 Rother, River, 168, 350
 Rotherfield Park, 144
 ROTHERHAM, 422
 Rotherhithe, 7
 Rothes, Dow. Countess, 262
 Rothley Castle, 94
 — Park, 94
 — Temple, 330
 Rothschild, Baron Meyer Amschell, 27
 — Baroness, 281
 ROTHWELL, 354
 — Priory, 327
 Rotten Row, 11
 ROTTINGDEAN, 193
 Rougemont Castle, ruins of, 232
 ROUGHAM, 504
 — Hall, 504
 — New Hall, 504
 Roughsedge, H., Esq., 515
 Round, C. G., Esq., 133
 — House, 128
 — J., Esq., M.P., 131
 — Oak, 280
 Roundell, R. H., Esq., 434
 Roundhay House, 421
 — Park, 355, 421
 Roundown Cliff, 176
 Roundway Park, 517
 Rous, Captain, 531
 — Hon. William, 126
 ROWCLIFFE, 430
 — Station, 431
 ROWDE ASHTON, 517
 Rowdell, 169

- Rowden, C. W., Esq., 245
 Rowe, Mrs. Elizabeth, 226
 Rowley, Dow. Lady, 504
 — Sir J. R., Bart., 134
 Rownham's House, 151
 Rowsley Station, 491
 Rowstock, 210
 Rowton Castle, 362
 Roxton House, 70
 Royal Exchange, London, 13
 Royden Hall, 513
 ROYDON, 114, 138
 — Hall, 138
 — Hamlet, 114
 — Lea, 114
 — Lodge, 114
 — Station, 115
 Roys, John, Esq., 151
 ROYSTON, 69, 354
 — and Notton Station, 355
 — Hall, 501
 — Priory, 116
 RUABON, 366
 — Station, 367
 Rubb, Capt. W. G., 115
 Ruckland Villa, 256
 Rudd, Henry, Esq., 206
 RUDDINGTON, 481
 Rudge Hall, 360
 RUDYARD, 387
 — Station, 387
 Rue Hill, 205
 RUFFORD, 401
 — Abbey, 484
 — Hall, 400
 — Station, 401
 Rufinus, Prince, 41
 Rufus, Wm., 151, 153
 RUGBY, 32
 — Fields, 32
 — Lodge, 32
 — MARKET HARBOUR-
 ROUGH AND MED-
 BOURNE RAILWAY, 326
 — Station, 33
 — TO DERBY, 328
 — TO STAFFORD, 334
 RUGELEY, 340
 — Station, 341
 RUISLIP, 22 197
 — Lodge, 22
 Rumbold, C., Esq., M.P., 144
 Rumbold's Moor, 433
 RUMWORTH, 406
 Rundell, E. W., Esq., 229
 Runnacles, Captain, 135
 Runwick House, 265
 Rush, George, Esq., 117
 — James B., 123
 — Mrs. A. S., 136
 RUSHBROOKE, 504
 — Hall, 504
 — Lieut.-Col. R., 504
 Rushden, 69, 493
 — Hall, 323
 Rushforth Lodge, 123
 RUSHHULME, 380, 420
 RUSHTON, 386
 — Hall, 322, 327
 — Station, 387
 Russell, A. T., Esq., 112
 — David W., Esq., 346, 382
 — Hon. Mrs. H., 88, 464
 — John, Esq., 198, 253, 372
 — J. Watts, Esq., 324, 387
 — Lady Frankland, 85
 — Mrs. E., 255
 — Right Hon. Lord John, 278
 — Sir H., Bart., 283
 — Square, 15
 — W. C., Esq., 308
 RUSTINGTON, 168
 RUSWARP, 453
 — Station, 453
 RUTHERGLEN, 519
 RUTHIN, 366
 — Castle, remains of, 366
 RUTHWELL, 521
 Rutland, Duke of, 74, 86, 491, 492, 496,
 Rutson, William, Esq., 86
 Rutter, C., Esq., 197
 — Daniel, Esq., 197
 Ruyter, Admiral, 258
 Rycroft, Sir Richard, 178
 Rydal Hall, 515
 — Mount, 515
 Ryder, C., Esq., 117
 — Hon. C. T., 68
 — the Hon. G. Dudley, 24
 RYE, 247
 — House, 495
 — House Station, 495
 Ryes, the, 501
 RYTON, 467
 — Carr, 451
 — Hall, 467
 — ON-DUNSMORE, 32
 — Station, 467
- S.**
- Sacomb Park, 495
 SADBERGH, 452
 SADBORO' House, 230
 SADDLEWORTH, 419
 — Station, 419
 Sadler, W. J., Esq., 213, 308
 Sadlers' Wells Theatre, 16
 SAFFRON WALDEN, 117
 Sailboys, R., Esq., 116
 St. Albans, 25, 64
 — Bank, 275
 — Court, 191
 — Duke of, 425
 — Lodge, 21
 St. Albyn, Langley, Esq., 227
 — Andrew's Hall, 123, 124
 — Ann's Hill, 273
 — Aubyn, Lady, 276
 — Augustin, 191
 — Archbishop, 186
 — Augustin's Abbey, ruins of, 187
 — BEES, 474
 — Station, 475
 — Bride's Church, London, 9
 — BRIDGETTS, 475
 — Catherine, 514
 — Chad's Well, 123
 — Clair, D. Latimer, Esq., 298
 — Dunstan, Archbp., 186
 — Dunstan's Villa, 12
 — Edmund's Hill, 505
 — FILLANS, 526
 — George's, London, 9
 — Giles-in-the-Fields, London, 9
 — Giles', London, 9
 — Park, 153
 — HELENS AND RUN-
 CORN RAILWAY, 397
 — Station, 397
 — Ibbs, 69
 — IVES, 152, 432, 498
 — Priory House, 499
 — Station, 499
 — WISBEACH, AND
 WATLINGTON, 498
 — JAMES DEEPING, 104
 — Station, 105
 — James's Palace, London, 10
 — Park, 11
 — Square, 15
 — John, Lady, 322
 — Lord, 325
 — John's Church, Westminster, 5
 — Gate, Clerkenwell, 16
 — House, 209
 — Lodge, 139
 — London, 9
 — WEARDALE, 456
 — Julians, 178
 — Katharine's Docks, 8
 — LEONARDS, 245
 — Forest, 168
 — Hill, 201
 — House, 246
 — Lodge, 266
 — Monastery, 124
 — Luke's, Chelsea, 9
 — Margarets, 282, 506
 — Castle, 269
 — College, 277
 — London, 9
 — Station, 495
 — Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 9
 St. Mary, Abchurch, London, 9
 — Aldermanbury, London, 9
 — at-Hill, London, 9
 St. Mary-le-Bow, London, 9
 — Magdalene, London, 9
 — Olaves, Southwark, 6
 — Somerset, London, 9
 — Marylebone, London, 9
 — Michael's, 67
 — Neots, 70
 — Station, 71
 — OSYTH, 135
 — Priory, 135
 — Pancras, London, 9
 — Paul, Sir Horace, Bt., 98
 — Paul's, 8, 17
 — Sepulchre, London, 9
 — Stephen's, Walbrook, London, 9
 — Thomas's Hospital, 158
 — Vincent, Admiral, 374
 SALE, 420
 — George, Esq., 332
 — Moor Station, 421
 SALESBURY, 408
 — Hall, 408
 SALFORD, 380
 — Station, 409
 Salhouse Hall, 126, 507
 Salisbury, Bishop of, 272
 — BRANCH, 270
 — Cathedral, 272
 — College, 273
 — Lady, 68
 — Marquis of, 65, 397
 — OR NEW SARUM, 272
 — Palace, 273
 — Station, 273
 Sall Park, 124, 507
 Sallifant, John, Esq., 233
 Salmond, Captain, 493
 — James, Esq., 52
 SALMONS, 162
 Salomons, Alderman, 181
 Salperton Park, 309
 Salt, Titus, Esq., 427
 — Coats Station, 521
 Saltfleet Haven, 513
 SALTFORD, 221
 — Station, 221
 — Tunnel, 195
 Salthrop Lodge, 212
 Saltmarshe, 437
 — P., Esq., 437, 449
 Saltney Station, 369
 Saltram House, 240
 Saltwell House, 93
 Saltwood Tunnel, 176
 Salusbury, Sir J. S. P., 529
 SALWICK, 411
 SAMPFORD, 117
 Sampson, E., Esq., 223
 Sanctuary, T., Esq., 22

- SANDACRE, 488
— Station, 489
- SANDAL, 429
— Castle, 429, 431
— Castle, ruins of, 429
- SANDBACH, 393
— Station, 393
- Sandbeck, 80, 424
- Sanders, E. A., Esq., 232
— John, Esq., 158, 209
— Mrs. M. A., 164
- Sanderson, R. B., Esq., 93
— Richard, Esq., 126
- SANDERSTEAD, 162
- SANDFORD, 292
— Edw., Esq., 116
— Hall, 42
— Manor House, 292
— Park, 292
— T. H., Esq., 42
- SANDGATE, 182
- Sandgates, 273
- Sandham, Major, 169
- Sandhill Park, 227
- Sandhills, 152
- SANDHURST, 164, 284
— Royal Military College, 284
- Sandling, 246
— Park, 182
- SANDON, 375
— Hall, 375
- Sandown Castle, 192
— House, 140
- Sandridge, 66, 238
— Bury, 66
- Sandringham Park, 513
- Sandstone Castle, 27, 199
- Sandwell Hall, 38
— House, 240
- SANDWICH 190,
— Earl of, 70
— Station, 191
- SANDY, 68
— Combe Lodge, 278
— Hall, 139
— Station, 69
- Sandybrook Hall, 385
- Sandymain Embankment, 37
- Sandys, Lord, 145, 306
— Sir E. B., Bart., 311
- Sandywell Park, 301
- Sanford, E. A., Esq., 229
- Sankey Viaduct, 394
- SANQUHAR, 522
- SANTON DOWNHAM, 121
— Downham Hall, 121
- SARBY, 415
- Sark, River, 58
- SATTLEY, 459
- Saunders, W. A., Esq., 435
- Saunderson, Col., 268
- Savage, J., Esq., 246, 247
- Savernake Forest, 212, 288
— Park, 288
- Savile, A. B., Esq., 235
— Hon. and Rev. A., 329
- Savill, J., Esq., J.P., 132
- Saving End, 114
- Savoy Church, 5
- Sawbridge, H. B., Esq., 33
- SAWBRIDGEWORTH, 114
— Station, 115
- SAWLEY, 332, 402
— Abbey, remains of, 402
— Station, 333
- Sawrey, John, Esq., 473
- SAWSTON, 119
— Hall, 119
- Sawyer, Chas., Esq., 202
— Rev. Wm., Geo., 481
- SAXBY, 481
— Station, 481
- SAXILBY, 109
— Station, 109
- Saxonbury Lodge, 179
- Saye and Sele, Rev. Lord, 292
- Sayer, George, Esq., 191
- Sayers, G. E., Esq., 180
- Sayer's Almshouses, 26
- SCALBY, 436
— Grange, 436
- Scale, R. B., Esq., 132
- Scaleby Castle, 59
— Hall, 59
- Scalworth, 79
- Scar Hill, 429
- Scarborough, Earl of, 80,
99, 109, 424, 457, 484
- Scarisbrick, C., Esq., 400
— Hall, 400
- SCARNING, 512
- SCARSDALE, 351
— Lord, 348
- Scarthingwell Hall, 82
- SCAWBY, 424
— and Hibaldstowe Station, 425
— Hall, 424
- Schneider, John, Esq., 65
— R., Esq., 327
— Wm., Esq., 131
- Schomberg, Admiral, 170
- School of Design, the, 17
- Scobell, Capt., R.N., 218
— Esq., 243
- SCOLE, 139
— Lodge, 139
- SCOPWICK, 106
- SCORTON, 49, 456
— Station, 49, 457
- SCOTBY, 470
- Scotch Central Junction Station, 518
- SCOTFORTH, 48
- SCOTHEM, 484
- Scotney Castle, 181
- Scot's Bridge, 24
— Hill, 24
- SCOTSWOOD, 467
— Station, 467
- Scott, Hon. F., M.P., 144
— James, Esq., 144
— Joseph, Esq., 80, 124
— Robert, Esq., 88, 471
- Scott, Samuel, Esq., 160
— Sir C., Bart., 155
— Sir E. D., Bart., 39
— Sir Walter, monument, 61
- SCOTTON, 424
- Scowith Abbey, 55
- SCRAPTOFT, 331
- Scremmerston Station, 99
- Scriber, Chas., Esq., 181
- Scrimgeour, R. S., Esq., 64
- Scrivelsby Court, 107
- Scriven Hall, 359
- Scroby Hall, 86
- Scrooby, 78
— Station, 79
- Scrope, G. P., Esq., M.P., 215
— Wm., Esq., 513
- SCROPTON, 383
— Station, 383
- SCRUTON, 86, 454
— Hall, 86, 454
- Scutt, Thos., Esq., 164
- Seabrook, John, Esq., 133
- SEACOMBE, 390
- Seacroft Hall, 355, 436
- SEAFORD, 192
- SEAFORTH, 399
— House, 398
— Station, 399
- SEAL, 178
— Chart, 178
— Grove, 178
- Seamer Station, 451
- Searles, 166
- SEASCALE, 472
— Station, 473
- SEATON, 463
— Bourne House, 92
— Station, 463
- Seawell, J. S., Esq., 265
- Sebright, Sir T. G. S., Bt., 27
- SEBURGHAM, 56
- SEDEBROOK, 492
— Station, 493
- Sedgefield Station, 462
- Sedgemore, 27
- Seething Well, 141
- Sefton, Archbishop, 483
— Dow. Countess, 199
— Earl of, 396
- Segenhoc Park, 319
- SELBY, 436
— Abbey, 436
— AND MARKET WEIGHTON, 440
— Charles, Esq., 98
— Cottage, 314
— J. P., Esq., 476
— J. S. D., Esq., 98
— P. J., Esq., 98
— Station, 437
— Villa, 314
- Sellaby Hall, 88
- Sellafield Station, 475
- SELLING, 186
- Selsden House, 163
- Selsden Park, 162
- SELSEA, 170
— Monastery, 172
- SELSTON, 489
- Selwyn, J. T., Esq., 115
— Wm., Esq., 278
- SEND, 144
— Grove, 144
- Sendhurst Place, 144
- Senhouse, J. P., Esq., 54, 474
— Lady Mary, 32
- Sergison, Rev. John, 167
- Serlby Hall, 80
- Serpentine River, 11
- SESSAY, 85
— Station, 85
- SETTLE, 435
— Station, 435
- Sevendroog, 253
- SEVENOAKS, 178
- Severn Bank, 302
— J. M., Esq., 293
- Severne, S. A., Esq., 501
- SEWARD'S STONE, 113
- Sewell, F., jun., Esq., 132
— House, 156
— J., Esq., 132
— Sir Thomas, 145
— Thomas, Esq., 132
- Sewerby House, 451
- Sewers Hall, 115
- Seymer, H. K., Esq., M.P., 155
- Seymour, Captain H., 280, 289
— H., Esq., 222
— Sir H., Bt., M.P., 173
- Seymour's Court, 218
- Seyton, Rev. A., 372
- Shabden Park, 165
- Shaddock, James, Esq., 65
- Shadwell, John, Esq., 421
— Park, 121
— Sir L., late, 277
— W. L., Esq., 244
- Shaftesbury, Earl of, 153, 276
- Shaftoe, R. E. Duncomb, Esq., 464
- Shailor's House, 216
- Shakells, 301
- Shakerley, Sir C., Bt., 378, 393
- Shakespeare, 303, 345
- Shakespeare's Cliff, 177
— Tunnel, 177
- Shakleford, J. S., Esq., 329
- SHALFORD, 263
— House, 265
— Station, 263
- SHAP, 52
— Abbey, remains of, 52
— Station, 53
- Shardloes, 24
- Shardlow Hall, 332
- SHAREFIELD ENGLISH, 270
- SHARESHILL, 41

- Sharpe, C., Esq., 137
 — H., Esq., 117, 246
 — Major H. J., 278
 — Mrs., 64.
 — Richard, Esq., 143
 Sharpam, 238
 — Park, 224
 SHARPATAWE, 241
 Sharstead Court, 259
 Shavington Hall, 42
 Shaw, Captain, 92
 — G. A., Esq., 172
 — Hall, 401
 — R. N., Esq., 137
 — S. P., Esq., 338, 346
 — Sir John, 167
 — the, 386
 — the, Halifax, 427
 Shawe House, 287
 — CUM-DONNINGTON, 287
 Shawfield Lodge, 172
 Shawford House, 147
 Shaws, the, 489
 Sheapstead House, 290
 SHEARSBY, 326
 Sheep Hall, 67
 SHEEPBRIDGE, 415
 Sheepy Hall, 337
 SHEFFIELD, 423
 — Station, 423
 SHEFFORD, 68, 289
 Shelbrook Lawn, 30
 SHELDEX, 34
 — Field House, 34
 — Henry J., Esq., 316
 — Junction Sta., 461
 SHELDWICH, 186
 SHELF, 426
 SHELFANGER, 138
 SHELFORD, 483, 493
 — Great, 118
 — Little, 118
 — Station, 119
 Shelley, John, Esq., 267
 — Sir John, Bart., 166
 Shelswell Park, 314
 Shelton, Hall, 377
 — John, Poet Laureate, 138
 — Lodge, 377
 — Mrs., 304
 Sheneoaks, 164
 Shenstone House 373
 — Lodge, 373
 — Park, 373
 SHENTON, 335
 — Hall, 335
 Shepherd, Captain J., 143
 — H., Esq., 218
 Sheppard, Lady, 385
 — T., Esq., M.P., 245
 — William, Esq., 218
 Sheppy, Isle of, 188
 SHEPTON MALLETT, 220, 224
 Sherborne, Castle, 205
 — Lord, 297
 Sherbourn, River, 35
 Sherbourn Viaduct, 35
 Sherbourne House, 345
 Sherbrook, Lady, 303
 SHERBURN, 82, 89, 437
 — House, 89
 — Station, 83, 89
 Sheridan, Hon. R. B., 263
 — R. B., Esq., M.P., 159
 Sheriff, Thomas, Esq., 507
 SHERMANBURY, 167
 — Place, 167
 Shernfold, 179
 Shern Hall, 113
 Sherrington, Sir H., 216
 Sherwood Lodge, 491
 — Richard, Esq., 289
 SHIFFNAL, 361
 — Station, 361
 Shiffner, Sir H., Bt., 243
 SHILBOTTLE, 96
 Shillenford Abbey, 235
 Shillinglee Park, 171
 SHILTON, 335
 — Station, 335
 SHIMPLING, 139
 — Place, 139
 SHINCLIFFE, 88, 471
 — Hall, 88, 471
 — Station, 89
 — TO MERTON RAILWAY, 470
 SHINFIELD, 206
 — House, 206
 — Lodge, 206
 — Manor House, 206
 SHIPBORNE, 178
 SHIPDHAM, 506
 — Hall, 506
 SHIPLAKE, 207
 — House, 205
 SHIPLEY, 432, 438
 — Hall, 349, 488
 — Park, 229,
 — Station, 433, 439
 Shipper, David, Esq., 116
 SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, 316
 SHIPTON, 85, 440
 — Capt., R.N., 302
 — Station, 85
 Shireoaks Station, 425
 Shirley Hall, 397
 — Heath, 34
 — J. E., Esq., 316
 Sholden Lodge, 193
 SHOOTER'S HILL, 206, 253
 — Grove, 253
 Shooton Lodge, 152
 Shore, Jane, 332
 — Samuel, Esq., 350
 Shoreditch, 16
 SHOREHAM, 162, 168
 — Castle, 162
 — Station, 169
 — Viaduct, 166
 SHORNE, 257
 Shortgrove Hall, 117
 Shortmeade House, 68
 Shotover House, 291
 Shottesbrooke House, 204
 Shottindane, 191
 SHOTTISHAM'S ALL SAINTS, 139
 — ST. MARY'S, 139
 Shovel House, 227
 SHREWSBURY, 362
 — Castle, 362
 — Earl of, 292, 385
 — House, 253
 — Station, 363
 Shrigley Hall, 381
 SHRIVENHAM, 213
 — Station, 213
 Shropham Hall, 122
 Shrowder, John F., Esq., 265
 Shrub Hill, 262
 Shrubbery, 144
 — House, 334
 — the, 139, 253
 Shrubland, 133
 — Hall, 345
 — Park, 137
 Shugborough Park, 340
 Shute, T. D., Esq., 151
 — W. L. W., Esq., 145
 Shutter, James, Esq., 289
 SHUTTLEWORTH, 413
 — Sir J. P. K., Bt., 402
 SIBBERTOFT, 327
 Sibley, J., Esq., 114
 SIBSEY, 510
 — Station, 511
 Sibthorp, Col., M.P., 108
 SIBTON, 183
 Sidewood Lodge, 26
 SIDLESHAM, 170
 SIDMONTON, 145
 — House, 145
 SIDMOUTH, 234
 — Viscount, 263
 Sidney, G., Esq., 374
 — Lodge, 150
 — M. J., Esq., 95
 Sigglestone Hall, 449
 Sikes, Rev. J., LL.B., 484
 SILCHESTER, 145, 285
 SILEBY, 331
 — Station, 331
 Silfield Hall, 122
 SILLYCROFT, 472
 — Station, 473
 SILSDEN, 435
 Silver Hall, 346
 Silverlands Park, 273
 SILVERSTONE, 30
 Silvertop, G., Esq., 466
 — Mrs., 98
 Silvester, J., Esq., 38
 Simmonds, C., Esq., 144
 — Thomas, Esq., 283
 Simons, C. F., Esq., 115
 — F., Esq., 115
 SIMPSON, 316
 — James, Esq., 203
 — John, Esq., 212
 — Miss, 80
 Simpson, the Hon. J. B., 78
 — V., Esq., 259
 — Wm., Esq., 326, 479
 SINCLAIRTOWN, 528
 — Station, 527
 Sinford House, 120
 SINGLETON, 173, 413
 Sinnock, Major C. H., 244
 Sion House, 282
 Sipthorpe, Wm., Esq., 316
 Sirge Hall, 66
 Sissinghurst Castle, ruins of, 181
 SITTINGBOURNE, 258
 Sitwell, Dow. Lady, 331
 — E. D., Esq., 349
 — Frank, Esq., 98
 Six Mile Bottom Sta., 497
 Skeat, Wm., Esq., 160
 Skellow Grange, 80
 SKELMANTHORPE, 439
 SKELMERSDALE, 404
 — Lord, 401
 Skelton Castle, 455
 — Mrs., 475
 Skendleby Hall, 510
 — Lodge, 510
 — Manor House, 510
 — Thorpe, 510
 Skerne, River, 86
 Skey, Arthur, Esq., 306
 Skingley, Mrs., 132
 SKIPSEA, 449
 SKIPTON, 402, 435
 — Abbey, 403
 — Station, 403, 435
 Skipworth, G., Esq., 488
 Sir G., Bart., 335
 — Wm., Esq., 488
 Skoulding, F. J., Esq., 122
 Skreens, 130
 Slack, J. A., Esq., 25
 Slade, Gen. Sir J., Bart., 228
 — Hill House, 40
 Sladen, J. B., Esq., 193
 — Joseph, Esq., 21
 SLANEX, 466
 — R. A., Esq., M.P., 360, 364
 SLAPTON, 27
 Slark, R., Esq., 194
 SLATEFORD, 61
 — Station, 61
 Slater, J. H., Esq., 242
 SLAUGHTERFORD, 217
 Sleas, River, 106
 SLEAFORD, 77
 — Hall, 40
 SLEIGHTS MOOR, 453
 — Station, 453
 SLIMBRIDGE, 296
 Sinfold Lodge, 267
 Slingsby, Sir C., Bart., 359
 Sloe House, 132
 Sloman, John, Esq., 152
 Slope House, 274
 Sloper, Rev. John, 288

- SLOUGH, 198
 — Station, 199
 — Wellington Villa, 198
 Slout's Hill, 297
 Slow House, 296
 SMALLBURY GREEN, 283
 Smallpiece J., Esq., 267
 SMEATON, 453
 — Castle, 453
 Smijth, Sir Wm. Bowyer, Bart., 113, 122, 128
 Smith, A., Esq., M.P., 67
 — Augustus, Esq., 26
 — Benjamin, Esq., 178
 — Charles, Esq., 73
 — E. S., Esq., 271
 — —, Esq., 104
 — F. D. L., Esq., 308
 — G. R., Esq., 162, 163
 — General S., 32
 — George, Esq., 194
 — H., Esq., 117
 — H. G., Esq., 229
 — Henry, Esq., 196
 — Hills Hall, 404, 406
 — J. H., Esq., 288
 — Jeremiah, Esq., 247
 — John, Esq., 141, 338
 — John A., Esq., 171
 — Joseph, Esq., 117
 — Lieut.-Col. H., 319
 — Major John, 206
 — Mrs., 117
 — P., Esq., 285
 — P. M., Esq., 132
 — R., Esq., 23
 — Rev. B. C., 319
 — Richd. B., Esq., 400
 — Right Hon. Vernon, M.P., 324
 — S., Esq., 269
 — Samuel, Esq., 141
 — Sir J. W., Bart., 155
 — T., Esq., 246
 — Thomas, Esq., 92, 117, 165, 289
 — W. C., Esq., 329
 — Wm., Esq., 196, 421
 — Wm. M., Esq., 257
 Smoothy, J., Esq., 132
 Smyth, J. G., Esq., M.P., 430
 — James, Esq., 492
 — Joseph, Esq., 134
 — Sir G. H., Bt., 135
 — Sir John, Bart., 221, 223
 — W. C., Esq., 117
 Smythe, James, Esq., 69
 — J. G., Esq., 354
 — Sir E., Bart., 362
 SNAILWELL, 497
 SNAITH, 431
 — Station, 431
 Snaston Eodge, 334
 Sneath, Charles, Esq., 491
 Sneed Park, 223
 SNELLAND, 485
 — Station, 485
 Snelsmore Hill, 287
 Snelston Hall, 385
 Snettisham Hall, 513
 Sneyd, R., Esq., 43, 376
 — Thomas, Esq., 387
 — William, Esq., 386
 Snook, Mrs., 199
 — Point, 463
 Snyder Hall, 430
 Soames, Charles, Esq., 112
 — H. A., Esq., 253
 — N., Esq., 114, 495
 Soane, John, Esq., 113
 — Museum, 17
 Soar, River, 330
 SOCKBURN, 87
 SOHAM, 121
 Soland Channel, 152
 SOLIHALL, 34
 Solly, S. R., Esq., 66
 Soltan, G. W., Esq., 241
 Solway Frith, 56
 Somborne Park, 147
 SOMERBY, 489
 — Hall, 425
 SOMERFORD, 215
 — Booths Hall, 378
 — Hall, 40, 393
 — Keans, 309
 — Park, 378
 Somerhill House, 230
 Somerley, 153
 SOMERLEYTON, 506
 — Station, 507
 Somers, Benj., Esq., 222
 — Earl of, 165, 302
 Somerset, Duke of, 141, 237
 — Earl, 69
 — House, 6
 SOMERSHAM, 498
 — Station, 499
 SOMERTON, 224
 — Castle, ruins of, 224
 — Eardley, 226
 Somerville, J. C., Esq., 220, 224
 SOMPTING, 169
 Sondes, Lord, 186, 189, 506
 Soplex, 152
 Sortridge, 243
 Sorrells, 136
 Sotheby, Captain C., 113
 Sotheron, J. H. S., Esq., 431
 Sotterley Hall, 507
 Sough Station, 407
 Soulbey, R. R., Esq., 510
 SOUTH CAVE, 436
 — COAST RAILWAY, 158
 — COLLINGHAM, 484
 — COWTON, 456
 — Dalton, 440
 — Down Hills, 160
 — EASTERN RAILWAY, 174
 South Eastern Railway
 Arcade, 174
 — Eastern Terminus, 158
 — Ella, 436
 — End Manor House, 198
 — Field Lodge, 245
 — Harting, 173
 — HAYLING, 172
 — Hayling Manor House, 172
 — Hill Cottage, 22
 — Hill Park, 68, 282
 — KIRBY, 355
 — Lodge, 21, 117, 266
 — LOPHAM, 138
 — Lopham Grange, 138
 — LUFFENHAM, 478
 — MARSTON, 26
 — MIMMS, 64
 — MOLTON, 231
 — MORETON, 208
 — ORAM, 414
 — OTTERINGTON, 86
 — Park, 179
 — Rauceby, 77
 — Sea House, 14
 — SHIELDS, 456, 464
 — Shields Sta., 457, 465
 — Stoneham House, 148
 — WARNBOROUGH, 144
 — WEALD, 128
 — Weald Hall, 130
 — WESTERN RAILWAY, 138
 — WINGFIELD, 350
 SOUTHALL, 197
 — Green, 196
 — Park, 197
 — Station, 197
 Southam House, 301
 SOUTHAMPTON, 148
 — Lord, 30
 — Station, 149
 — Water, 148
 Southby, T. H., Esq., 213
 Southdown Cottage, 158
 Southern, A., Esq., 64
 Southey, Dr., late, 54
 SOUTHFLEET, 255
 — House, 255
 SOUTHGATE, 65, 495
 — House, 65, 351, 495
 Southland, 164, 176
 Southouse, Rev. G., 150
 SOUTHPORT, 398
 — Station, 399
 Southrow Station, see Southrey, 107
 SOUTHSEA, 174
 — Castle, 174
 SOUTHSTOKE, 207
 Southwaite, 54
 — Station, 57
 Southwark, 1
 — Bridge, 4
 SOUTHWELL, 482
 — Viscount, 302
 SOUTHWICK, 169, 270
 — Park, 270
 — Priory, 270
 — Station, 169
 Sow, River, 41
 — Viaduct, 35
 Sowerby Bridge Station, 415
 Sowthorpe, Jas., Esq., 81
 Spain's Hall, 130
 SPALDING, 105
 — Station, 105
 Spaldington Grange, 436
 Spanish Armada, 131, 156
 Spark Hill, 34
 Sparke, Rev. H., 509
 Sparkes, James, Esq., 142
 — John, Esq., 262, 263
 — John, jun., Esq., 262
 Sparling, W., Esq., 365
 Sparrow, Lady Olivia, 70
 SPARSHOLT, 147, 210
 — House, 210
 Spedding, James, Esq., 54
 — John, Esq., 54
 — Major, 475
 — Thomas, Esq., 54
 SPEETON, 451
 — Station, 451
 Speke Hall, 397
 — William, Esq., 228
 SPELDHRUST, 181
 Spencer, C., Esq., 256
 — Earl, 11, 33
 — Mrs. E., 163
 SPENILSHOUSE, 306
 Sperling, H. B., Esq., 263
 — Place, 502
 Spetchley Park, 302
 — Station, 303
 Spicer, J., Esq., 234
 — John W., Esq., 140
 — William, Esq., 117
 SPILSBY, 510
 Spinfield House, 203
 Spithead, 174
 Spittle Station, 391
 Spitty, T. J., Esq., 131
 Spixworth Park, 126
 Splash House, 224
 Spode, J., Esq., 340
 SPONDON, 333
 — Hall, 333, 349
 — Station, 333
 Spot Gate, 375
 SPOTSBOROUGH, 438
 — Station, 439
 Spottiswoode, A., Esq., 267
 Spratslade House, 377, 382
 Spratton Hall, 322
 Spread Eagle Station, 41
 Sprent, River, 50
 Spring Cottage, 201, 334
 — Garden House, 377, 382
 — Grove, 185, 229, 276, 283, 306

- Spring Hill, 301
 — House, 110
 Springcroft Lodge, 64
 Springetts, R., Esq., 181
 — Robert, Esq., 181
 SPRINGFIELD, 133, 214,
 247, 267, 475, 526
 — Cottage, 112, 203
 — Hall, 34, 49
 — House, 34, 112, 165,
 344, 418
 — Place, 133
 Springhill Cottage, 322
 — House, 112
 Springwell, 119, 209
 Springwood House, 418
 SPROUGHTON, 136
 — Hall, 136
 Spry, —, Esq., 243
 Spur House, 38
 Spurriers, 130
 Spurway, J., Esq., 229
 Spye Park, 216
 Squieres, 176
 Squire, Capt. W. T., 121
 Stacey, Sir E. H., Bart.,
 126
 STADDLETHORPE, 437
 — Station, 437
 STAFFORD, 41, 372
 — A., Esq., M.P., 326
 — House, 11, 194
 — Lord, 124, 360
 — Marquis of, 203
 — Mrs., 199
 — Road Station, 361
 — Station, 41, 343
 — TO WELLINGTON,
 372
 Stagenhoe House, 66
 STAGDEN, 318
 STAINBURN, 356
 STAINES, 198, 278
 — Station, 279
 STAINLAND, 415
 Stainsby Hall, 349
 STAINTON, 54, 473
 STAITHWAIT, 418
 — Station, 419
 Stakesby Hall, 453
 STALEYBRIDGE, 416
 — Station, 417
 Stallibrass, J., Esq., 130
 STALLINGBOROUGH, 424
 — Station, 425
 Stallington Hall, 382
 STAMFORD, 72, 478
 — and Warrington,
 Earl, 421
 — HILL, 112
 — Station, 479
 Stanborough, T., Esq., 142
 Stancombe Park, 297
 STANDEDGE, 418
 STANDGROUND, 73
 Standhall, 413
 STANDISH, 46
 — C., Esq., 46
 — Hall, 46
 Standish House, 297
 — Perry, Esq., 283
 — Station, 47
 — W. S., Esq., 47, 410
 STANDON, 40
 — Bridge Station, 41
 Standwell Lodge, 137
 Stane, Rev. J. P., 130
 Stanfield Hall, 123
 STANFORD, 211
 — ON-SOAR, 331
 — Court, 306
 — Hall, 326, 331
 — Hall Station, 327
 Stanger, J., Esq., 54
 — Joshua, Esq., 54
 STANGTON, 70
 Stanhoe Hall, 508
 STANHOPE, 457, 462
 — Castle, ruins of, 457
 — Earl, 178
 — J. B., Esq., 107
 — J. F., Esq., 356
 — J. S., Esq., 429, 439
 — Station, 457
 — TO SOUTH SHIELDS,
 456
 STANLEY, 456, 523
 — Edward, Esq., 475
 — H. P., Esq., 70
 — Hall, 354, 430
 — Lady, 99
 — Lord, 45, 378, 393
 — Park, 310
 — Sir T. M., Bart., 391
 — Station, 457
 — ST. LEONARD, 297
 — W. S., Esq., 151
 Stanmer Park, 192
 Stanmore Cottage, 23
 — GREAT, 23
 — Grove, 23
 — Hall, 23
 — Hill, 23
 — Manor House, 23
 — Park, 23
 — Villa, 143
 Stannary Hall, 427
 — Parliaments, 241
 Stansfield, W. R. C., Esq.,
 M.P., 433
 STANSTEAD ABBOTTS, 114,
 495
 — Hall, 132
 — MOUNT FISHER, 115
 — Park, 173
 — Station, 115
 STANTON, 29
 — ALL SAINTS, 136
 — Capt., J., E.I.C.S.,
 214
 — Drew, 214
 — Fitzwarren, 213
 — Hall, 355, 488
 — House, 490
 — Park, 94, 136, 505
 — ST. JOHN, 136
 — St. Quinton Park, 215
 — Wm., H., Esq., 311
 Stanway Hall, 133
 STANWELL, 279
 — Place, 279
 Stanwick Hall, 86
 Stanza Cottage, 142
 STAPLE, 191
 — Hall, 29, 316
 STAPLEFORD, 119, 489
 — ABBOTS, 128
 — Hall, 128
 — Park, 480
 — Place, 167
 — Station, 489
 STAPLEHURST, 181
 — Station, 181
 Stapleton, Misses, 205
 — Park, 80
 Stapylton, S., Esq., 84
 Starborough Castle, ruins
 of, 177
 STARCROSS, 235
 Starkey, John, Esq., 418
 — Joseph, Esq., 419
 Starkie, N. Le-Gendre,
 Esq., 402
 Starky, J. B., Esq., 216
 Starstyle, 132
 Statenbro', 191
 — House, 191
 STATFOLD, 337
 — Hall, 337
 STAUNTON, 483, 493
 — Hall, 76, 483, 493
 — HAROLD, 335
 — John, Esq., 345
 — Rev. Dr. J., 76, 483,
 493
 — Sir G. T., Bt., M.P.,
 173
 STAVELEY, 351
 — Station, 351
 Staverton Court, 298
 — House, 298
 Stebbing, Mrs., 117
 Steel, John, Esq., 475
 Steeple Aston, 292
 — BUMPSTEAD, 117
 — CLAYDON, 315
 Steer, L., Esq., 267
 STEETON, 434
 — Station, 435
 Stensham Court, 302
 STENTRID, 100
 Stephens, H., Esq., 489
 — John, Esq., 207
 — Mrs. L., 31
 — William, Esq., 206
 STEPS ROAD, 519
 Sterne, Lawrence, 85
 Sterry, R., Esq., 163
 Stetchford Station, 35
 Stetchworth House, 497
 Stevanton Station, 211
 STEVENAGE, 66, 67
 — Station, 67
 Stevens, Mrs., 204
 — William, Esq., 204
 Stevenson, Major J., 152
 Stevenston Station, 521
 Steward, Charles, Esq.,
 137, 506
 Steward's Hay, 333
 Stewart, Mrs., 156
 STEWARTLAND, 137
 STEWARTON, 522
 STEWKELEY, 28
 STEYNING, 169
 STIBBINGTON, 326
 STIFFORD, 129
 — Clays, 129
 — Lodge, 129
 Stillingfleet, Rev. E., 436
 STILLINGTON, 85, 463
 — Hall, 85
 — Station, 463
 STILTON, 72
 Stinsford House, 159
 STIRLING, 522
 — AND ALLOA BAY TO
 CUPAR, 526
 Stirlings, 210
 Stirrup, T., Esq., 383
 Stirlowe, 70
 Stitchcomb House, 212
 Stiverley Manor House,
 271
 STIXWOLD, 107
 — Station, 107
 St. John Mildmay, Sir H.
 B. P., Bart., 131, 144,
 147
 Stoare Place, 244
 Stoa's Nest Station, 163
 STOBECROSS, 89
 STOCKBRIDGE, 147, 271
 — Station, 81
 Stocken Hall, 72
 Stockerstone Hall, 328
 Stockgrove, 29
 STOCKINGFORD, 344
 Stockleigh Court, 233
 Stockmoor Station, 439
 STOCKPORT, 381
 — Station, 381
 Stocks, John, Esq., 449
 Stocksfeld Station, 467
 STOCKTON-ON-THE-FO-
 REST, 440
 — OR STOCKTON-ON-
 TEES, 452
 — Station, 453
 Stoddy Lodge, 48
 STOKE, 134, 389
 — Albany, 327
 — Farm, 199
 — Ferry, 501
 — Grove, 28
 — Hall, 134, 484
 — House, 173, 223, 232
 — Lodge, 224, 376
 — Park, 30, 134, 199,
 223, 264
 — Place, 199
 — POGES, 199
 — Rochford, 74
 — Station, 377, 383
 — UPON-TRENT, 377
 — Works Station, 307

- Stokes, Thomas, Esq., 130
 Stoketon House, 243
 STONE, 41, 345, 374
 — Cottage, 153
 — E. G., Esq., 302
 — Easton Park, 220
 — J. S., Esq., 348
 — Mansion House, 41
 — Park Lodge, 41
 — Wall, 173
 — W. H., Esq., 208
 — Wm. F. L., Esq., 209
 STONEBEND, 519
 Stonecleugh Station, 409
 Stonedean, 199
 Stonefield House, 41
 STONEHAM ASPELL, 137
 — Cottage, 137
 — EARL, 137
 — Park, 149, 270
 — PARVA, 137
 STONEHAVEN, 524
 Stonehenge, 214
 STONEHILL CHAPEL, 373
 STONEHOUSE, 297
 — Station, 297, 311
 Stoneleigh Abbey, 34, 342
 Stoneley Cottage, 325
 — Hall, 325
 STONEY STRATFORD, 28
 Stonor, Hon. Mrs., 207
 — Park, 205
 STONY STANTON, 328
 Stopford, W. B., Esq., 324
 STOPHAM, 168
 — House, 171, 266
 STORRIDGE, 26
 Stort, River, 114
 Storth's Hall, 418
 Story, J. B., Esq., 330
 STOTFORD, 69
 Stoughton Grange, 329
 Stour, River, 129, 132,
 135, 152, 153, 184, 186
 STOURBRIDGE, 306
 — Park House, 306
 Stourfield, 152
 Stourpaine, 155
 STOURPORT, 306
 Stourton, Hon. P., 440
 — Lord, 84
 Stover Lodge, 237
 Stow, 528
 — BARDOLPH, 501
 — Hall, 501
 — Hill Tunnel, 19, 31
 — Park, 108
 — Station, 501
 Stowburt, Wm., Esq., 112
 STOWE, 109, 315, 375
 — NINECHURCHES, 30
 Stowell Park, 311
 Stowey House, 220
 Stowlangtoft Hall, 505
 STOWMARKET, 136
 — Station, 137
 Stracham, J. M., Esq., 278
 Strachey, Sir H., Bt., 164
 Stradbroke, Earl of, 507
 Stradsett Hall, 501
 Strahan, Wm., Esq., 262
 Straight, G., Esq., 130
 STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN,
 280
 — the, 16
 — Theatre, 16
 Strangeways, R., Esq., 182
 Strangford, Viscount, 180
 Strangways, Edw., S.,
 Esq., 84
 Stratford, Hon. Colonel
 J. W., 246
 — House, 311
 — LE-BOW, 110
 — ON-AVON, 303
 — OR STRATFORD
 LANGTHORNE, 111
 — Station, 111
 Strathfieldsaye, 145, 284
 STRATTON AUDLEY, 315
 — Audley Manor
 House, 215
 — Hall, 124
 — Park, 69, 144
 — Robert, Esq., 215
 — STRAWLESS, 124
 Strawberry Hill, 278
 Strawfield Lodge, 160
 Streatfield, R. S., Esq., 166
 STREATHAM, 161
 — Castle, 462
 — Park, 161
 STREATLEY, 208
 — House, 208
 Street, Mrs. M. A., 256
 — William, Esq., 262
 Streeten, Rev. H. T., 213
 STRETTFORD, 421
 — Station, 421
 STRETTON, 40, 351
 — —, Esq., 480
 — EN-LE-FIELDS, 334
 — Hall, 40, 329, 334
 — Manor House, 32
 — ON-DUNSMORE, 32
 — Station, 335, 351
 — UNDER-TON, 334
 Strickland, H., Esq., 290
 — H. E., Esq., 302
 — Sir Geo., Bart., 450
 — Walter, Esq., 50
 Stringer, S., Esq., 181
 Strode, G., Esq., 241
 Strong, G., Esq., 298
 STROOD, 256
 — Rochester, and
 Chatham Station, 257
 Strother, A., Esq., 253
 STROUD, 311
 — Grove, 311
 — Park, 267
 — Station, 311
 Strutt, G. H., Esq., 348
 — Hon. Miss, 133
 — Jed., Esq., 349
 — John, Esq., 348
 — Right Hon. E., 330
 Stuart, Mary, 324
 Stuart, Mrs., 292
 — W., Esq., 23
 — William J., Esq., 253
 Stub House, 88
 Stubbing Court, 350
 — Edge, 350
 Stubbs, W., Esq., 171, 372
 Stubton Hall, 77
 Stuckey, Mrs., 226
 Studdy, Henry, Esq., 238
 Studley Royal, 358
 Stukeley, Dr., 28
 — Hall, 70
 Stund Park, 400
 STURRY, 189
 — and Herne Bay Sta.,
 189
 — Court, ruins of, 189
 Sturt, George, Esq., 66
 STURTON, 425
 — Station, 425
 Stutfield, W., Esq., 497
 Styborough Crag, 52
 Styche Hall, 42
 STYFORD, 467
 Styleman-le-Strange, H.
 L'Estrange, Esq., 513
 — Richard, Esq., 247
 Styre, River, 51
 Styvichall Hall, 34
 Sucker, 98
 — Station, 99
 Sudborough House, 324
 — Lodge, 324
 Sudbrook Park, 278
 — Hall, 484
 — House, 77
 SUDBURY, 500
 — Grove, 22
 — Hill House, 22
 — Park, 383
 — Priory, 22
 — Station, 29, 264, 351
 Sudeley Castle, 301
 — Lord, 301
 Sudley Cottage, 170
 Sudor, —, Esq., 400
 Suffield, Dowager Lady,
 124, 126
 — House, 276
 — Lord, 506
 Suffolk and Berkshire,
 Earl of, 215, 308
 Sufford, Rev. J. C., 127
 Sugden, Sir Edward, 141
 Sugenhall, 40
 Sulby Hall, 327
 Sulham House, 208
 SULHAMSTEAD AB-
 BOTTIS, 284
 — BANISTER, 284
 — House, 284
 Sullivan, G. J., Esq., 500
 — Sir Charles, Bt., 141
 Summary House, 151
 Summer Castle, 109, 484,
 485
 — Grove, 475
 — Hill, 373
 Summerfield House, 38,
 51
 Summerhill, 375
 — House, 255
 Summers, Mrs., 273
 Summerseat Station, 413
 Summit Cottage, 112
 Sumner, Colonel H., 264
 — Richard, Esq., 264
 Sumpter, W., Esq., 499
 Sun Cottage, 201
 SUNDERLAND, 464
 — Station, 465
 Sundorn Castle, 363
 Sundridge Park, 160
 SURBITON, 141
 — Cottage, 141
 — Hill House, 141
 — Lodge, 141
 SURFLEET, 104
 — House, 104
 — Station, 105
 SURLINGHAM, 127
 Surrenden, 180
 Surrey, Earl of, 124
 Surtees, Nath., Esq., 138
 Sussex Cottage, 199
 — House, 198
 Sutcliffe, T. F., Esq., 427
 Sutherland, Duke of, 11,
 372, 374
 — House, 194
 — J. W., Esq., 163
 SUTTON, 259, 264, 351
 — Abbey, 211
 — Castle, ruins of, 180
 — COLDFIELD, 346
 — Coldfield House, 346
 — Court, 281
 — Court Lodge, 281
 — COURTNEY, 211
 — Hall, 85, 379, 391
 — IN ASHFIELD, 492
 — James, Esq., 332
 — J. H. M., Esq., 78,
 484
 — Lodge, 328
 — Manor House, 259
 — Nath., Esq., 32
 — ON THE FOREST, 85
 — OR SUTTON-CUM-
 SOUND, 79
 — Park, 69, 346
 — Place, 144, 265
 — Robert, Esq., 26
 — Sir R., Bt., 120, 330
 — ST. MARY'S, 105
 — Station, 79, 259, 391,
 493
 — VALLANCE, 180
 — Villa, 143
 — Wick, 211
 — Wm. G., Esq., 452
 Swabey, M., Esq., 199
 Swaddling Downs, 185
 SWAFFHAM, 512
 — Abbey, 119
 — BULBECK, 119
 — PRIORY, 119

- Swaffham Station, 513
 Swaile, River, 84
 Swaine, Joseph, Esq., 418
 Swalecliffe, 188
 — House, 292
 SWALLOWFIELD, 229, 283
 — House, 283
 Swanbourne House, 314
 Swankley Park, 197
 Swanne, Capt., F. D., 189
 SWANNINGTON, 335
 — Station, 335
 SWANSCOMBE, 255
 Swanscope Park, 381
 SWANSEA, 531
 Swansmore House, 268
 Swarland House, 94
 Swatmore Hall, 473
 SWAVESY, 498
 — Station, 499
 Sweeney Hall, 366
 Sweeting, R., Esq., 110
 Sweny, S. W., Esq., 440
 Swerford Park, 292
 Swetenham, C., Esq., 378
 Swettenham, T. J. W., Esq., 393
 — Hall, 393
 Swift, Dean, 210, 474
 — River, 32
 Swift's House, 315
 Swillington House, 355
 Swinburne, Sir J. E., Bt., 94
 — Castle, 467
 SWINCOMBE, 205
 — House, 205
 SWINDERBY, 484
 — Station, 485
 SWINDON, 212
 — Junction Station, 213
 — Lawn, 212
 — TO GLOUCESTER, 308
 SWINESHEAD, 104
 — Abbey, 104
 Swinfen, J., Esq., 338, 373
 — Hall, 338, 373
 SWINFORD, 326
 Swinhope House, 489, 512
 SWINNERTON, 41
 — Park, 41
 SWINTON, 352
 — Hall, 455
 — Park, 86
 — Station, 353
 Swiss Cottage, 489
 Swithamley Hall, 387
 Swithland Hall, 330
 SYDENHAM, 160
 — Hill, 160
 — Mrs., 201
 — Station, 161
 Sydney, Algernon, 179
 — Sir Philip, 179
 — Viscount, 162, 255, 297
 Syer, John M., Esq., 134
 SYERSTON, 483
 — Hall, 483
 Sykes, Major, 436
 SYMINGTON, 58
 — Station, 59
 Symonds, Admiral, 152
 — T. G., Esq., 298
 Symons, Mrs., 240
 Symonstone Hall, 402
 SYMPSON, 29
 Syndale House, 186
 SYSTON, 294, 331
 — Park, 77
 — Station, 331, 481
 Syzergh Park, 50
 Syzzick Hall, 54
- T.**
- Tadbury Mount, 151
 TADMARTON, 316
 Tadworth Court, 260
 TAFESWELL, 531
 TAKELEY, 115
 — House, 115
 Talbot, Earl, 374
 — Hon. Admiral Sir J., K.C.B., 230
 — Lord Chancellor, 162
 — Rev. A. C., 372
 — W. H. F., Esq., 216
 TALK-ON-THE-HILL, 376
 Tallantire Hall, 475
 TALLINGTON, 72
 — Station, 73
 TALWORTH, 140
 Tamont, Colonel T., 23
 TAMWORTH, 336, 346
 — Station, 337, 347
 — Viaduct, 336
 TANDRIDGE, 164
 — Court, 164, 176
 — Hall, 164, 176
 — Priory, 164, 176
 TANKERSLEY, 422
 — Hall, 422
 Tankerville, Earl, 98, 143
 Tanner, Wm. Esq., 214
 Tanners, 262
 TAPHOUSE, 233
 TAPLOW, 203
 — Hill, 203
 — Hill Cottage, 203
 — House, 203
 — Lodge, 203
 Tapps, John, Esq., 281
 TARDEBIG, 307
 TARPORLEY, 389
 — Hall, 389
 — Station, 389
 Tarrett, Joseph, Esq., 361
 TARVIN, 389
 Tas, River, 139
 Tasburgh, M., Esq., 80
 Tasker, Mrs., 255
 Tatchell, J. T., Esq., 159
 Tate, Miss, 151, 330, 475
 TATHAM, 434
 — T., Esq., 51
 TATLEY, 292
 Tatley Park, 292
 Tatlock, Rev. H., 405
 TATTENHALL, 388
 — Station, 389
 TATTENHOWE, 28
 TATTERSHALL, 107
 — Castle, 107
 — Station, 107
 Tattinstone Place, 135
 TATTON HALL, 348
 — Mere, 420
 — Park, 392, 420
 — T. W., Esq., 380, 420
 TAUNTON, 226
 — Station, 227
 — W. E., Esq., 290
 — W. L. P. T., Esq., 147
 Taverham Hall, 124
 TAVISTOCK, 243
 — Manor House, 243
 — Marquis of, 320
 — Square, 15
 Taylor, Col. Pringle, K.H., 152
 — D., Esq., 65
 — H. C., Esq., 375
 — J., Esq., 302
 — James, Esq., 308
 — Jeremy, 119
 — John, Esq., 42
 — M. A., Esq., late, 82
 — Major-General, 284
 — Mrs., 210
 — Mrs. Colonel, 143
 — Mrs. S., 204
 — P. J., Esq., 237
 — Thomas, Esq., 141
 — W. B., Esq., 41, 374
 — W., Esq., 148
 — Wm., Esq., 137, 483
 TAYSBEAR, 232
 Taywell, 181
 — House, 181
 Team, River, 92
 Tebay Station, 53
 Tebb, Richard, Esq., 111
 Teddesley Park, 41
 TEDDINGTON, 278
 — Grove, 278
 — House, 278
 — Place, 278
 Tedsmore Hall, 364
 Tees, River, 86, 87
 Teesdale, C., Esq., 170
 Tehidy Park, 509
 Teign, River, 237
 TEIGNMOUTH, 236
 — Station, 237
 Tekell, John, Esq., 145
 Tempest, Colonel, 429
 — Henry, Esq., 354
 — Miss, 430
 — Sir C. R., Bart., 402
 TEMPLE BASALL, 34
 — Dinsley, 69
 — Major John, 172
 — Newsham, 355, 421, 437
 — Sir William, 264
 Temple, the, 6, 496
 Templemore, Lord, 178
 Templeton, Viscount, 260
 Tempsford Hall, 70
 Tendring Hall, 134
 Tepnant, W., Esq., 27
 TENNINGTON, 430
 TENTERDEN, 181
 — Lord, 64
 TERLING, 132
 — Hall, 132
 Terriers House, 203
 Terry, Mrs. C., 144
 — Thomas, Esq., 142
 Test, River, 147, 148, 271
 Testwood House, 151
 TETBURY, 308
 — Road Station, 309
 Tetlow, W., Esq., 151
 TETNEY, 513
 Tettenhall Wood, 40
 Tetton House, 229
 TEVERSHAM, 119
 Tew Park, 292
 Tewin Water, 67
 TEWKESBURY, 300
 Thackstead, 117
 Thacktwate, Miss, 196
 THAME, 313
 — Park, 313
 Thames Bank, 203
 — DITTON, 141, 274, 275
 — River, 5, 144, 195
 — Street, 6
 — Tunnel, 7
 — Villa, 205
 Thanet, Earl of, 53
 — Isle of, 191
 THANKERTON, 58
 — Station, 59
 Tharp, Rev. A., 497
 THATCHAM, 287
 — Station, 287
 THEALE, 285
 — Station, 285
 Theddon Grange, 144
 THEDINGWORTH, 327
 — Station, 327
 Thellusson, Mrs., 23
 Thenford House, 293
 Theobalds' Park, 112, 497
 — Street, 23
 Thet, River, 120
 THETFORD, 120
 — Abbey, 122
 — Station, 121
 THICKBROOME, 338
 Thicknesse, R. A., Esq., 46
 Thickston Hall, 455
 Thimbleby Lodge, 87
 Thirkleby Hall, 85
 THIRSK, 85
 — Station, 85, 360
 Thistlewaite, T., Esq., 270
 Thomas, J. W., Esq., 257
 — Le Marchant, Esq., 204
 — Mrs., 228

- Thomas Rev. A., 265
 — William, Esq., 116
 Thomond, Marchioness of, 203
 Thompson, Alderman, M.P., 51
 — C. Kett, Esq., 124
 — G., Esq., 289
 — J. S., Esq., 119
 — Leonard, Esq., and Lady Mary, 327
 — Mrs., 22, 144
 — Thomas, Esq., 228
 — Thompson's Villa, 276
 Thonock Hall, 425
 Thorenaby, 85
 Thoresby Park, 425
 Thorn Hall, 269
 THORNBURY, 294
 — Park, 294
 THORNDON, 137
 — Hall, 129
 — ON-THE-HILL, 131
 THORNE, 81
 Thorne's House, 354, 430
 THORNEY, 79
 — Hall, 79, 108
 — House, 27, 199
 — Island, 170
 Thorneycroft Hall, 378
 — Rev. J., 378
 Thorngrove, 304
 Thornham Hall, 137
 — MAGNA, 137
 THORNHILL, 522
 — Colonel W., 153
 — Edward, Esq., 348
 — George, Esq., 70
 — Junction Sta., 429
 — Sir James, 162
 — T., Esq., 123, 292
 — Wm. B., Esq., 490
 THORNTON, 402
 — Abbey, 424
 — Benjamin, Esq., 426
 — Force, 402
 — Harry, Esq., 318
 — Hill, 85
 — Junction Station, 527, 528
 — LE-BEANS, 87
 — LE-MOOR, 85
 — Lodge, 87, 418
 — Richard, Esq., 140
 — S., Esq., 70
 — Station, 403
 — T. Reeve, Esq., 31
 — WATLASS, 455
 — Watlass Hall, 455
 Thornwaite Hall, 52
 Thorold, H., Esq., 265
 — Sir John, Bart., 77
 Thorp Hall, 72
 — Malsor, 322
 — SATCHVILLE, 480
 THORPE, 462
 — CONSTANTINE, 337
 — James, Esq., 77
 THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, 484
 — Station, 325, 485
 — Villa, 419
 THORPEMORIEUX, 136
 Thorpland Hall, 508
 Throdon Garnon, 113
 Thoyts, Mrs., 284
 THRAPSTON, 325
 — Station, 325
 Three Bridges Station, 165
 — Mile Cross, 206
 Thresher, F. R., Esq., 265
 Thrift Hall, 113
 THRISSLINGTON, 89
 Throckmorton, Sir R. G., Bart., 211, 307
 Thrumpton Hall, 331
 Thrunton Craggs, 96
 Thrupp, J. W., Esq., 264
 Thryberg Hall, 353
 Thundercliffe Grange, 352
 THURGARTON, 482
 — Priory, 482
 — Station, 483
 Thurland Castle, 435
 THURLASTON, 328
 Thurston Hall, 137
 THURLESTONE, 422
 THURLOW, 497
 — Rev. T. L., 265
 Thurlston Grange, 332, 349
 Thurlwall Castle, 469
 THURNBY, 329
 Thurnham Hall, 48, 437
 Thursford Hall, 509
 THURSTASTON, 390
 THURSTON, 504
 — John, Esq., 123
 — Station, 505
 Thynne, Rev. Lord J., 68
 Tichborne Park, 148
 Tichford Abbey, 31
 — End, 31
 TICKENCOTE, 479
 — Hall, 72
 TICKFORD, 318
 — Abbey, 318
 TICKHILL, 80
 Tickner, Edw., Esq., 256
 TIDMARSH, 206
 — House, 206
 TIFFIELD, 30
 Tilbury Fort, 131, 256
 Tilden, Thomas, Esq., 255
 Tildish Hall, 345
 Tillington House, 41
 Tillotson, Archbishop, 426
 TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE, 500
 Tilstone Lodge, 389
 TILTEY, 117
 — Grange, 117
 TIMBERLAND, 106
 TIMPERLEY, 420
 — Hall, 420
 — John, Esq., 134
 — Station, 421
 Timperon, A., Esq., 66
 Tine, River, 225
 Tineham House, 156
 TINGEWICK, 314
 Tingley House, 419
 Tingreth House, 319
 TINKLETON, 156
 Tipping, T., Esq., 393
 Tissington Hall, 385
 TITCHFIELD, 269
 — House, 269
 TITHBY, 483, 492
 Titherington Hall, 381
 Titsey Place, 164
 Tittenhanger Park, 64
 TITTENSOR, 374
 — New House, 374
 TITTESWORTH, 387
 TIVERTON, 223, 231
 — Castle, ruins of, 231
 — Court, 231
 — Junction Sta., 231
 TIVETSHALL ST. MARGARETS, 139
 Tixall House, 341
 Todburn Park, 94
 Todd, James, Esq., 143
 — John, Esq., 86, 436
 Toddington, 301
 — House, 301
 — Park, 29
 TODMORDEN, 415
 — Holme, 415
 — Station, 415
 TODWICK, 424
 Toft Hall, 392
 — House, 453
 — MONKS, 507
 TOFTS, 133
 Toker, Edw., Esq., 186
 Tollemache, J., Esq., M.P., 137, 389
 TOLLEND, 370
 TOLLERTON, 84, 481
 — Hall, 483
 — Station, 85
 Tollett, G., Esq., 39, 43
 Tolmers, 67
 Tolson, Mrs., 429
 Tolthorpe Hall, 72
 Tomkinson, H., Esq., 42
 — Wm., Esq., 389
 Tomline, G., Esq., 137, 427
 Tone Dale, 229
 — River, 229
 Tonge Castle, 361
 — H. A., Esq., 214
 — Wm., Esq., 337
 Tongue Hall, 4, 404, 407, 429
 Tooke, John Horne, 194
 Tooley Hall, 328
 TOPCLIFFE, 361
 — Station, 361
 Topham, C., Esq., 455
 Topsham, 234
 Tor Abbey, 240
 Torkington, J., Esq., 70
 Torne, River, 81
 TORQUAY, 235, 236
 — Station, 237
 Torrington, Dowager Viscountess, 178
 — HIGHER END, 413
 — LOWER END, 412
 Tortworth Cottage, 296
 — Court, 296
 Tostock Place, 504
 Tot Hill, 136
 TOTNESS, 238
 — Station, 239
 TOTTENHAM, 112
 — Park, 212, 288
 — Station, 113
 — Yewes, 112
 TOTTERIDGE, 64
 — Park, 64
 Tottington, 171
 Tow, River, 19, 30
 — Law Station, 459
 TOWCESTER, 30
 Tower, C. T., Esq., 27, 130, 197
 — Hamlets, 1
 — of London, 6
 Town Green Station, 401
 Towneley, J., Esq., M.P., 338, 372
 — Park, 148, 403, 414
 — R. G., Esq., M.P., 496, 500
 Townley, C., Esq., 403, 414
 Townsend, Rev. H., 316
 — T., Esq., 32
 Townshend, C. G., Esq., 132
 — Cottage, 203
 — Henry, Esq., 328
 — Lord Charles Vere, 508
 — Marquis of, 494
 Township, J. A., Esq., 421
 Towson, T. W., Esq., 129
 Towstock Court, 233
 Tracey, C., Esq., 246
 — J., Esq., 330
 — J. M., Esq., 259
 Tracy Park, 219
 Trafalgar Cottage, 112
 — House, 273
 — Square, 14
 Trafford Park, 399, 421
 — S., Esq., 126
 — T., Esq., 421
 TRAISTHORPE, 449
 Tranby House, 436
 — Park, 436
 TRANENT, 100
 — Station, 101
 TRANMERE FERRY, 391
 Transport Office, 5
 Trapp, Rev. Joseph, 308
 TRAWDEN, 403
 Trayhill House, 235
 Treasury, 11, 14
 Treaty House, Uxbridge, 197

- Tredcroft, E., Esq., 267
 Tredegar House, 110
 TREETON, 353
 TREFOREST, 531
 Tregonwell, J., Esq., 153
 Trelawney, Sir T., Bt., 243
 TRELEAZE, 411
 TREKELD, 54
 Trenchall Priory, 114
 Trenchard, H. D., Esq., 155
 — Rev. J. C. A., 213
 Trent and Mersey Canal, 37
 — Park, 65
 — River, 108, 109
 Trentham Hall, 374
 Trevalyn Hall, 369, 530
 Trevelyan, Sir Walter C., Bart., 94, 227
 — Thornton, Esq., 94
 — William, Esq., 227
 Trevor Cottage, 205
 — Hon. G. R., M.P., 321
 — Misses, 319
 Trevothick, Alderman, 162
 Trigg, James, Esq., 148
 Trimden Station, 464
 Trimmer, Mrs., 194
 TRING, 26
 — Park, 26
 — Station, 27
 Tringham, William, 273
 Trinity Cottage, 125
 — Hall, 125
 — Priory, 82
 TRIPLOD, 118
 TROEDYRHLEN, 531
 Trollope, Capt. W. H., 270
 — Sir J., Bart., M.P., 72, 479
 TROON, 521, 522
 Trotter, Capt. and Hon. Mrs., 64
 — John, Esq., M.P., 88, 261
 — R., Esq., J.P., 166
 Trotts Hall, 259
 Trout Fishing, 147
 TROWBRIDGE, 517
 — Station, 517
 Trower, John, Esq., 150
 Trowers, Mrs., 164, 176
 Trumper, Wm., Esq., 199
 Trunkwell House, 206
 Truro, Lord, 65, 495
 Trussel, Sir Wm., 204
 Truston, Mrs., 129
 Tubbs, Henry, Esq., 143
 Tuck, J. J., Esq., 138
 Tuffnell, J. J., Esq., 130
 Tull, Henry, Esq., 286
 Tullock, Captain H., 113
 Tun, River, 178
 TUNBRIDGE, 178
 — Castle, 179
 — Castle, ruins of, 178
 — Station, 179
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 179
 — Wells Station, 175
 — Wells Tunnel, 174
 Tunnard, C. K., Esq., 105
 Tunnell, A. T., Esq., 113
 Tunno, E. R., Esq., 148
 — Miss, 203
 TUNSTALL, 377
 — Hall, 42
 — House, 259
 Tupholme Hall, 107
 Tupton Grove, 351
 — Hall, 350
 Turbut, G., Esq., 350
 Turnbull, H. M., Esq., 265
 Turner, A., Esq., 253
 — Charles, Esq., 164
 — C. H., Esq., 176
 — Christopher, Esq., 74
 — Mrs., 27
 — Sir E. H. P., Bt., 29
 — T., Esq., 137, 197
 — T. J., Esq., 135
 Turnworth House, 155
 Turton, Edw., Esq., 178
 TURVEY, 318, 321
 — Abbey, 318
 — Cottage, 318
 — House, 318
 Turvile, G. F., Esq., 327
 Tusmore Park, 314
 Tussaud's, Mme., Exhibition, 17
 TUTBURY, 346, 382
 — Castle, ruins of, 382
 — Station, 383
 TUXFORD, 78
 — Hall, 78
 — Station, 79
 Tweed, River, 98, 100
 — Villa, 152
 TWEEDMOUTH, 99
 — Station, 99
 Tweedy, Colonel, 160
 Twemlow, F., Esq., 43
 — Manor, 393
 — Manor House, 393
 — John, Esq., 42
 — Thomas, Esq., 42
 TWERTON, 220
 — Station, 221
 TWETSHALL ST. MARY'S, 139
 TWICKENHAM, 278
 — House, 278
 — Station, 279
 Twidge House, 233
 Twisden, 181
 — Captain John, 246
 Twiverton Tunnel, 195
 — Viaduct, 195
 Twizell House, 98, 476
 Twopenny, E., Esq., 259
 TWYCCROSS, 337
 TWYFORD, 166, 205
 — Abbey, 20
 — House, 115, 148
 — Lodge, 148
 — Station, 205
 TY CROES, 530
 Tyce, Wm., Esq., 152
 Tyer, Harry, Esq., 203
 Tyer's Hall, 117
 Tylden, Sir J. M., 259
 Tyler, J. C., Esq., 145, 157
 — Wat, 252, 254
 Tynden Hall, 117
 Tyne Hall, 129
 — River, 92
 TYNEHEAD, 528
 TYNEMOUTH, 470, 477
 Tynte, Col. K., 142, 227
 Tyreconnel, Earl of, 86
 Tyrell, Equestrian, 137
 — Sir J. T., Bart., 133
 Tyrer, James, Esq., 341
 Tyinghame House, 101
 Tyrrel, Sir Walter, 151
 Tyrrell, Sir Wm., 153
 Tyser, Thomas, Esq., 149
 Tyssen, Captain C., 513
 U.
 UCKFIELD, 166, 242
 — House, 166
 UDDINGTON, 519
 UFFINGTON, 479
 — Hall, 479
 — Station, 479
 Ufford Place, 137
 Ugbrooke House, 237
 UGLEW, 116
 — Hall, 116
 ULCEBY, 424
 — Station, 425
 ULLESKELFE, 82
 — Station, 83
 ULLESTHORPE, 329
 — Station, 329
 Ulleswater, Lake, 52
 Ulverscroft Cottage, 333
 — Priory, ruins of, 333
 ULVERSTONE, 473
 Under, River, 178
 Underhill Station, 473
 Underley Park, 51
 Undley Hall, 121
 United Service Club-house, 16
 — Museum, 17
 University Club-house, 16
 Unthank Hall, 468
 Unwin, Stephen, Esq., 132
 Up Park, 173
 Upcott, 233
 Updown House, 191
 Uperay House, 156
 UPHALL, 519
 UPHAM, 148
 UPHOLLAND, 404
 — Station, 405
 Upland Grove, 125
 Uplands, 268
 Upleatham Hall, 454
 UPMINSTER, 129
 Upminster Hall, 129
 UPPER CLAPTON, 112
 — COTTAM, 387
 — Dunstable House, 276
 — EDMONTON, 112
 — Edmonton Hyde, 112
 — Gatton, 165
 — Hall, 331, 479
 — Leigh, 382
 — STONEHILL, 373
 — Woodhouse, 427
 UPPINGHAM, 328
 UPPINGTON, 362
 Uppleby, L., Esq., 424
 Upsall Park, 115
 UPTON, 109, 310, 390
 — Gray, 144
 — Hall, 78, 322, 484
 — House, 146, 151, 292
 — Magna Station, 363
 — ON-SEVERN, 302
 — Thos., Esq., 51, 346
 UPWELL, 500
 Ure, River, 84
 Usborne, Mrs., 181
 Usimore Fen, 499
 Usselby Hall, 488
 — Station, 489
 Usworth Hall, 92
 — Place, 92
 Utlington Hall, 389
 UTOXETER, 383, 384
 — Station, 383
 — TO MACCESFIELD, 384
 UXBRIDGE, 197
 — Earl of, 67
 — House, London, 11
 Uxholt Park, 173
 V.
 Vache, the, 199
 Vaisey, G. De Horne, Esq., J.P., 132
 Vale Lodge, 260
 — Royal, 44
 — Royal Viaduct, 36
 Valebrook, 244
 Valentia, Visct., 291, 315
 Va'entine House, 128
 VALLEY, 530
 — of the Avon, 33
 Valpy, Dr., 204
 — J. H., Esq., 289
 Vanburgh, Sir J., 44, 162
 Vandermulin, Fras., Esq., J.P., 114
 Vanderstegen, W. S., Esq., 205
 Vane, Lord Harry, 180
 — Sir H. R. F., Bt., 475
 — Sir Ralph F., Bt., 56
 Vansittart, A., Esq., 204
 — Geo. H., Esq., 203
 — Henry, Esq., 454

- Varden, Mrs., 142
 — Thomas, Esq., 142
 — William, Esq., 42
 Vaughan, Col. T. W., 72
 — Hugh, Esq., 269
 — Robt. C., Esq., 365
 Vautier, Mrs. S., 136, 505
 Vauxhall Bridge, 5
 — Gardens, 16, 141
 — Station, 141
 Vavasour, Sir H. M., Bt., 436
 Venables, Chas., Esq., 203
 — Mrs., 203
 Venn, E. B., Esq., 134
 Venning, J. M., Esq., 65
 Venour, W., Esq., 278
 Ver, River, 198
 Veranda Cottage, 254, 330
 Vere, John, Esq., 79
 Verey, John, Esq., 203
 Verletta, 172
 Verney, Sir H., Bart., 314
 Vernon, Captain, 322
 — General, 41
 — Lord, 381, 383
 — Miss Eliza A., 375
 — T. W., Esq., 38
 Verrall, W. C., Esq., 243
 Verulam, 25
 — Earl of, 25, 66
 Vesey, Mrs., 142
 Viall, James, Esq., 117
 Vickerman, C. R., Esq., 130
 Vickers, V., Esq., 373
 Victoria Lodge, 151
 — Park, 12, 110
 — Park and Bow Sta., 111
 — Theatre, 16
 Villebois, F. H. R., Esq., 287
 Villiers, Viscount, 292
 — Walk, 5
 Vine Cottage, 278
 — Hall, 246
 — the, 145
 Vines, Edward, Esq., 283
 Vineyard, 131
 Vinters, 246
 Visme, Capt. F. D., 273
 Vivian, Lord, 530
 Vyner, Robert, Esq., 107
 — Sir Robert, 197
 Vyse, General, 199
 — Rev. G. S. H., 322
- W.**
- Wadborough Station, 303
 Waddelow, T., Esq., 121
 WADDEN, 313
 WADDINGTON, 408
 — J. T., Esq., 148
 — J. H., Esq., 148
 Waddison, S., Esq., 129
 Waddon, 163
 Wadley House, 211
 Wagstaff, S., Esq., 38
 WAINFLEET, 511
 — St. Mary, 511
 Wait, Wm., S., Esq., 218
 Waite, Rev. G. G., 222
 — Wm., Esq., 214
 Wake, Sir C., Bart., 31
 — Sir Wm., Bart., 113
 WAKEFIELD, 428
 — Lodge, 28
 — Misses, 340
 — Station, 429
 — TO BARNSELY, 428
 Wakehurst Place, 164
 Wakeman, W., Esq., 302
 — Sir O. P., Bart., 304
 WAKES COLNE, 132
 WALTERTON, 171
 — House, 171
 Walcot Park, 72, 478
 — Station, 363
 Waldegrave, Countess, 265
 — Earl, 245
 Waldershare, 183
 Waldo, E. W. M., Esq., 177
 Waldron Hall, 105
 Walford, 229
 — C., Esq., 137
 — J., Esq., J.P., 117
 — Lodge, 230
 — Manor, 364
 — R. C., Esq., 197
 Walker, C. L., Esq., 223
 — Fred. H., Esq., 424
 — G., Esq., 355, 421, 436, 489
 — H., Esq., 78
 — Isaac, Esq., 65, 495
 — Lieut.-Gen. Sir F., 23
 — Miss, 418, 426
 — Mrs. A., 65
 — Mrs. Elizabeth, 489
 — Sir Edw. S., 493
 — Thos. Esq., 328, 370
 — William, Esq., 429
 Walker's Heath, 309
 WALKRINGHAM, 109
 WALL, 225
 — C. B., Esq., 271
 — T. W., Esq., 114
 Wallace, Sir William, 526
 WALLAZEY, 391
 Waller, the Poet, 24, 199
 — Thomas, Esq., 165
 — William, Esq., 112
 Walling Wells, 424
 WALLINGFORD, 209
 — Castle, ruins of, 209
 — Retreat, 209
 — Road Station, 209
 Wallington, 69
 — Hall, 94, 501
 — House, 372
 Wallis, A. A., Esq., 512
 WALLISTON, 323
 WALLSTANTON, 376
 Wallsuches, 411
 WALMER, 193
 Walmer Castle, 192, 193
 WALMESLEY, 401, 413
 — George, Esq., 366
 — John, Esq., 159
 Walney Island, 50, 472
 Walnut Tree, 137
 — Tree House, 112, 141
 Walpole, Horace, 278
 Walreddon, 243
 Walrond, J., Esq., 229
 — Mrs., 241
 WALSALL, 371
 — Station, 371
 WALSDEN, 415
 — Station, 415
 WALSHAM-ON-THE-WILLOWS, 136
 Walsingham Abbey, 509
 — Lord, 120
 Walter, J., Esq., M.P., 283
 — of Diss, 136
 — Stephen, Esq., 138
 — Thomas, Esq., 33
 Walters, Chas., Esq., 170
 Walterton Manor House, 506
 WALTHAM, 112, 512
 — Abbey, 113, 115
 — and Humberstone Station, 513
 — Cross, 112
 — Hall, 115, 512
 — Station, 113
 WALTHAMSTOW, 113
 — Manor House, 113
 WALTON, 29, 120, 191, 374, 401, 479
 — AND HERSHAM, 143
 — and Hersham Sta., 143
 — Castle, ruins of, 223
 — Hall, 45, 345, 350
 — 401, 405
 — Hermitage, 261
 — House, 471
 — IN GORDANO, 223
 — Isaac, 41, 141, 494
 — Lodge, 350
 — Manor 'House, 29, 143, 316
 — ON-THAMES, 143
 — ON-THE-HILL, 261
 — ON-TRENT, 347
 — Place, 117, 262
 — Station, 479
 — Thomas, Esq., 278
 Walworth Castle, 88
 — Mayor of London, 254
 WAMPFRAY, 58
 — River, 58
 — Station, 59
 Wandle, River, 140, 275
 Wandlebanks, 140
 WANDSWORTH, 275
 — Station, 275
 Wangfield House, 269
 Wanless How, 515
 Wanlip Hall, 330, 481
 Wansbeck, River, 94
 Wansfell Holme, 515
 WANSFORD, 326
 — Station, 327
 WANSTEAD, 128
 WANTAGE, 210
 — Road Station, 211
 Wapping, 7
 Warbeck, Perkin, 151
 WARBLINGTON, 172
 — Castle, ruins of, 172
 Warbrook Cottage, 145
 WARBURTHWAITE, 473
 WARBURTON, 421
 — Hall, 421
 — R. E. E., Esq., 45
 Ward, Edward, Esq., 355
 — H., Esq., 280
 — James, Esq., 136
 — Lord, 306, 371
 — R., Esq., 126, 507
 — Sir Edward, 123
 Warde, Captain F., 253
 — Charles, Esq., 176
 — C. T., Esq., 313
 Warden Abbey, ruins of, 68
 Warden's Hall, 130
 WARDINGTON, 293
 Wardle, Henry, Esq., 378
 Wardley, 328
 WARE, 495
 — Park, 69, 495
 — Station, 495
 WAREHAM, 154
 WARFIELD, 360
 WARGRAVE, 205
 Warham, Archbishop, 181
 WARKWORTH, 97
 — Castle, 97
 — Hermitage, 97
 — Station, 97
 WARLEY, 414
 — H. G. Esq., 199
 WARLEYS, 113
 Warlters, T., Esq., 262
 WARMBRIDGE, 363
 WARMINGHAM, 45
 WARMINGTON, 324
 WARMINSTER, 218, 517
 — Manor House, 517
 Warneford, Lady W., 213
 — Place, 213
 Warner, A., Esq., 199
 — Charles, Esq., 498
 — George, Esq., 65
 — Mrs., 32
 — Rev. H. Lee, 509
 — Wm., Esq., 361
 Warnell Hall, 56
 WARNFORD, 148
 — Park, 148
 Warnham Court, 267
 Warns, John, Esq., 124
 Warre, James D., Esq., 181
 — Miss, 229
 Warren, Capt., R.N., 214
 — Mrs. P., 145
 — Wood, 67

- Warrender, Sir G., Bt., 203
 Warrens, the, 151
 WARRINGTON, 45, 397
 — Junction Sta., 397
 — Station, 45
 — Viaduct, 37
 WARSDALE, 473
 WARTHILL, 440
 WARTNABY, 481
 — Hall, 481
 WARTON, 50
 WARWICK, 343
 — Castle, 345
 — Countess of, 165, 177
 — Earl of, 109, 345, 485
 Wasdale Pike, 52
 Wasey, John T., Esq., 287
 Washingborough Sta., 109
 Washingley Hall, 72
 WASHINGTON, 91
 — Station, 91
 WASING, 286
 — Place, 286
 Waskerley Park, 458
 — Park Station, 459
 Wassend, 449
 Wastlake Fells, 52
 WATCHET, 227
 Water Colours, Gallery of, 17
 Water End, 54, 67
 — LANE TO ENFIELD, 495
 — Lane Station, 113
 — OAKLEY, 200
 — ORTON, 347
 — Orton Station, 347
 WATERBEACH, 118
 — Station, 119
 Waterfoot, 52
 Waterford, Marquis of, 98
 Waterhouse, J., Esq., 427
 WATERINGBURY, 246
 — Station, 247
 WATERLOO, 398
 — Bridge, 4
 — BRIDGE TO WINDSOR, 274
 — Place, 16
 — Station, 139, 275, 399
 WATERMILLOCK, 52
 WATERNEWTON, 327
 Waterpark, Lord, 383, 385
 Waterperry House, 291
 Waterside, 64, 255
 — House, 321
 Waterstock House, 291
 WATFORD, 22
 — Park, 33
 — Place, 24
 — Station, 22
 — Tunnel, 22
 — Viaduct, 22
 WATH, 352
 — and Bolton Sta., 353
 Wath Station, 361
 Watkins, Mrs., 32
 Watling, St., London, 2
 — Street, 31, 41
 WATLINGTON, 205, 498
 — Hall, 499, 501
 — J. W. P., Esq., 115
 — Park, 205
 — Station, 499, 501
 WATNALL CHAWORTH, 490
 Watson, Col. Jacob, 26
 — Dr. Richard, 50
 — General Sir James, K.C.B., 26
 — Hon. R., 329
 — Mrs. C., 32
 — Rev. Henry G., 65
 — Sir C. W., Bt., 497
 Watt, James, Esq., 38
 — Richard, Esq., 397
 WATTON, 492
 — Manor House, 492
 Watts, —, Esq., 31
 — John, Esq., 32
 — Wm., Esq., 114, 116
 Waud, Edw., Esq., 421, 436, 437
 WAUGHTON-ON-THE GREEN, 29
 WAVENDON, 316
 — Hall, 316
 Waveney, River, 125, 129, 138
 Waverley Abbey, 264
 WAVERTON, 389
 — Station, 389
 Wear House, 234
 — River, 88, 90
 Wear Cliff, 230
 Wearish Hall, 115
 Webb, Col. R. S., 264
 — Daniel H., Esq., 315
 — F., Esq., 246, 278
 — John R., Esq., 125
 — Mrs., 346
 — Mrs. Spencer, 22
 — Richard, Esq., 129, 298, 300
 Webber, Mrs. W., 150
 Webster, G., Esq., 22
 — Samuel, Esq., 418
 — Sir G. V., Bart., 244
 — Sir H., Bart., 276
 Weddington Castle, 335
 Wedgewood, F., Esq., 377
 — H. A., Esq., 263
 — Hall, 376
 — John, Esq., 377
 — William, Esq., 376
 WEDNESBURY, 38, 370
 — Station, 371
 WEDNESFIELD, 39
 WEEDEN, 313
 — Lillies, 313
 Weeding, T., Esq., 140
 WEEDON, 30
 — Station, 31
 — Tunnel, 19
 Weedon Viaduct, 31
 WEEFORD, 338
 Weekes, R., Esq., 167
 Weeton Station, 357
 Weetwood Hall, 98
 Weaver, River, 36
 Weightman, Rev. J. E., 306
 Welbank, Captain, 176
 Welbeck Abbey, 353, 425
 Welbury House, 68
 Welby, Rev. E., 493
 Welch, G.A.W., Esq., 300
 Welches, 265
 Welcombe Lodge, 345
 Weld, John, Esq., 453
 — Joseph, Esq., 156
 — Sir John, 65
 Weldon Hall, 94
 WELFORD, 289, 327
 — House, 289
 — R. G., Esq., 65
 — Station, 327
 Welham, Mrs., 137
 Well Head, 427
 — Vale, 510
 Wellbank, Capt., R., 164
 Weller, C., Esq., 239
 Welles, E. L., Esq., 143
 Wellesley House, 229
 — Viscount, 215
 WELLINGBOROUGH, 322
 — Station, 323
 WELLINGTON, 228, 363
 — Barracks, London, 11
 — Dean Viaduct, 471
 — Duke of, 11, 145, 193, 228, 284
 — Oak, 42
 — Station, 229, 363, 373
 WELLS, 220, 224, 508
 — Francis, Esq., 425
 — Joshua, Esq., 152
 — Palace, 224
 — Thomas, Esq., 128
 — William, Esq., 179
 Wellstead, Capt. F., R.N., 325
 — R., Esq., 325
 Welman, C. N., Esq., 227, 228
 WELNEY, 503
 Welsh, P. R., Esq., 137
 WELTON, 467
 — House, 436
 — Place, 32
 WELWYN, 66
 — Station, 67
 WEM, 363
 WEMBLEY GREEN, 21
 — Park, 21
 Wemyss, General, 280
 WENDENS AMBO, 116
 WENDLING, 513
 — Station, 513
 WENDOVER, 26
 — Hall, 26
 Wendover Lodge, 26
 Wenlock, Lady, 338
 — Lord, 436
 Wenman, Baroness, 292, 313
 Wenn, J. B., Esq., 126
 WENNINGTON, 435
 — Hall, 435
 — Station, 435
 Wensland, 239
 Wensum, River, 124
 Went, River, 80
 Wentworth Castle, 42^o, 429
 — F. V., Esq., 422, 429
 — Godfrey, Esq., 428
 — House, 352
 — L. F. V., Esq., 30
 — Lodge, 64
 Wergs, the, 360
 Wesley, Rev. John, 251
 WEST ACRE, 509, 513
 — AUCKLAND, 460
 — Auckland Sta., 461
 — BEDFONT, 279
 — BILNEY, 512
 — BRADDENHAM, 512
 — Bridgeford, 481
 — BRITTON, 429
 — Britton Hall, 429
 — BROMWICH, 38
 — Captain, 145
 — Clayton, 429
 — Court, 285
 — DEAN, 271
 — DEEPIING, 104
 — Derby, 396
 — DEREHAM, 501
 — DRAYTON, 196
 — Drayton Manor House, 196
 — Drayton Sta., 197
 — Ella, 436
 — End, 150
 — End Cottage, 142
 — End Lodge, 142, 206
 — F., Esq., 40
 — F. R., Esq., M.P., 152
 — FARLEIGH, 247
 — Field, 141
 — Green, 145
 — GRINSTEAD, 167
 — HADDON, 33
 — Haddon Hall, 33
 — Hall, 86
 — HAM, 111
 — Ham Abbey, 111
 — Hatch, 113
 — Hill House, 255
 — Horsley Place, 142
 — HOUGHTON, 406
 — India Docks, 8
 — J. W., Esq., 281
 — KIRBY, 390
 — LEIGH, 406
 — Leyes, 32
 — Lodge, 88, 134, 142
 — MOULSEY, 143, 274

- West Moulsey Grange, 143
 — Park, 153
 — RASEN, 486
 — Retford, 79
 — STAFFORD, 159
 — T. E., Esq., 179
 — T. R., Esq., M.P., 367
 — THURROCK, 129
 — TINEHAM, 156
 — TISTEAD, 148
 — WILBRAHAM, 496
 — Woodhay House, 288
 — Wrating Park, 497
 — WYCOMBE, 203
 — Park, 203
 Westbrook Hay, 24
 WESTBURY, 516, 517
 — House, 148
 — Station, 517
 Westcar, Henry, Esq., 142
 Westcomb, Mrs., 331
 Westcroft House, 145
 WESTDEAN, 173
 Westerfield House, 138
 WESTERHAM, 176
 Western Cottage, 263
 — Lodge, 263
 — T. B., Esq., 132, 135
 Westfield House, 427
 Westhead, J. P. Brown, Esq., M.P., 306
 WESTHORPE, 136
 — House, 203
 WESTHOUGHTON, 405
 — Station, 405
 Westlake, E., Esq., 150
 Westley, 147
 WESTMEON, 148
 Westminster, 1
 — Abbey, 5, 9
 — Bridge, 4
 — Hall, 15
 — Marquis of, 11, 369
 Westmoreland, Dowager Countess, 324
 WESTON, 66, 150, 374
 — Birt, 310
 — Colville, 497
 — COYNEY, 383
 — Coyney Hall, 383
 — Coyney Nunnery, 383
 — Green House, 141
 — Grove, 150
 — Hall, 356, 507
 — House, 124, 238, 216
 — Park, 169
 — SUPER MARE, 223, 225
 — Super Mare Sta., 225
 — under Lizard, 40, 361
 Westonhanger and Hythe Station, 183
 Westrop, C., Esq., 501
 — Mrs. M., 501
 WESTWATER, 330
 Westwick Hall, 126
 — House, 126
 WESTWOOD, 516
 — Hall, 386
 — House, 132, 386
 — Lodge, 265
 — Park, 306
 WETHERAL, 470
 Wetherall, Captain A. W., R.N., 194
 Wetheroak Hill, 309
 Wey, River, 144, 262, 263, 264, 273
 WEYBRIDGE, 143
 — Station, 143
 — TO CHERTSEY, 272
 Weyhill Fair, 147
 Weyland, J., Esq., 291, 314, 506
 WEYMOUTH, 156
 Whaddon Hall, 28
 WHALLEY, 409
 — Station, 409
 WHALTON, 67
 Wharnccliffe Lodge, 422
 — Lord, 422, 523
 — Viaduct, 195
 Wharton, Geo., Esq., 138
 — Hall, 53
 — John, Esq., 455
 — Lodge, 45
 — Villa, 40
 Whatcomb House, 153, 157
 Whatley, Lady, 280
 — Robert, Esq., 164
 Whatman, J., Esq., 246
 Whatton Court, 238
 — House, 330
 Wheating All Saints, 120
 — Hall, 120
 — St. Mary's, ruins of, 120
 WHEATLEY, 227, 424
 — Hall, 81
 — House, 426
 WHEATON ASTON, 40
 Wheatwood Hall, 357
 Wheble, J., Esq., 205
 Wheeler Lodge, 327
 — Mrs., 29
 Wheler, Chas., Esq., 180
 — Rev. Charles, 437
 — Sir T. W. Bart., 32
 Whetham, Major-General, 484
 Whetstone, J., Esq., 334
 Whichcote, G., Esq., 478
 Whieldon, G., Esq., 34, 344
 — Rev. Edward, 384
 — T., Esq., 23
 WHILTON, 31
 WHISSENDINE, 480
 — Station, 481
 Whistler, Mrs., 244
 Whiston Hall, 40
 — Grange, 360
 Whitaker, F. Esq., J.P., 213
 — Rev. Charles, 402
 Whitaker, T. H., Esq., 415
 Whitbread, Mrs. L., 253
 — Wm. H., Esq., 68
 WHITBURN, 519
 WHITBY, 452
 — Castle, ruins of, 452
 — E., Esq., 332
 — Rev. Edward, 41
 — Station, 453
 WHITCHURCH, 21, 145, 207, 313
 — Samuel, Esq., 153
 WHITE COLNE, 132, 500
 — Dale, 150
 — G. R., Esq., 115
 — GREEN, 196
 — Hill, 186
 — Horse, 210
 — House, 115, 130, 143, 208
 — James, Esq., 149
 — John, Esq., 117, 183
 — Lady Elizabeth, 78
 — Lodge, 278
 — Mrs., 266
 — Place, 203
 — Robert, Esq., 145
 — Roothing, 115
 — T., Esq., 64, 151, 457
 — Sir T. W., Bart., 424
 — WALTHAM, 202
 — Wm., F., Esq., 141
 Whitechapel, 16
 Whitehall, 5, 112, 132, 197, 508
 — Gardens, 5
 WHITEHAVEN, 474
 — Castle, 475
 — Station, 475
 Whitehead, R., Esq., 247
 Whitehouse, J., Esq., 371
 WHITEKIRK AND TYRMINGHAM, 101
 — House, 101
 Whiteman, J. C., Esq., 113
 WHIFFLET, 519
 Whitfield, —, Esq., 242
 — Hall, 468
 Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, 427
 Whitgreave, G. T., Esq., 41
 — Henry, Esq., 41
 WHITKIRK, 437
 WHITLEY, 81, 431
 — Abbey, 34
 — Bridge Station, 431
 — Hall, 419
 Whitmarsh, G. J., Esq., 214
 WHITMORE, 43
 — Hall, 43
 — Mrs. M., 151
 — Station, 36, 43
 — Thomas C., Esq., 360
 WHITSTABLE, 188
 Whittaker, W. W., Esq., 449
 Whittaker, Mrs., 139
 Whittell, J. M., Esq., 450
 Whittlebury Forest, 28
 — Lodge, 30
 WHITTLESEA, 73, 503
 — DYKE, 502
 — Grove House, 73
 — Manor House, 73
 — Mansion House, 73
 — Mere, 73
 — Station, 503
 WHITTLESFORD, 118
 — Station, 119
 WHITTLEWOODS, 47
 WHITTINGTON, 350, 367
 — Castle, ruins of, 367
 — Hall, 51, 435
 — House, 350
 — Robert, Esq., 219
 — Station, 367
 WHITTON, 279
 — Cottage, 137
 — CUM-THURLESTON, 137
 — Hall, 279
 — House, 463
 — Tower, 96
 WHITTONSTALL, 466
 WHITWELL, 69, 89
 WHITWICK, 335
 Whitworth, Mrs., 323
 — Park, 464
 — William, Esq., 322
 Whyburn, 490
 Whyte, Mrs., 385
 Wichnor Park, 346, 372
 Wick House, 152, 303
 — St. LAWRENCE, 225
 Wickenby Station, 485
 Wickey, John A., Esq., 96
 WICKHAM, 289
 — Archbishop, 200
 — GATE, 268
 — H. W., Esq., 419
 — Skeath, 137
 Wickliffe, 33
 Wicklow, Earl of, 23
 Wickstead, C., Esq., 42
 WICKWAR, 295
 — Station, 295
 Wid, River, 128
 Widdeall Hall, 116
 WIDDRINGTON, 95
 — Castle, 95
 — Station, 95
 WIGAN, 47, 404
 — Alfred, Esq., 246
 — Station, 47, 405
 Wigg, F., Esq., 67
 Wiggan, J., Esq., 277
 WIGGINGTON, 26
 — Lodge, 337
 WIGGLESWORTH, 434
 WIGHT, ISLE OF, 173
 Wightman, Mr. Justice, 275
 Wightwick, Miss, 273
 Wigram, Money, Esq., 12
 — William, 69

- Wigson, W. B., Esq., 505
 Wigston, Captain J., 150
 — Hall, 329
 — MAGNA, 329
 — Station, 329
 Wigtoft, 104
 Wigton Station, 477
 WILBERFOSS, 440
 Wilbraham, G., Esq., 44
 — R., Esq., 378
 Wilder, Fred., Esq., 206
 — F. B. S., Esq., 264
 — Rev. John, 208
 Wilderness, the, 178
 Wildman, Colonel T., 493
 — J. B., Esq., 184
 WILDMORE, 160
 Wilds, the, 23
 WILHAM, 472
 — Park, 473
 Wilkins, Thos., Esq., 325
 Wilkinson, A., Esq., 89
 — B., Esq., 137
 — Capt. Thos. H., 136
 — David, Esq., 28
 — —, Esq., 470
 — G. Hutton, Esq., 462
 — J. E., Esq., 436
 — Thomas, Esq., 87
 — William, Esq., 69
 Wilks, John, Esq., 116
 Willan, —, Esq., 20
 WILLEN, 316
 WILLENHALL, 39
 — House, 65
 — Station, 39
 Willersley Castle, 489
 Willes, George, Esq., 288
 WILLESDEN, 21
 — Station, 20
 Willesley Park, 334
 Willett, H. R., Esq., 152
 Willey House, 265
 — Lodge, 308
 — Park, 360
 Willhall Cottage, 144
 William III., 274
 — IV., statue of, 15
 — King, 188
 — of Wykeham, 146
 — Rufus, 146
 Williams, Capt. B., 238
 — General, 162
 — Herbert, Esq., 159
 — John, Esq., 366
 — Miss, 155
 — Mrs., 208
 — R., Esq., 159
 — T., Esq., 197, 323
 — W., Esq., 165
 Williamsote, 293
 Williamson, J., Esq., 34
 WILLINGHAM, 499
 — House, 487
 WILLINGTON, 348
 — Hall, 389
 — Station, 349
 Willis, Henry, Esq., 261
 — Richard, Esq., 397
- WILLOUGHBY, 511
 — De Eresby, Lord, 73
 — House, 77
 — Station, 511
 Willow Cottage, 112
 Wills, William, Esq., 293
 Willshire, Gen. Sir Thos.,
 Bart., 198
 Wilmer, Henry, Esq., 173
 WILMINGTON, 255
 Wilmot, F. S., Esq., 488
 — Sir H. S., Bart.,
 333, 348
 — Sir J. E. E., Bt., 35
 — Sir R. H., Bt., 347,
 373
 WILMSLOW, 392
 — Station, 393
 WILNECOTE, 347
 — and Fazeley Sta., 347
 Wilson, Colonel, 453
 — E. B., Esq., 357
 — F. C., Esq., 150
 — G. St. Vincent, Esq.,
 138
 — Geo., Esq., 50, 166
 — H., Esq., 423, 505
 — J., Esq., 355, 436
 — James, Esq., 350
 — Joseph, Esq., 505
 — Professor, 514
 — Sir T. M., Bt., 166,
 253
 — Thomas, Esq., 499
 — W. H. J., Esq., 34
 — W. W., Esq., 51
 WILSONTOWN, 61, 519
 WILSTHORPE, 451
 Wilton Castle, 455, 462
 — Earl of, 407, 409,
 481
 — House, 228, 273
 — House, see Witton,
 406
 — Park, 199
 Wiltshire, Wm, Esq., 66
 WIMBLEDON, 141
 — and Merton Sta., 141
 — Common, 276
 — House, 141
 — Park, 141
 WIMBLINGTON, 498
 — Station, 499
 Wimbolds Hall, 390
 — STRAFFORD, 390
 WIMBORNE, 153
 — Minster, 153
 Wimpole, 69
 WINCHEBURGH, 518
 WINCHCOMBE, 301
 — John, Jack of New-
 bury, 286
 WINCHELSEA, 245
 — Archbishop, 189
 — Fryers, 247
 WINCHENDEN, 313
 Winches, 114
 WINCHESTER, 146
 — Bishop of, 265
- Winchester Bushel, 146
 — Marquis of, 147
 — Station, 147
 WINCHFIELD, 144
 — Station, 144
 Winchilsea and Notting-
 ham, Earl of, 106, 184
 WINCHMORE HILL, 65
 WINDERMERE, 514
 — Station, 515
 Windham, W. H., Esq.,
 124
 Windle, H. C., Esq., 39,
 370
 — Hall, 396
 WINDLEHEAD MOOR, 422
 WINDLESHAM, 145
 — Hall, 145
 — House, 145
 WINDLESTONE, 461
 — Hall, 89, 461
 Windmill Hill, 145, 244
 — Hill Tunnel, 167
 Windrush, River, 290
 WINDSOR, 200
 — Castle, 17, 200
 — Dean of, 224
 — Little Park, 280
 — Lord, 279
 WINFARTHING, 138
 Winfield Beacon, 50
 Winford House, 222
 WINFRITH NEWBURGH,
 157
 WING, 28
 Wingate Station, 464
 Wingerworth Hall, 350
 Wingfield, J., Esq., 362
 — J. M., Esq., 479
 — Manor House, ruins
 of, 350
 — Misses, 478
 — Station, 351
 WINGHAM, 189
 WINGRAVE, 26
 Wingrove, R., Esq., 203
 Winkbourn Hall, 484
 WINKFIELD, 201
 — Park, 201
 Winn, Charles, Esq., 355,
 431
 Winnington Hall, 45
 — Sir T. E., Bart., 306
 Winsford Station, 45
 Winslade House, 234
 WINSLOW, 314
 — Manor House, 314
 — Station, 315
 WINSTANLEY, 46, 405
 — C., Esq., 330, 332
 — —, Esq., 237
 — Hall, 405
 WINSTER, 488
 Winter, B., Esq., 173
 — Edward, 141
 WINTERBORNE WHIT-
 CHURCH, 157
 WINTERBOURNE, 287
 — BASSETT, 212
- WINTERBOURNE MONK-
 TON, 212
 WINTERBROOKE, 209
 WINTERSLOW, 271
 Winterton, Earl of, 171
 Winthrop Hall, 77
 Wintle, W. W., Esq., 213
 Winton House, 144
 Winwick Hall, 44, 397
 WIRKSWORTH, 350
 WISBEACH, 498
 — Station, 499
 Wiscombe Park, 234
 Wise, John, Esq., 449
 — Matthew, Esq., 345
 Wiseman, Sir W., Bt., 271
 WISHAW, 346, 519
 Wiske, River, 86
 WISLEY, 142
 WISTON, 329
 — Hall, 329
 Witacre, John, Esq., 419
 WITCHAM, 473
 Witchingham Hall, 124
 Witcomb Park, 299
 WITHAM, 133, 503
 — Abbey, 290
 — Grove, 133, 503
 — House, 132, 133,
 502
 — on-the-Hill, 73
 — River, 107
 — Station, 133, 503
 Withenshaw Hall, 380,
 450
 Wither, Rev. L. B., 145,
 355, 420, 432
 Witherbury Castle, 157
 Witherden, G., Esq., 181
 Withington Hall, 393
 WITHYHAM, 164
 Witley Court, 306
 WITNESHAM, 137
 — Hall, 137
 WITNEY, 211, 290
 WITTON, 463
 — Park, 126, 400
 — Station, 463
 — TO STANHOPE, 458
 WIVENHOE, 135
 — Hall, 135
 — Park, 135
 Wiverton Hall, 483, 492
 WOBURN, 317
 — Abbey, 317
 — Common, 203
 — Park, 273
 — Station, 317
 Wodehouse, Capt. E. T.,
 126
 — Lord, 122, 507
 Woful Danes' Bottom, 310
 WOKING, 144
 — Station, 145, 263
 WOKINGHAM, 282
 — Station, 283
 — TO GODALMING, 262
 Woldenfold, 266
 Wolf House, 407

- Wolferstan, Stanley P., Esq., 337
 Wollampton, 152
 Wollaston, Col. F. W., 335
 Wollaton Hall, 480, 490
 Wolsley, Sir C., Bt., 340
 — Hall, 340
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 112, 135, 140, 143, 274
 — Grange, 142
 WOLSINGHAM, 458, 463
 — Station, 463
 WOLSTHORPE, 74
 WOLSTON, 32
 — Heath, 32
 Wolterton Hall, 124
 WOLVERHAMPTON, 40
 — Station, 41
 — TO CHESTER, 360
 Wolverhill Hall, 32
 WOLVERSTON, 462
 WOLVERTON, 29, 145
 — House, 29
 — Park, 145
 — Station, 29
 — Viaduct, 19
 Wombwell, C. O., Esq., 213
 — Hall, 254
 WOMERSLEY, 80
 — Park, 431
 — Station, 81
 WONERSH, 362
 Wonham House, 260
 Wood, Capt. J., R.N., 151
 — C., Esq., 361
 — F. H., Esq., 358
 — George, Esq., 145
 — Gervase, Esq., 384
 — Grove, 38, 370
 — John, Esq., 144
 — Hall, 67
 — Head, 384
 — Hill, 131, 262
 — House, 128, 147, 257, 371, 503
 — Lodge, 253
 — Norton Hall, 509
 — R. A., Esq., 136
 — Rising, 506
 — Robert, J., Esq., 335
 — Side, 523
 — Sir C., Bt., M.P., 353
 — Sir J. P., Bart., 298
 — Sir M., Bart., 165
 — Thomas, Esq., 245
 Woodbines, 141
 Woodborough, 218
 WOODBRIDGE, 137, 263
 — Abbey, 137
 — Edw., Esq., 141
 — House, 263
 Woodbury, 69
 WOODCHESTER, 310
 WOODCHURCH, 390
 Woodcot House, 207
 Woodcote, 258
 — Hall, 372
 — House, 148
 Woodcroft Castle, 104
 Woodeaton, 291, 314
 Woodend, 85
 Woodfield Cottage, 322
 — House, 309
 Woodfold Park, 400
 WOODFORD, 113, 393
 — Bridge, 113
 — Hall, 113
 — Lodge, 324
 — Major-Gen. Sir J., 54
 WOODGATE, 164, 307, 365
 — F., Esq., 178
 — W., Esq., 136
 WOODHALL, 56, 109, 432, 475, 495
 WOODHAM, 131
 WOODHAY, 288
 Woodhead Station, 423
 Woodhill, 67
 WOODHORN, 95
 Woodhouse, 64, 330, 365, 419
 — S., Esq., 44
 — Hall, 419
 — Mill Station, 353
 — Place, 493
 WOODKIRK, 419
 Woodland Cottage, 254
 WOODLANDS, 65, 135, 145, 320, 457
 Woodlesford Station, 355
 Woodley, John, Esq., 113
 Woodleys, 292
 Woodman, H., Esq., 212
 WOODMANSTERNE, 163
 WOODPLUMPTON, 48
 Woodruffe, Capt. J., R.N., 151
 Woods, L., Esq., 173
 — Rev. G. H., 173
 Woodside, 56, 67, 115, 142, 152
 — Lodge, 280
 Woodsome Hall, 419
 WOODSTOCK, 290
 — Park, 259
 — Station, 291
 WOODSTONE, 72
 Woodthorpe, 81
 WOODTON, 123
 — Hall, 123
 Woodtown, 243
 Woodward, R., Esq., 137
 Wool, 156
 WOOLHAMPTON, 287
 — House, 287
 — Station, 287
 WOOLLER, 98
 — Cottage, 98
 Wooller's Hill, 303
 — Hall, 428
 — House, 327
 Woolley Park, 289
 Woolmer, J., Esq., 132
 Woolmers, 495
 Woolnough, Mrs., 278
 — Rev. E., 137
 Woolridge, R., Esq., 269
 Woollington House, 92
 Woolston Hall, 113
 Woolton Hall, 397
 WOOLVERSTONE, 135
 — Hall, 135
 Woolveton House, 159
 WOOLWICH, 253
 — Arsenal, 250, 252
 — Dockyard, 250
 — Model, &c., Rooms, 17
 WOOTTON BASSETT, 213
 — Bassett Station, 213
 — Hall, 385, 424
 — House, 23, 313
 — Manor, 318
 — Manor House, 212
 — UNDER-EDGE, 297
 — UNDERWOOD, 313
 Worborne, 152
 WORCESTER, 302
 — Bishop of, 306
 — Cathedral, 302
 — Dean of, 304
 — Earl of, 288
 — Palace, the, 304
 — Park, 140
 — Station, 303
 Worden, 46
 Wordsworth, the Poet, 475
 — Wm., Esq., 515
 WORKINGTON, 474
 — Hall, 475
 — Station, 475
 WORKSOP, 425
 — Manor, 425
 — Manor House, 351
 — Station, 425
 Worlingham Hall, 507
 Wormald, John, Esq., 357
 Wormesley Park, 205
 WORMINGHAM, 392
 Wormley Bury, 112
 Wormington Grange, 301
 Wormood Green Sta., 359
 Wornditch House, 325
 WORRE, 42
 Worsborough Hall, 429
 WORSLEY, 398
 Worsted Hall, 137
 WORTHAM, 138
 — Manor Hall, 138
 WORTHING, 168
 — Station, 169
 Worthington, Charles M., Esq., 205
 WORTING, 145
 — House, 145
 WORTLEY, 418, 422
 — Hall, 422
 — Station, 419, 423
 Worton Hall, 282
 WRAGBY, 107, 485
 WRANGLE, 511
 Wray Castle, 515
 Wren, H. C., Esq., 343
 — Sir C., 205, 248, 343
 Wrench, Mrs. S. P., 136
 Wrest Park, 68
 WRETHAM, 122
 Wretham Hall, 122
 WREXHAM, 367
 — Station, 367
 Wrey, Sir B. P., Bt., 233
 WREYSHOLME, 51
 Wright, Abel, Esq., 278
 — Captain C. M., R.N., 204
 — Cheyne, Esq., 205
 — C. S., Esq., 80
 — E., Esq., 152
 — F., Esq., 332, 349, 385
 — Ichabod, Esq., 491
 — J. F., Esq., 130
 — J. L., Esq., 326
 — John, Esq., 121
 — Miss Ann, 372
 — Peter, Esq., 133
 — Rev. H., 380
 — Robert, Esq., 150
 — W. C., Esq., 112
 Wrightington Hall, 46
 Wrightson, W. B., Esq., 80, 439
 WRITLINGTON, 218
 WRITTLE, 130
 — Hall, 130
 — Island, 130
 WROCKWARDINE, 362
 Wrotham Park, 64
 Wrottesley, 40
 — Hall, 360
 — Lord, 40, 360
 WROUGHTON, 212
 — B., Esq., 289
 — House, 212
 — Philip, Esq., 205
 Wroxhall Abbey, 343
 Wroxham Hall, 126
 Wroxton Abbey, 292
 Wulphere, King of Mercia, 31, 41
 Wulford, Prince, 41
 Wulff, E. H., Esq., 110
 Wyatt, A., Esq., 338
 — H. E., Esq., 244
 Wybart, John, Esq., 228
 Wybergh, W., Esq., 475
 Wycombe Abbey, 203
 WYE, 185
 — House, 212
 — Station, 185
 Wyke, 427
 — Hall, 513
 Wykham Park, 292
 Wylam Hall, 467
 — Station, 467
 WYMONDHAM, 122
 — Station, 123
 — TO FAKENHAM, 506
 Wynch Bridge, 87
 Wyndham Colonel, 171, 266
 — Colonel G., 173
 — General, 475
 — J. H. C., Esq., 273
 — Major, Charles, 481
 — Mrs., 264

Wyndham Mrs. H., 144
 — Wadham, Esq., 203
 Wyne, River, 39
 Wynford, Lord, 162
 Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P., 367, 368
 — Thomas, Esq., 377, 382
 Wynnstay Park, 367
 Wynyard Park, 462
 WYRARDSBURY, 280
 — Hall, 280
 — Station, 281
 Wyre, River, 413
 — Side, 49
 Wyrley, 41
 — Grove, 372
 Wythe, T. M., Esq., 512
 WYVELL LISCOMBE, 229
 — Marmaduke, Esq., 454
 Wyvolls Court, 283

Y.

YALDING, 247
 — Station, 247
 Yale, Lieut.-Colonel, 529
 YATTON, 222
 YAPTON, 170
 — Station, 171
 Yarborough, Earl of, 425
 YARDLEY, 34
 — HASTINGS, 323
 — Place, 69
 Yare, River, 122, 124, 129
 Yarlett, 374
 — House, 374
 YARM, 453
 — Station, 453
 YARMOUTH, 126
 — Station, 127
 — Suspension Bridge, 127
 YATE, 295
 — Station, 295

Yate, W., Esq., 302
 YATELEY, 285
 — Hall, 285
 — Manor House, 285
 Yates, F., Esq., 55
 — Major-General, 271
 — Miss M. E., 178
 — Wilson, Esq., 205
 Yatman, William, Esq., 165
 Yatton Station, 223
 YAXHAM, 507
 — Station, 507
 YAXLEY, 137
 — Hall, 137
 Yeldersley Hall, 385
 Yeo, W. A., Esq., 233
 — River, 225
 Yewtree Cottage, 39, 254
 — House, 346
 YORK, 82
 — Archbishop of, 83
 — Castle, 83
 — Column, 11, 15, 16

York Cottage, 275
 — Duke of, 143
 — Hon. Mrs., 67
 — Station, 83
 Yorke, J., Esq., 302
 — Simon, Esq., 367
 Youlston, 233
 Young, Dow. Lady, 203
 — Dr., 66
 — John, L., Esq., 205
 — Thomas, Esq., 278
 — Weston, Esq., 43
 — William, Esq., 148
 YOXALL, see YOXHALL, 339
 — Lodge, 339

Z.

Zetland, Earl of, 454
 Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, 16
 — Surrey, 16

THE END.

LONDON:

Printed by Schulze and Co., 13, Poland Street.

Form L9-Series 4939

DA
625
C476r

DA 625, C476R

CHURTON/RAILROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND

CALL NUMBER

SER VOL

PT COP

AUTHOR

TITLE

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS BOOK CARD



University Research Library

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
BM L30202

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

Form

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
D 000 435 647 3

DA
625
C476r

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS BOOK CARD

DA 625 C476R

CALL NUMBER

SER VOL PT COP

AUTHOR

CHURTON/RAILROAD

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

University Research Library

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54

BM L302 O2

